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The
NETHERLANDS-
HISTORIAN.



The *5th*
Netherland - Historian,

Containing

A true and exact Relation of what hath
passed in the late Warrs between the *King of*
Great Britain, and the *French King* with their *Allyes*,
against the *States Generall* of the *United Provinces*;
from the beginning thereof Anno 1671. to the con-
clusion of Peace between his *aforesaid Majesty of*
Britain, and the said *States*; With the continuation
of what hath since happened between *France*
and his *Allyes*, against the said *States*, and
their *Confederates*, to the end of
the Year 1674..

Illustrated with above 60 Sculptures,
being the exact Delineations of the most principall
Fortifications in those Provinces, and the Pour-
traictures of severall mighty Princes and
Eminent Officers.



A M S T E R D A M,

Printed by *Stephen Swart*, Book-seller neer the
Exchange, in the Crowned Bible, 1675.



To the Reader.

Courteous Reader,

THe whole History of the rise and progress of the United Netherlands is known to be attended with such miraculous vicissitudes of Providence, that there is scarce any Period of their Chronologie, wherein they have not been the objects either of pity, envy, or admiration: in like manner, this late Warr, which still also continues between France and their Allyes, against the States of the said United Provinces and their Confederates, hath been accompanied with such prodigious Catastrophe's that the whole World hath stood amazed at it, as having no parallel in any modern or ancient History: Therefore, this following Treatise being a Relation of the same, I am not at all solicitous of its acceptance by every one, who hath any thing of a Publick Spirit or ingenious curiosity: So that I shall not think my self concerned to promise any thing in its commendation, save to assure the Reader, that it is really, what, in the Title thereof, it promiseth; namely, not a piece of Rhetoricall History.

*story, curiously composed for the gratifying or
 applauding of any concerned Party; (the
 most beggerly kind of romancing) but a
 bare Historicall collection, presenting the
 World in generall with an impartiall, true,
 and exact account of all things relating unto
 the Warr between France and the United
 Netherlands, since the beginning thereof
 Anno 1671. to the end of the Year 1674.
 with the addition of many Resolutions, Pro-
 clamations, Statutes, and Letters of conse-
 quence inserted in their due places: And is
 all a translation (which, by the way, the read-
 er is desired to accept of, as an excuse for
 the harshnesse of the stile, leaning too much
 to the Dutch phrase, because its sence might
 not be deviated from) of the best piece which
 hath been put out on that subject, as its hav-
 ing been five times already reprinted doth
 witness; The Authour being a Hollander,
 by the words wee, us, this State, our &c. you
 are to understand the Hollanders; by Enc-
 mies, their Enemies; And, in the account
 of time, he using the new Stile, as is usuall
 in that Countrey, it could not well be altered,
 without altering the whole description, and
 running the hazard of many mistakes besides:*
 so

To the Reader.

So we hope the giving notice of it here, may be satisfactory enough; as for the Typographical Errours they must remain submitted to your candour, desiring your excuse, and correction of the same, as you will thereby oblige and encourage me to furnish you with the continuance of this Relation, untill the subject thereof be periodod, which God hasten.

Vale.

STEPHEN SWART.



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The Netherland - Historian , containing a true and exact Relation of what hath passed in the late Warrs between the *King of Great Britain* , and the *French King* with their *Allies* , against the *States Generall* of the *United Provinces* ; from the beginning thereof Anno 1671. to the conclusion of Peace between his aforefaid *Majesty of Great Britain* , and the faid *States* ; With the continuation of what hath since happened between *France* and his *Allies* , against the faid *States* and their *Confederates* , to the end of the Year 1674.

A N N O 1671.

IN January a German Prince wrote unto one of the noblest Princesses of the Low-Countries, admiring that People were so secure in Holland, and not more alarmed at the great preparations of War by the French, and their Creatures, which he verily fore-saw to tend to nothing else, but the invasion of the Netherlands. *Cunctantem maxime Mars odit.*

In Febr. the Bishop of Munster took many Officers into service, pretending his own security, which caused the States, as suspecting him, to choose Officers for four Horse and five Foot Regiments, appointing their severall Places of raising them.

April 22. The King of France began his journey to the Spanish Netherlands, which being in great Pomp and attendance, for to take a view of his Conquests, caused not a little fear to the Spaniard. But the *Earl of Monterey* held a vigilant Eye; Yea, England began to be awakened, and secured their Coasts. This State also took care both for Ships at Sea, and strengthening the Guarifons on the side of Flanders.

In May, when the French Court was at Dunkirk, abundance

dance of French and English Gentry came to and fro for to view the Courts, which by both the Kings were so highly entertained, that it was judged far to surpass common civility, and that something else was in it, as afterwards did plainly appear.

In July, upon the tidings of the sickness of the *Duke d'Anjou*, the King returned home, and arrived at St. Germain the 17. dito, finding his Son but a little before departed.

In August, beside the continual taking on of French Souldiers, and preparing Magazins, 187. Commissions were distributed at Paris, beside Expresses sent to Germany, Genua, Switserland, Savoy, Venice, Luqua, Corsica, Scotland, and other places, for to leavy Regiments, & throughout all France their Sea-Equipage was hastened. At which time the States Fleet was before the Wielings, and the Esquadron of Admiral *van Gent* was met by the *Merlin Yagt*, commanded by Captain Crow, sent over to fetch the Ambassadrix *Temple* from the Hague; who, making a brava-do, would have the whole Esquadron to strike; but as not having sufficiently insisted thereon, he was at his return clapt up in the Tower: which business proved afterwards the greatest pretence of the English to their breaking with us.

In September, Souldiers were pressed all over England, Scotland and Ireland, for France, under pretence of recruiting Douglas his Regiment, but indeed for greater concern; it being afterward known, that above 12000. were raised for the French service.

In Octob. this State perceiving the mighty warlike preparations on every side, and that vast sums of money were sent from France to England, and many English, Scotch and Irish Soldiers were shipt over from Dover to Calis; they resolved also to increase their Militia, and to form a nearer instruction about a Captain General, which had some while been in deliberation.

In Novemb. The French were yet busie to form Magazins in Luyk, Bon & Nuys, pretending it to be for the Bishop of Colen's service against the City; but, in the mean while,

while, abundance of French entred upon divers pretences the Countries of Overmase & along the Rhyne, which awakened the Ducq of Montrey, to visite and provide the considerable Places of his Government as far as Navagnie: The States also by their Committees visited their Frontiers, and resolved against Spring to set forth a Fleet of 72. Ships, and by their Edicts forbad the bringing in, buying, selling or consumption, of French Wine, Vineger, Paper, Canvas, and Chesnuts.

In Decemb. This State perceiving the mighty increase of the French Forces, and their great endeavours to gain England, Spain, Sweden and Germany, on their side; sent a friendly Letter to be delivered by their Ambassador de Groot unto the King of France, who was kept from his audience the space of a Moneth: but in the mean while, in the Hague on the 17. dito a defensive League was (much against the will of France and England) concluded, betwixt this State and the Ministers of Spain, and afterward was ratified and deliwered over on both sides.

A LETTER to the King of France.

May it please your Majesty. After serious consideration of that bounty, which the Kings your Progenitors, have alwayes shewed to this State, we could not without regret give credence unto the reports abroad, that those mighty preparations for War in your Kingdome should be intended against us, which nevertheles by reason of advertisements from all parts, and the management by your State Officers in the Courts of Kings and Princes round about, doth cause us to suspect. We therefore have strictly searched, whither there might not something in the management of our affairs be found an occasion to move your Majesty, to decline that friendship, wherewith it hath pleased your Majesty to honour us unto this present; but having found nothing to accuse our selves, nor for which we have been reprov'd by your Majesty, we could not imagine, that the Justice which is exercised in your Kingdome, would permit your Majesty to improve your Armes against your most faithfull and ancient Allies, without any foregoing manifestation of those difficulties, of which you required

repa-

reparation. And really, it is so far from us to give any just cause unto your Majesty, or in any thing to come short of the agreement concluded in Paris Decemb. 1662. that we apprehend, that we have observed the same with all strictness and care, and do offer without any delay, to make satisfaction, if through mistake we have come short thereof. It is true, Great Sir, that for some time, there hath not been that Compliance as to Sea affairs and Marchandise; but this was very much to our grieve, neither have we omitted any thing that might justly be required of us to prevent, and wholly to remove the troubles that have fallen out on either side, even as we are ready yet to do, and not onely as to that, but in whatsoever may fully testifie to your Majesty our earnest desire, to render unto you the honour and high esteem we are obliged unto as to your Person and Worth, and to give you all the contentment, which you could desire from your best and most affectionate Allies, for the restoring of Trade at Sea, and Traffick in the same way, as it was at our last agreement; yea, in respect of our condescension to your interest, to go to the uttermost, we are able without prejudice to what we stand bound to other Confederates. To be short, Royal Sir, we do not believe to justify those martial prepares, which are both at Sea and Land, according to the intelligence we daily receive; but we would assure your Majesty, that we do it not with purpose to wrong any, but through extream necessity, and most strong obligations to defend our State and Subjects: and that it shall be our joy to lay down our Armes; when it shall please your Majesty to free us from those troubles, which that War doth bring upon us, that seemeth near approaching on all sides, assuring our selves, we ought not to stand in fear of yours. We have given Commission unto our Ambassador D'Groot: to desire a particular audience as to these things by your Majesty, and to propound them more at large, with addition of whatsoever may serve to assure our Majesty of the uprightness of our intents. Here we will break off and not further enlarge; but onely to beg of God to preserve your Majesty.

Written in the Hague Decemb. 10. 1671.

A N N O 1672.

Januar. 2. The Interim agreement between the Bishop of Colen and City, was signed at Colen, by which also the City was necessitated to cause Bamphields Regiment being in service of the States, to quit the City, which by reason of many obstructions, the French urging to muster them, and to take out all of their Nation among them, was re-

of

tarded untill the 4 of February, but without molestation then departed to Rijnberck, and other Places on the Rhijn, when it manifestly appeared, that the French, Munsters, and Colens designs, were nothing else, butto fall upon us, to which end the Bishop of Colen claimed the delivery of Rijnberck, and the Bishop of Munster the children of the Earle of Benthem: Inthe mean while, nothingh more noysed than raising of Soldiers, and every where great numbers of English were shipping over to France; and then because of the low waters, many flat boats were made ready here to lay upon the Rivers.

Febr. 4. The Ambassador d'Groot first obtained an audience, to deliver the States Letter to the King: receiving for answer that this Letter was already communicated to him from te Courts of other Princes, and that about the Spring't would appear whereto this arming tended, to which purpose also the 6. dito a Letter was sent to the Stat-tes in answer as followeth:

MUch endeared Greac Friends and allies: by the Lord d' Groot, your Ambassador Extraordinary to us, we have understood what was on your behalf to be declared to us, and have received out of his hand of Decemb. 10. the Letter ordered by you to be given unto us. We were well pleased in it to find the acknowledgement you make to have received at divers occasions the tokens of the goodness of the Kings our Progenitors: but we could have wished you had not forgotten what hath fallen out since we came to the Crown, the remembrance whereof would have prevented you of judging so sincerely of your transactions to usward as you doe, in the managing of your affaires since that time; you might have called to mind, tat you have not alwayes observed that fidelity, which our ancient confederacy did oblige unto; and that we have not failed in your urgent necessuities to afford you requisite assistance, for the preservation of your State: It may be, the innovation you made in trading since 1662. would not have seemed so excusable unto you as you make it, which we are willing to referre to the judgment of them that have lesse interest in it than we. If what you acknowledge, be true, that Justice be the rule of our actings, and that you are satisfied in the considering of our undertakings, then ought you not to be troubled at our taking up of Armes; We grant that

since our last journey to Flanders, we have increased our Bands, to improve our foot in the works of our Forts, and to defend our Subjects from danger, threatened by the more than ordinary number of Foot and Horse by you raised, and the Fleet you kept before our Coasts: as also because of importune Addresses of your State Ministers at the Court of most Princes, for to combine with you against our Crown: Wherein we followed the Law of sage providence, and what the defence of our people obliged us to. We would therefore let you know, that we will go forward with our arming, both at Sea and Land, and when it shall be brought to that height, we have proposed to do, we shall so improve, as we shall think becoming our Honour; of which we are bound to give no account to any, assuring our selves, that God will bless our righteous undertakings, and that they shall be owned of all Potentates, who have not suffered themselves to be prejudiced by those evil impressions, which now for a long time hath been endeavoured to be done. This was our pleasure to give in answer to your Letter, although it was written not so much for us, as to stirre up the Princes against us, in whose Courts it was common, before we had received the same. We pray God, very dear great Friends and Allies, to keep you in his holy protection. Written at St. Germain de Laye. 6 Januar. 1672.

Your good Friend and Ally,

Was subscribed

LOUIS.

Under it,

LE TELLIER.

8. Dito, The Ambassador Downing, who some dayes had been in the Hague, made his publick Entrance, but little satisfaction was taken as to himself, and not much expected from his negotiation. About this time, the Lord of Amerongen went to the Elector of Brandenburg, and Sr Braſſer to the Princes of Lunenburgh, for to treat with them about supplies of Auxiliary Troupes.

In France much people were now gathered, and the Militia was to be increased to an 180000. men; of which 14 a 15 thousand were already in the Countries of Luyck and Colen, with much Provision and Ammunition, and a Fleet of 30. Capital Ships was preparing to joyn with the English, and continually English and Scotch Soldiers were shipt over to France, while in England they were gathering a Regiment of 2400. fighting men, for the Duke of Monmouth,

mouth, who with them and much Gentry went into the French service; they also hastened to set forward a Fleet in England, to which end the King to get money, shut up the Exchequer, not permitting any moneys to be reimboursed to the Merchants, which was a great hindrance to trade, not there onely, but every where.

Febr. 4. The Ambassador Downing had his farewell audience, declaring that forasmuch as he could not obtain an answer to his memorial & iterated instances about striking the Flag, he was ordered to return home. Although the State had divers times proffered to give due satisfaction, in case all pretences were brought in, to be together treated on: which also the said States by their Letter had signified to the King: but Downing protested to have expresse order to treat of nothing, before satisfaction was made about the Flag, which the States declining he returned home, and soon after his return was put into the Tower, and deprived of some of his Places of honour, the cause not being discovered; onely it was given out, that he came back before he had order: although afterward it appeared that the agreement betwixt France and England was fully concluded, and subscribed the 12. dito, so that it seemeth this was onely done to abuse us.

9. Dito, The States of Holland took on Officers for 8 Regiments of Horse, and 5. on Foot, and the 12. dito by provision for two more: which choice of Officers was pro rato also made in the other Provinces. In France, Patents were given out for 20000. Foot, and 6000. Horse more: The Bishops of Colen and Munster also gathered Forces amain. England hastened their Fleet under the Duke of York Admiral: Here also they neglected nothing which might hasten their Fleet.

25. Dito, After infinite consultations and disputes, at length his Highness was appointed Captain General over the Forces of the State, but with all possible restrictions, an Oath being taken of him, that he might never seek to be Statholder of any of the Provinces, nor accept of it, if he should be desired to it. Hereupon his Highness treated

ted the Deputies of Knighthood and Cities of Holland with a Royal Feast, March. 1.

March 4. The frost, which this Winter was very long, now ceasing, here happily arrived a great and exceeding rich Fleet of Merchandise, with their Convoyes, having laid long at the Isle of Wight; fearing they might have been there arrested.

14. Dito, The Ambassador Meerman was sent to England, for to prevent, if possible, the breach feared, of which there was some hopes, because the Ships were suffered without any molestation to depart from the Isle of Wight, and the Embargo of their Ships in England was made nul; and especially because many English and Scotch Ships obtained Pas for Holland: But on the other side, the mighty preparations made both in England and France promised but little good from these overtures for peace; the rather because there was declared to our Ambassador at his arrival, that there was little appearance thereof, it now being too late, which perhaps if had come sooner might have been attained.

20. Dito, Sr Digby declared in France, that by reason of Downings mistake, his Matter the King of England, would be forced to begin the work two moneths before it was intended, and it easily deserveth credit, that it was not their design to declare themselves so soon, so many Ships having so lately obtained Passports for Holland, and being the season of the year not yet fit for a Field expedition.

22. Dito, the Smirna's, Messina's, and Mallaga's Convoy, returning with 50. Ships richly laden, among which were five Convoyers, from Cales, to whom the Convoy from Lisbon adjoyned, being 20. in number, by a Catch from Zealand in the Chanel were warned, not to sail into any of the English Havens, or to trust their Ships; whereupon they also made all things as far as possible ready for defence: The very same night 4. English Ships appeared, shooting but without bullet, but soon after, 12. more, who fired with shot lustily on ours, continuing all the next day, and the day after being reinforced with other

ther Ships, they fell upon the Merchant Men ; but were so saluted, that with their battered Ships and many slain, they were constrained to return home, taking with them, one Smirna's, one Messina's, with two other Ships of small value, all the rest getting safe into our Harbors, where upon followed the Kings Declaration of War, the 29. dito.

His Majesties Declaration against the States General of the United Provinces of the Low-Countreys.

Charles R.

WE have been alwayes so zealous for the Quiet of Christendom, and so carefull not to invade any other Kingdome or State, that We hope the World will do Us the Justice to believe, that it is nothing but inevitable necessity that forceth Us to the resolution of taking up Armes.

Immediately upon Our Restauration to Our Crowns, the first work We undertook, was the establishing of Peace, and the settling a good Correspondence between Us and Our Neighbours; and in particular, Our care was, to conclude a strict League with the States General of the United Provinces, upon such equal Terms, as would certainly not have been broken, if any obligations could have kept them within the bounds of Friendship or Justice.

This League was maintained inviolable on Our part. But in the year 1664. we were stirred up by the Complaints of Our People, and the unanimous Vote of Both Our Houses of Parliament, finding it a vain attempt to endeavour the prosperity of Our Kingdoms by peaceable wayes at home, whilst Our Subjects were still exposed to the Injuries and Oppressions of those States abroad.

That whole Summer was spent in Negotiations and endeavours on Our side, to bring them to reasonable Terms, which notwithstanding all We could do, proved at length ineffectual: for the more we pursued them with friendly Propositions, the more obstinately they kept off from agreeing with us.

Upon this ensued the War in the year 1665. and continued to the year 1667. in all which time Our Victories and their Losses were memorable enough, to put them in mind of being more faithfull to their Leagues for the future. But in stead of that, the Peace was no sooner made, but they returned to their usual custom, breaking Articles, and supplanting Our Trade. For instance, The States were particularly engaged in an Article of

the Treaty at Breda , to send Commissioners to Us at London , about the Regulation of our Trade in the East-Indies ; But they were so far from doing it upon that obligation , that when We sent over Our Ambassadors to put them in mind of it , he could not in three years time get from them any satisfaction in the material Points , nor a forbearance of the wrongs which Our Subjects received in those parts.

In the West-Indies they went a little further ; For by an Article in the same Treaty , We were to restore Surinam into their hands , and by Articles upon the place confirmed by that Treaty , they were to give Liberty to all Our Subjects in that Colony , to Transport themselves and their Estates into any other of Our Plantations. In pursuance of this Agreement , We delivered up the Place , and yet they detained all Our men in it ; onely Major Banister they sent away prisoner , for but desiring to remove according to the Articles. Our Ambassadors complaining of this behaviour , after two years solicitation , obtained an Order for the performance of those Articles. But when We sent Commissioners , and two Ships to bring Our Men away , the Hollanders (according to their former practice in the business of Poleroon for above fourty years together) sent private Orders contradictory to those they had owed to Us in Publick ; and so the onely effect of Our Commissioners journey thither , was to bring away some few of the poorest of our Subjects , and the Prayers and Cryes of the Most considerable and wealthiest of them , for relief out of that Captivity. After this , We made Our Complaints by Our Letter in August last to the States General , wherein We desired an Order to their Governours there , for the full observance of those Articles ; yet to this time We could never receive one word of answer or satisfaction.

But it is no wonder that they venture at these Outrages upon Our Subjects in remote parts , when they dare be so bold with Our Royal Person , and the Honour of this Nation so near Us , as in their own Countrey , there being scarce a Town within their Territories that is not filled with abusive Pictures , and false Historical Medals and Pillars ; some of which have been exposed to the publick view by command of the States themselves , and in the very time when we were joyned with them in united Councils for the support of the Triple League , and the Peace of Christendom. This alone were cause sufficient for Our displeasure , and the resentment of all Our Subjects. But We are urged to it by considerations yet nearer to Us , then what onely relates to our Self ; the Safety of Our Trade , upon which the wealth and prosperity of our People depends , the preservation of them abroad

from

from violence and oppression, and the Hollanders daring to affront us almost within Our very Ports, are the things which move Our just Indignation against them.

The Right of the Flagg is so ancient, that it was one of the first Prerogatives of Our Royal Predecessors, and ought to be the last from which this Kingdom should ever depart. It was never questioned, and it was expressly acknowledged in the Treaty at Breda; and yet this last Summer it was onely violated by their Commanders at Sea, and that violation afterwards justified at the Hague, but it was also represented by them in most Courts of Christendom as ridiculous for Us to demand. An ungratefull Insolence! That they should contend with Us about the Dominion of these Seas, who even in the Reign of Our Royal Father, thought it an Obligation to be permitted to Fish in them, by taking of Licenses, and for a Tribute; and who Owe their being now in a condition of making this Dispute, to the Protection of Our Ancestors, and the Valour and Bloud of their Subjects.

Notwithstanding all these provocations, We patiently expected Satisfaction, not being willing to expose the Peace of Christendom for Our particular resentments, whilst they ceased not on their parts to endeavour to provoke the most Christian King against Us; of which they thought themselves so secure, that for above these Twelve months their Ministers here have threatned Us with it.

At length, hearing nothing from them, We sent another Ambassador to them, who after several pressing Memorials in Our Name, could receive no Answer, till after he had declared his Revocation. Then they offered a Paper to this effect, That in this Conjuncture they would condescend to Strike to Us, if We would assist them against the French; but upon condition, that it should never be taken for a President hereafter to their prejudice.

Since the return of Our said Ambassador, They have sent an Extraordinary One to Us, who in a most extraordinary manner has given Us to understand, That he can offer us no Satisfaction till he hath sent back to his Masters.

Wherefore, despairing now of any good effect of a further Treaty, We are compelled to take up Arms in defence of the Ancient Prerogative of Our Crowns, and the Glory, and Safety of Our Kingdoms; And We put Our Trust in God, that He will give us His Assistance in this Our just Undertaking, since We had no way left to defend Our People from the Artifice of that Nation in Peace, but by the Valour of Our Subjects in War.

We have therefore thought fit to Declare, and do hereby Declare, That

That we will prosecute War both by Sea and Land against the States General of the United Provinces, and all their Subjects and Inhabitants. Hereby enjoying Our most dear and entirely beloved Brother the Duke of York our High Admiral, Our Lieutenants of Our several Counties, Governors of Our Forts and Garrisons, and all other Officers and Soldiers under them by Sea and Land, to oppose all the attempts of the States General of the United Provinces, or their Subjects, and to do, and execute all Acts of hostility in the prosecution of this War against the said States General of the United Provinces, their Vassals, Subjects, and Inhabitants; Willing and Requiring all Our Subjects to take notice of the same, Whom We henceforth straightly forbid, on pain of Death, to hold any Correspondence or Communication with the said States General, or their Subjects, (those only excepted who are necessitated thereunto for the withdrawing their Persons and Estates out of the United Provinces) And because there are remaining in our Kingdoms many Subjects of the States General of the United Provinces, We do Declare, and give Our Royal Word, that all such of the Dutch Nation, as shall demean themselves duriously towards Us, and not correspond with Our Enemies shall be safe in their Persons and Estates, and free from all molestation and trouble of any kind.

And further We do Declare, That if any of the Low-Country Subjects, either out of Affection to Us, or Our Government, or because of the Oppression they meet with at home, shall come into Our Kingdoms, they shall be by Us protected in their Persons and Estates.

And whereas We are engaged by a Treaty to support the Peace made at Aix la Chappelle, We do finally Declare, That notwithstanding the prosecution of this War; We will maintain the true Intent and Scope of the said Treaty, and that in all the Alliances, which We have or shall make in the progress of this War, We have and will take care, to preserve the Ends thereof inviolable, unless provoked to the contrary.

Given at Our Court at Whitehall the 17. day of March,
in the 24. year of Our Reign, 1672.

This was published in London the 7. April, and the very same day the French King Proclaimed War against this State; which afterward was also done by the Bishop of Munster. The frivolous reasons and idle pretences, I referre to the judgment of the Reader, it being sufficient barely to mention them.

The Declaration of the King of France, by which his Majesty after resolution to make War upon the States of Holland, forbiddeth all Correspondence or Trading with them. 6. April 1672. By the King.

THe dissatisfaction his Majesty hath had in the management of the States General of the United Provinces some years since, in their actions toward him; and it being come to that passe, that his Majesty can no longer but with stain to his honour connive at the unworthinesse acted against him by such manner of doing, which so little agreeth with the great obligations, wherewith his Majesty and the Kings his Predecessors, have so liberally filled up the measure unto them: so that his Majesty hath declared, and doth declare by these presents signet by his own hand, that he hath arrested and fully resolved to make war with the said States General of the United Provinces, both by Sea and Land.

To this end, his Majesty commandeth all his Subjects, Vassals, and Servants to fall upon the Hollanders; and hath, & doth forbid them from hence forward to hold any Correspondence, Trade or Intelligence with them upon pain of Death. And his Majesty to this end hath henceforward revoked and doth revoke, all Permission, Passports, Safe-guards or Freepasses, which either by himself or his Deputies, or other his Officers, may have been granted contrary to these, and accounts the same as null and of no worth, forbidding all and every one, who ever they be, to have any regard unto them.

And his Majesty commandeth and appointeth the Lord Earl of Vermandois, Great-Master, Head and Superintendant General of the Navigation and Commerce of this Kingdom; The Marshals of France; the Governors and Lieutenants General for his Majesty in his Provinces and Armies, The Field-M Marshals, Colonels, Chief Officers, Captains, Heads and Leaders of his Soldiers whither Horse or Foot, French or Strangers, and all other Officers whom it may concern, that they cause the Contents hereof to be executed every one in his Place throughout their command and Jurisdiction, for such is his Majesties pleasure, who willeth that these shall be published and affixed in all his Cities, and Sea-Coast Towns, and in all Havens and other Places of his Kingdom, where it shall be requisite, that none may pretend ignorance hereof. Acted in the Castle of Versailles the 6. April 1672. Signed Louis, and yet lower Le Tellier.

It is ordered, that Charles Canto, sworn Herald of the King, shall

shall Proclaim and cause to be affixed in all places of this City, Suburbs; Provostships and Markgræfships of Paris; where need shall require this Ordinance of the King of the 6. of this present moneth and year, that no ignorance be pretended. Signed De la Reine.

Read and Proclaimed at the sound of Trumpet, together by affixion in all the common extraordinary Cross-streets and Suburbs of Paris, by me Charles Canto, Ordinary sworn Herald of the King in the said City, Provostships and Markgræfships of Paris, in proclaiming whereof I was accompanied with five Trumpeters, viz. Prosme Trousson, Endime du Bos, sworn Trumpeters of the King, and three more, on Thursday the 7. April 1672.

Subscribed

CANTO.

Now it was high time to hasten all warlike preparations, the Ambassadors of the States the Lord Meerman and d'Groot, returning from England and France, *re infecta*; and the Generals being chosen both of the French and our Armies.

The Generals of the French Army.

The Army of the King.

Monfieur the Duke of Orleans, Generalissimo.

Marshal de Turenne, Captain General.

Earl of Soisons, Marquis de Rochefort, Earl of Lude,

Earl of Gadaigne, Duke de la Fuvillade, Earl de Lorge, Lieutenants General.

Chevalier de Loraine, Marquis de Genlis, Martinet, de Montal, Fieldmarshals.

The Army of the Prince of Conde.

Marshal d'Humieres, de Bellefonds, Captains General.

Foucault, de St. Arbre, Earl de Guiche, Lieutenants General.

Earl du Plessis, du Nogent, Magalotti, Field-mmarshals.

The Army of the Marshal de Crequi.

Monfieur de Nancre, Lieutenant General.

Earl

Earl de Vaubrun, Monsieur du plessis, Field-m Marshals.
 Duke of Luxemburgh, General of the Army of the
 Confederates.

Monsieur de la Valiere, Field-marshal.

Monsieur le Brest, Field-marshal towards Catalonia.

Monsieur d'Elbeuf, General of a Body at the Sea-side.

The King, before the setting forth of the Army, having commanded the Marshals d'Humieres, Bellefonds and Crequi, that if the Armies came to be conjoyned, or in absence of the Princes of the Bloud, they should for the time of this expedition submit to the orders of Turenne; which they excusing were putt by in disgrace, and Chamilly, Gadaigne and Navaile, put in their room, but after some time the former were replaced, yet with promise of submission to Turenne.

Generals of the Army of the States of the United Provinces.

The Prince of Orange, Captain General.

Prince Maurice, and the Lord Wirtz, Field-m Marshals.

The Rijngrave Senior, General of the Horse.

The Lord of Zuilestein, General of the Foot.

The Earl of Hornes, General of the Artillery.

John van Welderen, & Earl of Nassau, Lieutenants
 Generals of the Horse.

Alua, & the Earl Koningsmarck, Lieutenants Generals
 of the Foot.

Kirpatrick, & the Earl of Stirum, Sergeant-Majors.

Afterward was chosen for the third Field-marshal, the
 Earl of Waldeck and Kuylenburg.

The 13 dito, The State proclaimed a general Fast against
 the 4. of May, and so forwards, to be kept upon every
 first Wedden-day of the Month; and it was resolved to
 en-

encrease the Militia, both for the State in general, as also for Holland in particular, of which capitulations were formed to raise them of outlandish Soldiers: Also some of our Foot Regiments were sent over to the Spaniards, to be in Guarrilon, in Namen, Valencijn, and other places, and, on the other hand, to us came some Regiments of Spanish Horse, of which some Companies were sent to Mastricht.

16. dito, The Elector of Collen published a Manifest (though his whole Country of Collen and Luyck was already a Magazin for France,) that he would maintain neutrality, forbidding the acting of any hostility against the Subjects of this State, in all his Dominions: but in truth, this was onely to deceive us.

26. Dito, was the time appointed for the sitting of the Parliament at London, who instantly were prorogued, without doing of any thing, to the 30. of Octob. and in stead of Ayscue deceased, Sr. *Joseph Jordan* was placed in the Fleet, to which the Duke of York went the 29. dito, to sett to Sea: and the Duke of Monmouth prepared himself for France, there to command those of the English Nation, and in special his own Regiment in the Kings Army, and soon after departed with many of the Gentry.

27. Dito, after that the French King had for a long time been raising an huge Host, which was esteemed to amount to above 300000. men, which, reckoning all the Pages, Lacqueys, Coachmen, Carriers, Boys, Girls, Pioniers, Women, Trosses and Whores, might well be, for the Muster-rowls amounted to 146270 Soldiers, with *Mortepays*; and gathered a huge Artillery with an incredible quantity of Provision and Ammunition, both at home and in diverse Magazins abroad: His Majesty, having committed the management of the Kingdom to the Queen and her Council, departed from Paris the 27. of April with the Marshal *Turenne*; three dayes together being spent in transporting of the Train and Baggage, for which were employed 40000. Horses, with a sufficient number of Carts and waggons. The 28. dito, the Duke

of

of Orleans with many Grandees followed, who took their march with his Majesty by Nanteuil, Soissons, Laon, Rocroy, and the 5. of May arrived at Charleroy. The same 28. of April the Prince of Condé departed from Paris, and passing by la Ferte and Reims, arrived the 30. at Sedan, for to come down with an Army apart: In the mean while, much shipping came down the Moesel and Rhijn, for to bring all manner of necessaries past Colen unto their Magazin at Nuys; great numbers also longst the Mase to Luyck; and the Troups which lay spread abroad in the Country of Colen, were now called together to Nuys, and the Bishop of Munster also gathered his Soldiery together, preparing for the Field.

May the 6. at Colen on the Sprea a treaty of mutual assistance and defence was concluded between the Elector of Brandenburg and the Lord of Amerongen, Envoyé Extraordinaire of the States Generall. In which Brandenburg engaged to raise for the defence of this State 20000. men, to wit, 12000. Foot, and eight thousand Horse: to which Holland was to furnish the half of the levie mony, viz. 120000. Rijksdollers, and for the pay of every Regiment consisting of 500. Horse, 4977. Rijksdoller 10. stuivers, and every Regiment of Foot, consisting of a 1000. 43 1/4. Rijksdollers 4. stuivers per Month, being together 79543. Rijksdollers per Month, with proviso, that Brandenburg at his charges should provide 50 pieces, with all the Ammunition and Artillery thereto belonging, obliging himself 2 months after the receipt of the first payment, to have his Army in readiness; There was a Treaty also with the Princes of Lunenburg, but without effect: in the mean while our Army gathered near the Yffel was compleated, whither the Prince with most of the chief Commanders came, and the Fort at Staphorst and Rouveen was with all diligence forwarded, and the Army mustered.

9. dito, The French King having made a review of his Army near Charleroy, sent the Marshal Turenne with 20000. men, 4000. Wagons, and 27. Canons, to march

longst the great Cassey by Luyck, and Mastricht, and himself followed with the gros of the Army, and on the 11, 12. and 13. dito, having lodged in three several places of the Spanish bounds, came the 14. dito into the country of Luyk, passing near by Navagne, and arrived the 18. dito at Visé, where he staid, and beset Tongeren with French Soldiers: In the interim, dito 16. the Avant-guard under Marshal Turenne had surrounded, and shot upon Maseyck, requiring them to deliver it up, and nothing regarding the Luyckish neutrality possessed himself thereof, and Turenne entring it, said that there a Magasin for the King was to be erected, and the place should serve for a pas to the Armies, so departing, presently the French fell at work to fortify the Town, demolishing whatever stood in their way. Hereby Mastricht was as good as blockt up, and the rather because Condé came on the other side of Mastricht, with an Army of 35000. men, which was come marching from Sedan through Ardenes, longst the overside of the Mase, so that it seemed, they intended to assault Mastricht; of which there was no great fear, seeing it was well provided with all things necessary, and had a Garrison of 12000. Soldiers, besides the Citizens.

14. dito, Upon the advice that our Fleet was at Sea, which at Schoonevelt yet waited for some of our ships, and that the French Vice-Admiral the Earl d'Estré was come to Wight, The English Fleet under the Duke of York made out to Sea, to joyn with them: which had not our Fleet come a little too late might have been prevented, one of them that followed falling in our hands, was sent up to Rotterdam: Our Fleet crossing there about some time, and seeing the Enemies Fleet came not out, returned back to our coasts.

18. dito, The Bishop of Munster desirous to share in the ensuing war, published upon frivolous pretences a Westphalian Declaration of War against this State.

Declaration of his Grace the Bishop of Munster against the States of the United Provinces.

BE it known, that forasmuch by intercepted Letters and Persons detained in Prison, and by many other wayes, it is confessed and made evident, that in the United Provinces, many have been induced and misled through money and great promises of reward to labour by themselves and their adherents to corrupt, and by great sums of money to entice the Servants and Officers of our Gracious Lord of Munster and Corvey, to fire the Forts, Cities, and especially the Magasins of his Highness, and through such horrid crimes to make the States possessors of his Graces Forts and Cities, and to detach his Soldiers from their oath & duty, having stirred up rebellion and revolts by such damnable wayes: yea, have also not feared to conspire against the very life it self of his Grace, committing Cruel Assassinations against his Graces Person: Which thing also, horrible to relate, hath in his Country, Cities, Forts, Lordships, Towns and Villages been practised, many places set on fire, as verily suspected to have been achieved by these evil Doers, as hath been confessed and ocularily appeared: So as such horrid actions have scarcely ever been perpetrated by Barbarians and Turks. Wherefore his Grace, both in care to his own Person, as also to preserve, as much as possible may be his Graces Cities, Forts, Lordships, Towns and subjects, and the Country from further damage, doth command most graciously and earnestly, all his High and Low Officers, whether Civil or Military, all his common Soldiers and Subjects most strictly to take care that none of these incendiaries and traitors be suffered to enter his Graces Dominions, which if any shall presume, to seize upon them, and deliver them to the nearest Garrisons, and whoever shall bring in any one of these, shall have a recompence of 100. Rijcks-dollers. But to the end, that hereby other honest and well-meaning people be not hindered to come into his Highness Dominions, for to Trade in his Graces Cities and Country; they are required to signifie unto the Commanders and Officers where they first arrive, the cause of their coming, that so they may drive their trade and businesse in his Graces Dominions, having before obtained a Pas from them. His then before mentioned Grace, doth also command the more carefully and with assurance, to prevent all treachery upon the highest arbitrary, and after conviction upon pain of corporal punishment, as also confiscation of Goods, that no man of what state or quality doe

ver within his Jurisdiction, whether Ecclesiastical or Laick, Civil or Military person, do without consent granted correspond, with any of the said Netherlands, by interchange of Letters or Commerce, so as all trading with them is from hence forward unlawfull: and that no man may pretend ignorance thereby to excuse himself, these presents, shall in all our Cities, Towns, Lordships and Villages, as a join all Garrisons and elsewhere be publicly from the Pulpit proclaimed, and afterward in usual Places affixed, that every one may have knowledge hereof: witnesse our own hand and printed secret Seal. Subscribed at his residence in Ludgersburg the 18. May 1672.

Christoff. Bernhardt.

Locus Sigilli.

18. dito, Here happily arrived the Fleet from St. Ubal about 80. sail, of which some that went towards the East Sea were taken by Schoth Capers. The same dito, the States did set at liberty all the detained English and Scotch ships, which about the time of the breach and some while after were with pas from the Duke of York come hither, to the number of 70. Merchant men and more, allowing them freely to depart with ships and lading. The day following the States chose Officers for the raising of four Regiments, and gave the Commander Stockheim an order to raise one Regiment more; also a part of our Foot, that had been quartered in the Spanish Netherlands returned home, and the rest followed soon after. All Holland through the Pesants were armed and mustered, and 1375. of them were sent from North-Holland to the Yssel.

18. dito, in open field the King of France held a great Council of War with al his High Officers, and concluded to keep Mastricht blockt up with 20000. men, and to march with the gros of the Army to the Rhijn; Whereupon Condé the 21. dito brake up with his Army, passing through Gulicker-land, directly to Keyfers-Weert, where the 27. and 28. dito he passed the Rhijn over a Bridge of ships, and came the 1. of June before Wesel. Turenne with his Army followed him, and passing the Maes, mar-

marched directly to Nuys, and from thence longst the West-side of the Rhijn, by Orsoy and Rijnberg, to Burick, where he arrived the 1. June. The King with his Army followed the 27. May, and 31. dito arrived near Nuys, where the Elector of Colen had made great preparation to entertain his Majesty, but the King excusing it, hastened his march directly to Orsoy and Rijnberg, where he came 1. June.

1. June, with break of day Orsoy and Rijnberg were surrounded by the King himself, Wesel by the Prince of Condé, and Burick which lay over against it, by Turenne: At the same time the Bishop of Munster with his Troups, and some of Colens brake up from Benthem, and falling into twente, surrounded the City Grol. But of these more in particular.

Orsoy, though a little, yet strong City, having 700. Soldiers in it, for defence whereof more then 2000 had been needfull, was by the King summoned June 1. but the Council of War, consisting of the Colonel Moulet Commander, Major Koerbeek, and 7. Captains with their under Officers, would not listen, resolving to defend the City, wherefore the King was necessitated to plant his Canon, which the besieged seeing and fearing the great power of the Enemy, as having no hope of succour, they began to despair, and to think upon good conditions of agreement, and were constrained to deliver up themselves the 3. dito, to the discretion of the King, onely reserving Life and Goods, which accord the French not regarding, miserably abused the Garrison high and low, keeping them as prisoners of war.

Rijnberg, gallantly and strongly fortified, and with great charge and labor repaired and furnished with all things needfull but Soldiers, there being but about 1000. within, which were scarce half enough to defend the Counterscharps, had for Governour the Colonel Bassen, and for his Assistant Colonel d'Offery, besides 15. Captains. The City besieged the first of June, as hath been

said, saw on the 3. the King himself, after the taking of Orsoy, before their Wall. The same day the Governour with Ossery suffered the Baron of Hovelig Mathematician of the Bishop of Straatsburg to enter the City, who pretended that he heard, that those within would set the City on fire, desiring that it might be stayed; but in the mean while, he secretly held correspondence with Ossery, taking an exact view of the fortifications. The 4. dito a Trumpetter came with a letter from the King, desiring Duke de Duras under hostages might come into the City, which the Governour and Ossery consented to; the 5. dito he came offering good conditions, among other things, that the Garrison should freely depart to Mastricht, if the City were given up, and so he returned after he had done his proposition, it being late, & was conducted by Ossery as far as the outworks, all things being shewed unto him. The 6. dito, the Council of War, which hitherto had not any thing made known unto them, was called together, and the propositions of Duras laid before them, when as the Captains through their cowardly advice, and the Governour by his actions carried themselves not much better than Rogues, delivering over unto the Enemy such a strong City, without almost any attempt done upon it, and no defence by it, this being chiefly effected by the management of that cursed Traytor the Colonel d'Ossery. The Garrison was conducted to Mastricht, but they not standing in need of such Heros, clapt all the Officers, except such as escaped by flight, into prison.

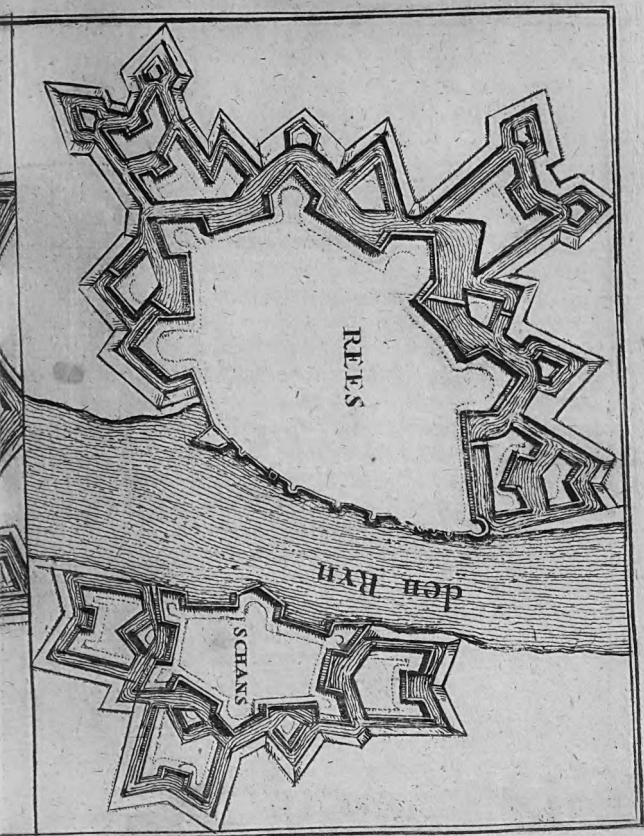
Burick, right over against Wesel, being a small Fortresse with 5. bulwarks, and a ruined fortification, no reparation a long time having been done to it, three hundred soldiers only in it, also unprovided of Canons and Ammunition, having for their Governour the Lord Peckendam, with 3. Captains, was also besieged the 1. of June by Turenne, who (notwithstanding the besieged, considering their bad provision, defended themselves couragiously) advanced so strongly, that on June 3. early in the morning, he approached the Mote, and had almost

most half fill it up, having made all things ready to storm, and resolved to attempt it the next morning with 12000. men: The besieged having notice hereof, and finding themselves unable to resist so great force, made their composition with Turenne, and forthwith delivered up the keys to him, upon which the French entred, and little regarding their agreement, spoyled the Garrison and kept the Soldiers prisoners of war; Turenne not willing to loose time, removes with his Army further downward, and besieged the City Rees.

Wesel, That known Fortresse and Magasin of all manner of provision, but with a sad ruined fortification, and unserviceable Canon on their Walls, being the Lipper-Scons hard by it, but very much decayed; was also surrounded by Condé on the 1. of June. Assoon as notice came of the Enemies approach, they began with might and main to repair the fortification, but could Burgers and Soldiers together scarce raise their Brestwork to a sufficient height, having onely planted here and there some Pallisades, without being beset with Baskets; however they within did shoot stoutly the first and second day, the French not answering them, who were very busie in delving and making all things ready for the Battery, which the besieged might have more invaded, if their peeces had had more force: and while they thus manfully gave fire out of *Burick* and *Wesel*, they in the Lipper Scons did nothing, having but 2. peeces, and both unserviceable, and standing upon a Bulwark not compleated, having no Pallisados yet erected, which encouraging the enemy, they 400. only in the night between the 2. and 3. of June fell upon it; surprising the Watch, and quietly coming over the Wall with out let, that corner laying flat open, thus they marched to the Head-Watch, who thus surprised, they within presently cryed for quarter, which was granted them; and they should all have been kept prisoners, but being two Companies, and almost as strong as their assaulters, the most of them got out of the Scons into the City, one or two, who stood upon their defence, being

only killed. Thus this Scons was lost, and Wefels very heart-vein pricked; which the 3. dito caused so great a tumult in the City, that the Citizens forsook the Wall and carried home their Armes, and would watch no more, They, especially the Women and Soldiers wives requiring the delivery up of the City, and threatening sword and halter to whomsoever withstand it; yea they were about to lay hold on the Governour, by one, whom they had be-daubed with soap for this purpose, intending to murder him, crying out, that seeing they had treacherously quitted the Scons, and the Canon in it now made serviceable to shoot upon the City, nothing was to be expected, but it should be made a Theater of murder. The Garrison consisting of about 15 or 1600 men was to weack to defend the outworks and those within together; therefore the Captains desired a Council of War should be called to deliberate about it, but Colonel van Zanten, who by reason of the absence of the Governour Jucchen, had the command, would not admit the same, but onely treated with Major Copes, and some Colonels and Captains as were not well affected, and they appointed, that the Soldiery should quit the outworks, and onely keep the Posts within, which the Citizens would no longer do. The same day in the afternoon, the Burgomasters sent a messenger to the Head-watch, to be let out with a Letter to Condé, which the Captain that had the watch would not consent unto, without expresse order from the Commander, who agreeing thereto, the messenger went and returned the same wight back again with two Trumpetters of Condé. The 4. dito, the Burgomasters rode in a Coach with a Voeder of Rhinish-whine to the Prince, the Women stirred up thereto by some of the treacherous Captains, crying for an accord. In the mean while, the Commander, Major, Colonels Hoenderbeeck, Nieuland, van Haesten, together with the Captains Injosta and Mengers, without calling the Council of War, or giving notice to the other Officers, deputed Nieuland and Mengers to go to the French Army, and privately to make agree-

ment



ment for the Garrison. Oh treachery of faithless and effeminate Rulers and Military Officers! Thus the 5. dito, being Easter day, the subscription was concluded to be done, and the civil and military Governours were early to be with the Prince upon pain of nullity; no sooner the Commander was come, but Condé layes a paper before him, which he must forthwith, after reading, subscribe, without a word contradicting: which also he underwrit, blotting out in that treacherous act the Lustre of the State, and also herewith early before day the Enemies had the keyes delivered up to them, and before eight of the clock the Garrison was shut up as prisoners of war in the Church, to whom, after a review of them, the Capitulation was read. Thus this invincible City was in the space of 4. dayes forced without any force, leaving so royal a Magasin full of Ammunition, with above a 100000 pound powder in hands of the enemy, of which, as is reported the Commissary Koeck was a principal instrument.

Rees, being reasonably well fortified, and provided with a sufficient Scons over the Rijn, had a Garrison of 500. men for it self and Scons; This Turenne had blockt up; before the King was Master of Rijnberck, or Condé of Wesel, and no sooner was the Enemy come before it, but the Scons, commanded by Captain van der Hoeve was shamefully delivered up by him, who a little before had vanted of wonders he would doe: The Citizens knew nothing of this, till by the Canon of the Scons turned against the City, they were untimely warned. They within shot furiously, but after the loss of Rijnberck and Wesel being more strongly assaulted, The King sent a Trumpetter to demand the Town, upon which the Council of War sent Commissioners empowred to treat with him: The Army being yet encamped about Wesel, and the Capitulation was signed in form as with them of Wesel, that the Garrison should be 6. weeks prisoners, and after have liberty of ransome. So this City also was delivered up.

Emmerick not so strong as the other, seeing it would now be their turn, and not willing to prostitute the Soldiers

diers to a massacre, or to be shut up prisoners in the Church, seeing for want of men and slight fortifications, there was the least appearance to defend the City, the Garrison retreated in time to Schenkescons, at least to preserve that, as being a Bulwark to the State, so leaving *Emmerick* open for the French, who now with their three Armies came down upon them, the King having appointed Mr. d'Estreade Governour of the Cities already conquered upon the Rhyne.

When the French began to act, the Bishop of Munster also after a kind of Declaration of War, soon sent diverse Troups into Twente, who seizing on the small Towns Otmarfchen, Enschede, Almelo, Goor, Delden, and leaving Sauvegard in them, the Bishop with his Army and some Troups of the Elector of Colen sat down before the strong City Groll, which without much resistance gave up themselves to the Bishop the 9. of June, whereupon the small Towns thereabout were forsaken of their Garrisons, s'Herenberg and Borkelo also fell into the hands of the Bishop.

This was the unhappy succes of the beginning of June on the Land, in which more Cities and Fortresses were lost, than there passed dayes. In the mean while a battle fought was at Sea.

After that our Fleet had often been in sight of the English, expecting they would fall upon us, having the wind of us, yet continually turned of from us, thereupon ours, having intelligence the English lay in Soulsbay, our Fleet with a favourable winde sailed up to them, and the 7. June early in the morning got sight of the Enemy, and both parties ranged themselves into three Esquadrons, and began the fight at 8. a clock; The French who bore the white Flag, engaging with the Esquadron of Banc-kert, under whom were the Zeelanders and Frieses: The Duke of York bearing the red Flag, with that of the Admiral de Ruyter, and the blue Flag under Montague with that of van Gent. The fight was furious, and dured most part of the day; the advantage remaining on the side of the States.

States. About noon, the whole French Esquadron was cut off from the English Fleet, and followed by Banckert, and of both the Enemies Fleets somme Ships were fired, and sunk, under which was Montagues Ship, who himself was drowned, and many persons of quality slain. Of ours onely the Josua a Ship of middle size was lost, and at the beginning of the fight the Admiral van Gent shot to death. The 8. dito, the English who got the wind of us, were seen above us, sayling that whole day a mile loe-wards, without coming to us, and evening turning quite from us, so as on the morrow the 9 dito, the Fleets were wholly out of sight, upon which ours cast Ancre before Walcheren. The French had fought little or nothing, but left the English in the brunt, and themselves as soon almost as the Battle was well begun, drew back, and perhaps they might then have been wholly separated from the English, and their after conjunction hindered, but it may be there was a particular reason, why ours so soon returned upon the Coast of Zeland, which I am not willing at present to enquire into, my onely aime being to rehearse the Historie of what passed, and not to make comments upon it: And shortly after this fight in Engeland was published the following proclamation :

I. That all such of the Subjects and Inhabitants of the United Provinces of the Low-Countries, of what profession, rank or condition soever, as shall desire to withdraw themselves out of those Countreys shall have, and from henceforth they have, by Vertue of these Presents full leave, licence, and permission from His Majesty to transport themselves, together with their Families, Estates, Goods and Merchandises into his His Majesties Kingdom of England, in what Ships or Vessels they shall think fit, without Seizure, Confiscation, Restraint, Trouble, or Molestation whatsoever.

I I. That all such persons being arrived in this His Majesties Kingdom, shall be free in their Estates and Persons, with liberty to settle themselves and Families where they please, and as they please, and shall have and enjoy full Liberty of Conscience, as to matters of Religion and Worship, together with all and singular the priviledges, immunities, and advantages enjoyed by, or belonging to His Majesties natural born Subjects of this His Kingdom; & particularly not to

pay or be liable to any Customs, Payments or Duties whatsoever, other then are paid by His Majesties Natural born Subjects of this Kingdom.

III. That for their greater security in this particular, His Majesty will at the next meeting of the Parliament pass a Bill for the Naturalizing such persons, their Children and servants; and that in the meantime they shall be immediately and without delay made Denizens of this His Kingdom of England, without their charge or trouble.

IV. All such Ships, Boats, Buyses and Vessels whatsoever, as do or shall belong to any of the persons so transporting themselves as aforesaid, shall be held and accounted as of English built, and shall have and enjoy the same and like priviledges and immunities in matters of Trade, Navigation and Customes, to all intents and purposes, as if they had been built in England, and did actually belong to His Majesties Natural born Subjects of this His Kingdom. And if any person or persons shall hereafter bring over to His Majesty any Ships of War belonging to the United Provinces, every such person or persons shall forthwith have and receive to their own use, one full moiety of the true Value of such Ship, their Tackle, Guns, Ammunition and Provisions.

V. And for the greater encouragement of all such Seamen, Mariners, Fishermen, Shipwrights, Carpenters, and other Artificers relating to Shipping or Sea affairs, as shall desire to make use of this His Majesties Gracious Favor and Compassion, His Majesty is pleased farther to add, and accordingly he doth hereby Declare and Promise, That all such Persons, and every of them, shall be and remain free and exempt from any Press,

VI. And lastly, His Majesty doth Declare, and Promise, That he will from time to time, grant his free Passports and safe Conducts under his Royal Sign Manual, for the Persons, Families, Ships, Goods, and Merchandises of all such, as shall thus desire to transport themselves, and if it be found necessary, will appoint even Convoys to secure them and their Estates in their passage, against whatsoever Force, Violence, or Molestation; farther Promising and Declaring, That in supply of the want of such Passports, where the parties might not have the conveniency of procuring them, His Majesty will give effectual Order, whatsoever Ship or Goods, shall at any time here after happen to be taken at Sea, being bound for any Port of this His Majesties Kingdom, and shall truly belong to any person so transporting himself, and his Estate, into this His Majesties Kingdom of England, shall forthwith, and without all delay, be discharged from any such seizure or detention, and be immediately restored to their Owners.

9. June,

9. June, The agreement with Rees no sooner was subscribed, buth the Prince of Condé drew his Army to the Yffel-side, and that very day took in Deutecom two mile from Doesburg, which seemed to import, that Condé intended to fall upon the Yffel: Turenne passed the same day by Cleef with 6000. Horse, as far as Nimwegen, where the Prince of Orange himself then was, and appointed Lieutenant General Welderen for Governour of the place, and in person went into the works, and observed the motion of the enemy: and it is credible, what then was reported, that the French design was to surround Nimwegen, and so on the land side to besiege it; and that Condé would endeavour some way or other to break through the Yffel: But forasmuch as then by the treachery of Mombas, opportunity was offered to get over the Rhijn into the Betuw, by the Tolhouse, the former design was stopped. However it be, Condé diverted his course from Doesburg towards the Tol-house, and Turenne returned from before Nimwegen, passing by Cleef to the Kings Army, which then was about Emmerick.

10. dito, Condé made an assault upon the Tol-house, for to come over the Rhijn, but was repulsed and forced to retire, and cast up Batteries there. The Betuw was entrusted to Johan Barton of Mombas, Commissary General of the horse, having by him two horse Regiments & two of Foot, with a pretended order, that in case the enemy should press on, & he be in danger to be driven back, by which Nimwegen also might be in danger, he rather should in time retire to Nimwegen, and command there: but whatever might be of such an order; this could not excuse him, for himself acknowledgeth that the Field-marshal Wurts had the 9. dito about evening, sent him a Letter, that his Highness had made van Welderen Governour of Nimwegen; and that he, the said Mombas, therefore was discharged of that care: But that it was his Highness pleasure, that he should take care of the Betuw, and that five Regiment more were a coming to him for that end: But notwithstanding that this was order full enough to him, yet

in the morning on the 10. dito, he sent away the Foot, and caused the Canon to be carried from his quarters, so that the Regiment of Horse of Colonel Souteland was onely left to sustain the assault of the enemy, till that Mombas meeting the Regiment of Scot with three Companies of Painevin, the rest of the succours by his Highness being countermanded, because of Condé's approach so near Doesburg, to whom Mombas said that necessity caused him to retire; but yet considering the enemy now passed the Rhijn did not set upon Souteland, he with these and Colonel van Gent, whom they also met with some Musquetiers, returned, and then forced the enemy again to retire: But forasmuch as Mombas doubted not, but the enemy would the next day passe the River, he would not stand to it, but resolved to quit his Post, and took his way to Arnhem, and from thence to Dieren, where on the 11. dito about 9. of the clock, he came by the Prince of Orange, to the great astonishment of his Highness, who commanded the Lord Wurts thither with 2. Regiments to defend that Post, where he arrived toward evening, but found neither Canon nor entrenchments there.

12. dito, The Prince of Condé accompanied by Turenne, fell early in the morning upon that Post, where Wurts acquitted himself as a galant Soldier, and made great resistance, but being too weak, that Post through the hellish plot of Mombas was lost, and our Horse pursued by the enemy, who in their flight met with the Regiment of Alua, sent by the Governour of Nimwegen, as well knowing of what concernment the preservation of the Tol-house was, but they being weary and overtoyled with continual marching, were for the most part routed, and pursued almost to the gates of Nimwegen, where some of the French Troups presently surrounded Knotsenburg. However the enemy did not get into the Betuw without considerable loss, Condé himself with 8. or 10. Dukes, Earls and Lords, being wounded, and the Duke of Longeville, Mons. de Guytry, the Mar-

quis

de Wael

SCHENCKEN
SCHANS

den Ryn

quis d'Aubuffon, Earl of Nogent, du Pleffis-Praslin, and other Great ones slain.

Before the French were got over, the Tower of the Tol-house, where lay a Sergeant with 18. men, was deserted; but Turenne was no sooner got into the Betuw, but he marched to Aarnhem, part of them running through the Betuw, who the 13. dito took Heuffen and made spoil thereof, and from thence to wards Yffeloort, shooting all the afternoon upon ours who were, upon the Veluw, and at night rushed over the Rhijn upon the borders of the Veluw. And thus the 14. dito, being in capacity to shoot upon Aarnhem on both sides, they within the day after, being the 15. dito made an accord early in the morning, which was so hastily done, that the French entred before the Articles were once signed, which also remained unsigned, forsooth there being no pen and ink at hand. The same day, Turenne was come before Knodsenburg, a strong Scons and reasonably well provided, where some Troups already had appared, but Turenne came not till 8. of the clock at evening, and the day after, the 16. dito in the forenoon was master of it, through a treecherous disorder of a Drummer, and overgreat cowardise of the Governour, without any force done upon it. The Garrison was permitted by Turenne to depart to Groeningen, ad then presently from the Scons fired upon Nimwegen, and the same day Turenne marched with his Leger to Schenckenscons, the 16. ad 17. dito sending some Troups before Thiel, who gave up themselves, and took Sauvegard, which also was followed the 19 and 20. dito, by the impregnable Sconses of Voren and St. Andries.

It was the 17. dito, that Turenne approached by his Loopgraves, to that strong Fort of Schenckenscons, wherein lay 15. Companies, which by a Trumpetter he summoned, and the 18. dito had it delivered up to him: A Scons on which depended the welfare of our Country, sufficiently provided of all things requisite, and with a Garrison able to defend it, but commanded by a Rogue, who

who without the knowledge of the Councel of War had sent away the Outlayers, and demolished the Forts there erected by the Lord Wurts, and afterwards for many delivered up that invincible Fortresse.

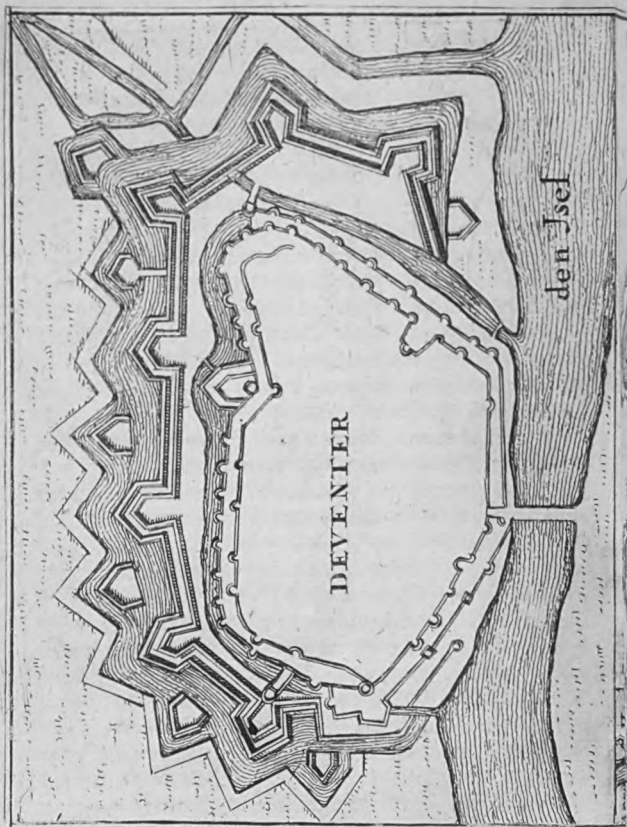
The Bishop of Munster after the conquest of Groll sate not still, but mastered Brevoort, Lochem, and what else was neer about; and on the 14. dito, shewed himself upon the plain of Deventer, to fetch away their beast that were grasing there; but was driven back with losse by the courage of some that issued out of the City upon him: But the 16. dito he came with his whole Army, assisted by those of the Bishop of Colen, to besiege it; The King of France also with the gros of his Army late down before Doesburg and summoned that Citty.

If the first nine dayes of Juny were fatall to our Netherland, the following were no lesse; especially, because his Highnesse was necessitated to depart from the Yssel, for Aarnhem being conquered, the Veluw lay open to the Enemy, and our Army in danger of being fallen upon on all sides, and utterly to be ruined, so that his Highnesse having divided the Army, and put part in the Cities on the Yssel under the command of Alua General for Friesland, and brought the greatest Canons with the Ammunition and Provisions into Doesburg, Zutphen, Deventer, he with the rest and lighter field Peeces departed thence, and coming at evening the 15. dito, before Utrecht, the gates were shut upon him, and his followers being wearied and hungry by continual marching night and day, were constrained to lay the wole night in the field, without any refreshing. His Highnesse desired he might be let in, offering to defend the City, in case they would suffer it to be fortified, as need should require, and be broken off what was in the way; which they of Utrecht refused to do, requiring that the Army should lay encamped without, pretending it would be to the great damage of the Citizens, who would not be burthened by quartering of Soldiers: but at length it was agreed, that the two Regiment of the repartition of Utrecht should be admitted to come in: but

he States of Holland judging, that thus doing, they should
 ot be able to maintain that Post, if set upon, resolved for
 e preservation of Holland to beset their Passes; where-
 pon the Leger brake up the 17. dito from Utrecht, and
 et forward to Weesp, Bodegrave, Goverwelle-fluce,
 choonhoven, Gorcum, and afterward also Uythorn,
 hich Posts being now fortified, are found sufficient to
 eep the Enemy out of Holland. The amazement, be-
 ause of the breaking in of the Enemy into the Betuw, and
 f our Armies retreating was greater than I am able to re-
 ate, and the fleeing from all places to Amsterdam was
 nspeakable, thousands of Waggon and Boats daily came
 n, and as fast again from Amsterdam elsewhere: all was fil-
 ed with fear and anguish.

To this retreat of our Army from Utrecht, they ascribe
 heir damnable delivery up of their City, and so would lay
 hat upon others, which their own faithfulness and treache-
 y brought upon themselves. Assoon as the Enemy was
 ossessed of Wesel, the Great ones began secretly to trans-
 ort their goods, which the commons perceiving, oppo-
 ed the same; yea, not without affronting the Magistrates
 hemselfes, openly crying out to the Burgemasters, you
 ave ruled long enough, it is now our turn; from which
 umults no good being to be expected, assoon as Aarnem
 was taken, they sent thither to offer their City also to the
 French, desiring Safeguard, but they were fain to go far-
 ther, for the King yet lay before Doesburg; thus they went
 seeking the Enemy, and invited him to come, for 20. En-
 glish mile in the round not a Frenchman was to be found;
 Thus they of Utrecht were waiting for their Enemy, some
 of them being impatient he stayed so long: They set a
 Trumpetter upon the Tower, to give notice when the
 French came, which by sound of Trumpet he did the 18.
 dito: thus it was thought in the City, and all the Country
 over, that the French were come into Utrecht: But it pro-
 ved a mistake, for those the Trumpetter thought to be the
 French, were Burgers who returning had seen no Enemy
 at all.

In the mean while reports were so various, that nothing almost could be credited; but it was too true, the most of the great ones & Magistrates were gone, many houses and shops shut up, the Citizens in expectation what the Enemy would be pleased to do with them; not knowing whether he would only send in Safeguard, or come with an Army and take possession, no conditions at all yet being made, all being left to the Kings pleasure; Many were sorry at their heart, and full of tears, but others well content, as trusting to the civility of the French; who, as they said, kept promise in other conquered Cities; and therefore they pityed Amsterdam and other Cities, that dared to set themselves in posture of defence. But little did they dream of the misery hanging over their heads, for they ought to have expected the certain reward of their treachery, by which they were the cause of their own and our destruction; neither will it any whit clear them, to say they were deserted of our Army, seeing they would not be helped, for two Regiments could not do it, and their standing so much upon terms, sufficiently evidenced, that this change was aforehand resolved upon by them in power: It is true, most of the Citizens would yet have defended the City, but being in a tumultuous way, and trampling under foot the respect of the Magistracy, as a headlesse company not to be trusted, they were cause of their own ruin. And put the case they had been forsaken, yet would it not excuse them; for it was not likely that the French would have dared to fall upon Utrecht, being a great City, not fortified, and in the midden of an open Country, and no place of retreat being near it, where they might be secured. Certain it is, they had no cause to fear as yet, for Condé lay wounded at Emmerick, the King was at the Yssel, and Turenne before Nimwegen, far enough from them; gain of time in such occasions being of great concern, as appeared by the stop of the French progress soon after: and besides all this, they should have waited till the French had come, then had been time enough to fall to parly, and make way for as good terms, as they now have,



being come in by invitations, for none of the conquered Cities do complain more of the French, than they of Utrecht, and just it is upon them, having dealt more treacherously than any: could they not as well have shut the gates against the French, as they did against the Prince?

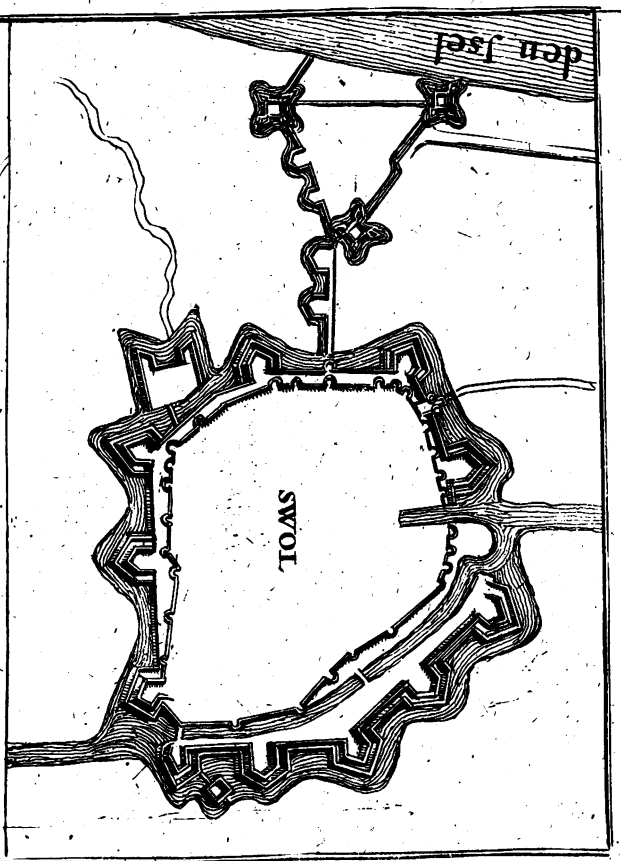
The 23. dito, Safeguard from the King came in with two Trumpetters, and soon after a French Garrison: whereupon they presently Capitulate for the whole Province, a thing never heard before, and cause of all subsequent disaster. For hereby Over-Yssel pretended to be cut off from Holland, so follows the example of Utrecht and make Capitulations also; a project also to do the same being made ready in Friesland; yea, Holland it self almost gone, most of the Cities speak of sending for Safeguard, and they in highest place knew no better remedy; all this came from Utrecht, Overysfel following their example, and had not Providence appeared for us in a wonderfull and unexpected way, we had all been delivered up to the fury of the Enemy.

The 16. July, the Bishop of Munster came before Deventer, a gallant fortified City, provided of all things with a strong garrison of Soldiers, besides 1450. South-Holland Countrymen and resolute Citizens, together making up 10000. able men, all resolved to stand out to the utmost against the Enemy. The Colonel Stecké was Commander in chief over the Garrison, as also Head of the provincial Militia: He held much communication with the Governour of Coeverden Colonel Broersma, whom his Highness not trusting, had caused to come to Deventer, where he thought, he could do no great hurt. The Enemy marched over the Yssel, where was most convenience behind the hedges of the city gardens, to approach and plant his mortar peeces, out of which the 20. early in the morning he shot into the City with Bombes, doing little or no harm with them, whereupon the Commander for to satisfie the Citizens, offered to make a sally upon the Enemy, as also he did, not altogether without successe; yet so purposely ordered, as not to do to much hurt to the Enemy. In the mean

mean while, they continued the Bombes from the over-side of the Yffel till the afternoon, when some of the Magistrates without the knowledge of the Citizens or Garrison, sent a Letter to the Bishop, desiring a cessation of Arms, and safe conduct for Committees to go fetch the advice of the Cities Campen and Swol; this was done after that the Bishop the day before had notified, that his intention was to joyn Deventer again to the Empire. And the 21. in the morning they sent again a Trumpetter, for cessation of Arms, the Canons sounding too loud in their ears, though they hitherto had sustained little harm by them. Now they called the sworn Commons, where by the most voyces it was concluded to give over the City, and three were deputed to capitulate, the Citizens and Soldiers knowing nothings thereof, save the Governour instigated by that Traytor Broersma. In the mean while, upon pain of death, no man might shoot, and the Soldiers who were on flame to ruine the Enemies approaches and Batteries, were not suffered to fall on. Toward evening the agreement was made without the knowledge of the Council of War, and with a damnable secluding of the Soldiery, who all, the very Pefants included, were by this horrid accord to remain prisoners of war, and be shut up in the Churches. The 21. dito, late in the night, the City was possessed by the enemy, none almost knowing thereof, or any necessity pressing thereunto, save onely the treachery of these wicked Guests.

22. dito, It was not enough for Deventer thus to have betrayd it's self, but it would have share also in betraying the rest. They had the 20. dito, seemed to desire the advice of Campen and Swol, but now they would be their advisers, sending a Commissary of the Bishop to them, with two Trumpetters and the Burgemaster Lespiere to Swoll, where after relation of what was past at Deventer, the same Capitulation was offered to them, which conspiracy being smelt by the Colonels Bamphield and Ripperda, they did wisely in time retire out of the City with their Regiments, though

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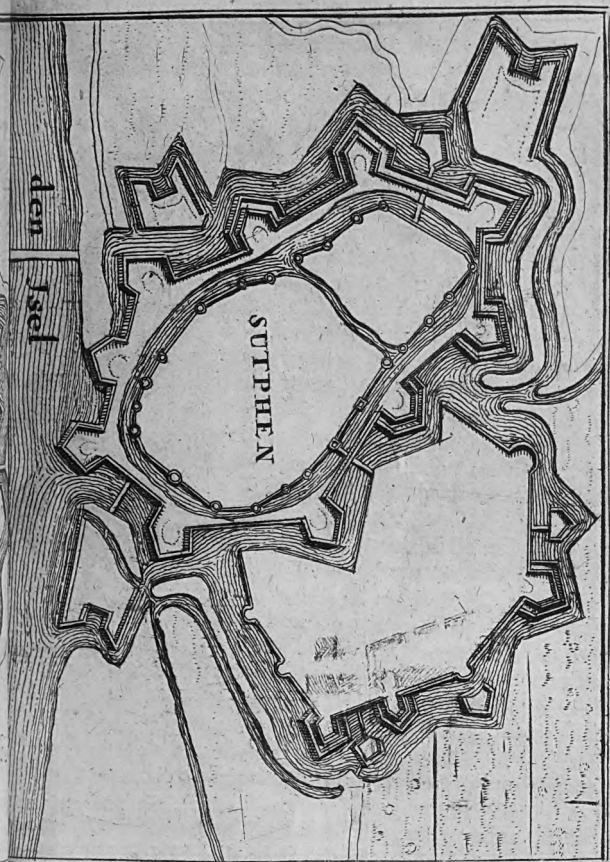
though unjustly accused of some to have hereby maliciously betrayed the same; for here being of the same crue, who without the knowledge of the Militia had betrayed Deventer, these undoubtly should have been served in the same kind, and all have been laid up in the Church, as before their departures they sufficiently perceived: for though the remainder were afterward permitted to go out free, it was because they thought it not worth the while to detain so few: as their practise was for the most part where the Garrisons consisted but of few. However Swoll made their agreement full enough, though the subscription were deferred to the morrow after: In the mean while shamefully abusing the name of the States of Over-Yssel, Swoll summons the other Cities of the Ptovince there to appear with all speed, loosing no time, and to Capitulate for themselves: Whereupon all the Cities and Forts of Over-Yssel were Provintially given up to the Enemy, and the Ommer-scons, with the new Retrenchment laying round about in a Moras, was upon this news forsaken by its Garrison. I doubt not, but whoever hears what hath been related, will stand amazed; but this is the real Truth thereof. Though some of these Cities have not blushed to write Apologies, deserving to have been answered with an halter. The Enemy comes in all hast taking possession of the places given up to him, viz. Swoll, Hattem, Campen, Swart-fluce, Geelmuyen, Hasselt, Blockzijl, Steenwijck, Meppel, Scons the Rouveen, Ommer-scons, yea rusheth into the Kuynder it self, the Territory of the Frieses; and in case he had been in a posture to have marched forward, he would easy have mastered whole Friesland, the General Alua with his Militia being gone as far as Leeuwarden. After the Conquest of Over-Yssel the Province was parted between the head parties, Deventer is allotted to the Elector of Colen, Campen to the French, Swoll to all three together; the rest fell to the Bishop of Munsters share, and so remain to this day.

17. June, The King of France was come before Doesburg,

burg, and though there were a reasonable strong Garrison in it, yet without any great resistance, they gave up themselves to the King, who from thence in haste went to Zutphen: taking it in without trouble, though it were also provided reasonably well of all things, and a Garrison in it: In both these Cities the Soldiery and also the Hollands Waart-gelders or Auxiliary Troups, were detained prisoners of war. Thus there being no more to be conquered at the Yssel; the King brake up from thence, and came in Person with his Army the 27. dito past Aarnem hard by Utrecht, encamping himself without the City, and put Garrisons in all the Cities of that Province, as Wijck, Montfoort, Ysselsteyn, Amersfoort, and the Gelder Cities, Harderwijck and Elburg; yea, in Woerden and Ouwater it self Citys in Holland, and some few coming before Naarden, the dread was so great, that they within cast away their Arms, some swimming over the Mote of the City, leaving it for the French to possess: Muyen also was gone, taken in by fifteen men, but were again driven out: These Successes so transported the French, that some few of them asked the way to Amsterdam, as thinking to take in that also. The King remained in the Leger without Utrecht, & came the 5. July accompanied with Duke d'Orleans, Monmouth, Luxemburg, and other Grandees, to take a view of the Town, being on Horseback, but soon returned out again into the Leger; appointing the Duke of Luxemburg Governour of the City and Province, and Stoupa General of the Switzers, Commander of the City. But we will leave the King here a while, Turenne before Nimwegen, and the Bishop of Munster in Over-Yssel; for to take notice, what fell out worth the observation about that time, both in the Politicks and the Militia at home, and so make progresse in what was acted by the enemy.

It was a small thing to loose Cities and Forts, whole Provinces together giving up themselves to the enemy. And though it seemeth ridiculous, that some of the French would know the way to Amsterdam to go and take it in;

yet



yet I verily believe, that if at that time 4. or 5000. horse onely had gone forward, Amsterdam it self and thereby Holland, yea, the whole State would have fallen into the enemies hand; so great terrour had seized upon all, & the Regents voyd of Counsel: The Magistrates in their common Council disputing, whither they should quit all, or endeavour a while to defend themselves: Many pretending that it was impossible, as not being provided with necessaries, wherefore their advise was in case the Enemy came, to meet him with the Keyes: Others would defend themselves and ordered that Bulwarks should be erected, bridges broken down; scarce knowing what they said or did, setting many time the cart before the horse. I dread even to think upon the terrour, confusion, and astonishment of that time, especially of the 25. June and thereabout; the most understanding of the Land then being at non-plus: The Pensionary himself, who seldom or never was at a pinch, plucking up his shoulders, and is said to have given no other advice than a good and speedy accommodation with the Enemy, as the onely expedient to be found: In prosecution of which advice three Deputies were suddenly sent for England, and three to the French Leger, of whom the Lord d'Groot was the chief. I know not what instructions they had, but it is said, that they for England had no other Commission, than to learn what the demand of that King was, and that they for the French Leger had full power to treat with the King; that is, to deliver up the Country, for in that conjuncture of time, what else could be expected than an honorable capitulation.

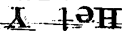
But the Province of Zealand, June 29. rejected the reasons alledged by Holland for this Commission, and protested against them, declaring it to be a thing unheard of in the government of these Countries, to make any Plenipotentiaries (without an arrested instruction) to treat with any Potentate, much lesse with an open Enemy; especially when it concerned our Religion, Liberty and the lawfull government of the Land, wherefore they dis-

vowed

vowed this Commission, as suspicious and of dangerous consequence.

The communalty, now taking notice of these transactions, and seeing the astonishment of the Regents, and the threatened danger, begin to raise tumults: Others flee where ever they imagine a place of safety to be, transporting their families, and what was most precious East, West, to France, yea England it self, transporting an inestimable Treasure out of the Country to their extream danger and damage; the remaining with trembling spirits, at last take up Arms to defend their Country: The Magistracy in diverse Cities being fain, as if they were willing to animate and encourage the rest, to contribute what could serve, for defence of their Cities, other places in the meanwhile were wholly neglected; the Post for Hollands security were beset with Soldiers, and made defensible; the Banks and Dams about Amsterdam opened, the Country set underwater, the wayes cut throw, bridges cast down, Trenchments erected, Outlayers brought upon the Rivers, the Wall repaired, Canon brought up, the Watch doubled, and for security of the Citizens, the 29. of June it was published from the Town-house, that the Council was fully resolved to defend the City to the utmost; and burgers were sent out of the Hague and Rotterdam to the Posts of the Army, and out of other Cities to the Frontiers of Holland, Heusden, Geertruydenburg, Breda, the Klundert, the Briel, &c. But all this could not take away from the disturbed spirits of men, that impression they had taken that many members of the Magistracy were guilty of treason and held correspondence with the enemy; as it happens often, the bad successe of undertakings is laid to the charge of the managers thereof.

June 20. A remarkable example of this impression was seen in the Hague, when the two Sons of the Counciller d'Graaf with two other, coming at evening on the Viverberg, and seeing light where States of Holland were met, they concluded that the Pensionaris was yet amongst them, who having the greatest hand in the mana-



ements of affairs, he was judged by many of the grand cause of all our disaster; yea, a very traitor to the Country: These therefore thought they should do good service to the Land, if they made away with him, so he going home with two Servants, they fell upon him, and wounding him, left him for dead, and went away; but his wounds were not so great, but that he soon rose and went home, one of the assassins Jacob van d'Graaf being taken. At the same time, came four unknown persons to the house of his brother *Cornelis de Wit*, in Dort, who being the *Ruard van Putten*, and having been Plenipotentiary on the Fleet, was now returned home sickly, whom these persons would speak with, having a like design upon him; but were driven away by some of the City watch. In the mean while, the murmurings of the common people increased against the Magistracy, and in special against the two *de Wits*, and all that were of their faction, laying to their charge the loss of the Country. Whither this were so or no, I leave to the judgement of others, this only I know, of which none are ignorant, that they had the weight of the Government in their hands, directing the resolutions of the State according to their pleasure, and so perhaps may truly be said to be the cause or at least the Ring-leaders of the resolutions of that time: An extract of a Letter from Zealand June 25. being very remarkable to this end; viz. That one *Nassau* Advocate in the Hague, had some days past, declared in the Council of Vlissing with weeping tears, that some of his kindred sitting in the Council of State and Cities of Holland, had discovered to him, how that Province had formed a Project, after what manner Holland should be delivered up to the French. And another Letter from the Hague dated June 27. This I can say, that within few days we shall inevitably be brought under the French yoke: and it is my opinion, that the work hath fully been agreed upon. See, how far we then were come.

25. dito, They of Aardenberg in Valenders got tidings, that the French out their quarters at Cortrijck and

and thereabouts, had gathered many men for to assault them, at which very time Captain *Cawm* Commander of Aardenberg, perhaps being not ignorant of the exploit, was gone for Zealand: Whereupon the Garrison onely consisting of 73. men, and 165. citizens were put into posture by the vigilant direction of Ensign *Beackman*, as much as possibly he could. At night about 11. of the clock the French approached being 4000. Horse and Foot, and by a Trumpetter summoned the City, which after refusal they fell upon by force; but by the magnanimity of those few within they were so manfully repulied, that after three hours storming, they were forced with great losse towards the morning to draw off, retiring out of Canon shot: and they of Aardenberg the 26. dito, got 60 men for succour with some Ammunition, whereupon the Enemy strengthened with 2000. more fell on again furiously, at one a clock at night, their Foot being driven on by the Horse advancing, (though most manfully resisted by them in the City) to the very walls & mastered a Ravelin before the Gate, the Fall-bridge of the inner-gate got down, when happily at that very nick of time Colonel Spindler came to assist them with 150. men, which so increased their courage and strength, that the Enemy was forced again to retire: They of the Enemy who were got into the Ravelin being amazed, because of the hot shooting, and of the bridge, which they must passe over, called for quarter, which was not granted before they had cast their weapons from them, and drawn up the outmost Fall-bridge; then they were brought in, the rest escaping from whence they were come. The way round about was strawed with the slain, being to the number of a 1000. besides 200. wounded, whom they carried along with them, not one being slain in the City, and 1. or 2. onely wounded: The prisoners were, 1. Colonel, 2. Lieutenants Colonels, 28. Captains and Lieutenants, 530. common Soldiers; a glorious victory for this Place: which should have been, according to former resolution, demolished as not tenable, but now hath deserved better Walls than

Utrecht, and others: for although their walls were not defensible, and the moat not 3 foot deep, yet the magnanimity of the citizens was their strength, yea every woman and maid, to the very children themselves did service, as soldiers, supplying the defect of bullets with their shop waites, broken pots and thelike. Oh, had things been thus carried in other places, our Netherlands had not so shameles lost their renown.

29. Dito, *Jacob de Graef* was condemned to be executed by the sword, for assaulting the *Pensionarius de Wit*, (though his wounds were not perillous at all as to death) as having committed *Crimen Laesæ Majestatis*, being brought to execution the gates of the Cities near about were kept shut up, and all the wayes beset with Horse, so that this work, notwithstanding the Executioner made divers blows before he could cut off his Head, was accomplished without any great commotion.

Just at this very time, the Communalty throughout whole Holland and Zealand were up in a dreadfull tumult, requiring that the Government should be altered, and more power put into the hands of the Prince of Orange: They began at Dort, where the burgers by their Captains demanded of the Magistrates, what they meant to do, to defend the City or not, and would know themselves what provision there was in the Magasins, which was found to be very flight, and the Key of the Powder-Tower not to be found, which made the citizens yet more unrestfull; requiring that the Prince of Orange should be made Stadholder without delay; and that with high threatnings: whereupon Deputies from the Magistrate, and Citizens were forced to go to the Leger, to desire his Highnesse to come to Dort, the which forasmuch as he often denyed todo, the Deputies told him, that in case they should return home with such an answer, they should be in great danger to be put to death as traytors; which peril his Highnesse considering, went the said 29. June to Dort, being received with the applause of the people: being come to the Town house, the Magistrates made
known

known unto him , that the citizens desired he would be pleased to view the City Fortifications and Magasin , not at all mentioning the Stadholdership; whereupon with some of the Lords, he rode round about the City, and so towards the Pekock , to dine there. The citizens perceiving, that they thought thus to put them off, began to murmur; crying out , that they sought to delude them , and thereupon laid hod on their Horses, binding their pikes and musquets to their Coaches, threatening to massacre all of them, in case his Highness were not made Stadholder: The Lords thus terrified, promise to content the people , and being come to the Pekock , discharge themselves and also his Highness of their oath concerning the perpetual Edict, and so made him Stadholder : *Cornelis de Wit* , old Burgo-master , being come home sick from the Fleet , kept his chamber , therefore they sent these Acts to him by the Secretary, to be by him also subscribed, but he refused, saying he neither could , nor would consent thereto: but his reluctance was in vain, for by the perswasion of his Wife, and the Lords present, but principally by the threatnings of the citizens, he was constrained thereto: As about that time, also the Magistrates of most the Cities of Holland and Zealand, were either through actual insurrection, or threatened perill, forced so to advance his Highness: Whereupon by the Deputies of the cities, having a voyce in the Assembly of States of Holland, the perpetual Edict was mortified July the 1. and so by the annulling of that Oath the Members made capable to Elect a Stadholder as also the 2. dito in Zealand, and the day after in Holland, his Highness the Prince of Orange was elected thereto , and also it was resolved to direct the case of the Generality accordingly, deferring on him the power of issuing Patents , and to be Captain and Admiral General , in like manner , as his Predecessors the former Princes of Orange had enjoyed. Whereupon, the 4. dito the said Dignities and Honour was proffered him, by most honourable Deputies in the name of the States of Holland: and after that the 8. dito, the case of his Highness eminent Character, as Admiralty was finished, his Highness

nessé arrived the 10. dito early in the morning at the Hague, and being introduced by Deputies, and a multitude of Gentry, into the Assembly of the States General, he there received his Commission, and took his Oath; as also was done in the Gathering of the States of Holland, and he sat that same day as Statholder in the Court of Justice: and the 16 dito, the Deputies of the States of Zealand came to the Hague, proffering his Highness the Stadholdership of that Province and took the Oath of him; hereby re-establishing him in all the Dignitiés of his Illustrious Predecessors. If ever any thing fell out to be wondered at, it was this, wherein especially is observable, that both the brothers *de Wits*, were by indisposedness hindered, one at Dort the 29. June, the other in the Hague July 1 and 3. to be present at the Council, and the case was so præcipated, that there was no time for any to advise with these Lords: for who knoweth, but by thier great subtilty they yet might have found some hindrance to this work, which unlikelyhood might prove fatal unto themselves.

But for all this, the spirits of the people were not appeased, they saw the Government remained in their hands, against whose will and endeavour, his Highness was established, who they thought would not cease, as much as might, to countermine his Highness, and for to prevent their own fall, would presume to plot his fall though to the ruine of the State: They saw that the power deferred on his Highness, was fruitless without liberty to execute the same; They saw the same management of affairs, were yet as formerly; therefore they would have an alteration of the Government, and forasmuch as for some years past the Magistrates of most Cities in Holland were brought in by the direction of Pensionaris *de Wit*, that few other which were not of his faction, were admitted to the Government; therefore the Commualty would have these removed, terming them the States Party, *Cabal* of *de Wit* and faction of *Louvesteyn*; yea, some said plainly they were Traytors of the Land, of whom they said, the Pensionaris and his brother were Head, together with the Ambassador *de Groot*, and

some

some other ; Infomuch that the Pensionaris complained in a Letter to his Highnesse 11. July of Pamphlets against him , and in special that he was accused to have managed the secret correspondence - treasure unfaithfully, and not to have taken due care for the State : Whereto his Highnesse answered dito 22. that such Pamphlets were not to be regarded , that himself hath been fain to suffer the like licentiousnesse against him : That of the secret correspondence money he knew nothing , but that the Lords Councillers of the Commission were to bewitnesse thereof : and that by reason of the multitude of affairs he could not specify what defects of the Armies had been , nor what supply had from time been made , directing for his desired justification to the actions of his carefull performance therein.

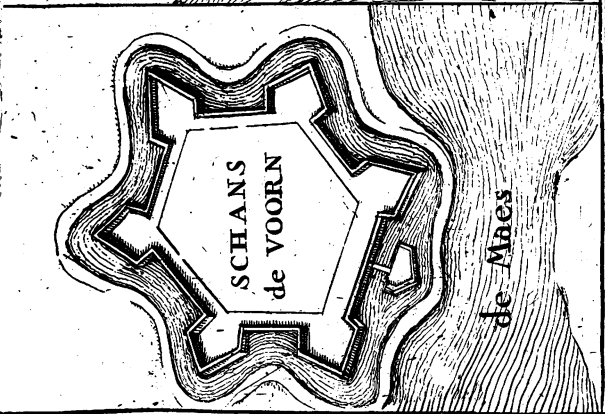
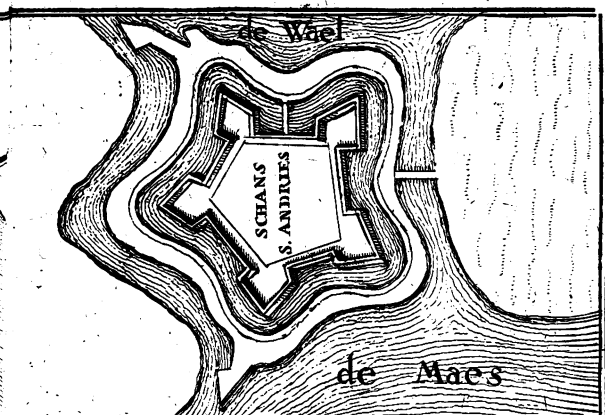
In Zealand many of the Lords also were said to follow the party of *de Wit* : whereupon a general rising was on a sudden throughout whole Holland and Zealand , some they assailed in person , others had their houses spoiled , many were forced to quit their places in Government ; yea, in some places all the Magistrates put by ; some Cities were by force of the Pefants taken in , and the Magistrates constrained to act according to their wil : which confusion presaging the unavoidable ruine of the Country , caused the States to resolve August 27. not onely to empower his Highness , accordings as should be requisite and his pleasure should be , to alter the Magistracy in all Cities , but also entreated him for the common good , to do it with all speed.

The Bishop of Munster having put Garrisons in all Over-Yffel , and posted some of his Troups on the borders of Friesland , he made towards Coeverden , that famous and impregnable Fortresse , coming before it the 8. of July , the 12. dito , without much trouble became Master thereof ; they within having scarcely lost a Soldier , and though indeed the drought at this time were such , as hath not been in memory of man , yet the Enemy in their approaches were fain to run knee-deep in water , and could

not possibly have done any thing to the City, if they within had manfully withstood them: But on the contrary, these faithlesse wretches with all their might helped them out of the mire and moores. Thus they gat fast footing and an open way into Friesland, or Ommelands, and appointed the Traitor Broersma, who at the taking of Deventer, went over to the Bishop, Governor the second time of Coeverden, taking 4. of the Companies of the Garrison laying there, leading them about with him 5. weeks, and at length let them with their Ensigns depart to Groeningen, the 4. Companies being decreased to 110. men, of whom Captain Struyck remained with the Enemy, and Captain Clant coming to Groeningen, had his Sword broken at his feet. After the Conquest of Coeverden, the Bishop brake too into the Groeninger-land, making havock through Drente and the Ommelands, and came the 19. dito with some Troups before Groeningen, possessing the whole Western Quarter, and the 27. dito fell upon *Adwerder Zijl*, but was manfully repulsed, where in the night he raised a Battery, and 28. dito began to fire on the City, formally besieging it, and upon the approach of the Enemy, the *Old* and *New Sconses* were forsaken by ours, as also *Wijnshoter Zijl*, *The House te Wedde*, and all what was thereabout, being possessed by the Enemy, whereby the *Bourtange* was blockt up and summoned; but through the generosity of Captain Prot had nothing in answer but powder and shot, who afterward when 200000. Gildens were proffered for the Sconse, answered, he would first gratify the Bishop with somany bullets: but Captain Huysman who had commanded the *Old Sconse*, was for forsaking it by the Council of War hanged at Groeningen, and Lieutenant van der Berge Commander of the *New Sconse* had his Head cut off for deserting the same, as also the Lieutenant Colonel *Taminga* and a Major, which laid ind Deventer were arrested, and the Colonels Steck and Broersma cited to answer for their betraying of Deventer.

Turenne, after the taking of Schenckenſconſe, was again come before Nimwegen; but in the mean while, our Soldiers had quitted the ſtrong *Houſe te Gennip*, and the Garriſon being 4. Companies marched to Nimwegen, and the 7. and 28. June, our Horſe of Nimwegen went with 64. Carts to fetch thence 84. barrels of powder, bullets, and match with ſome laſts of Rie, intending, with a ſecond Convoy to bring away the reſt into Nimwegen: upon whom the French ſhot very hard out of Knotſenburg, and 2 Batteries they had made, caſting alſo many Fire-bullets and Grados of 90. & 100. pound weight, by which three Out-layers before Nimwegen were drowened: But they within were not behindhand with them: ſo that the French the 2. and 3. July paſſed the Waal by their Ship-bridge, and rounded the City on the Land ſide, bringing their Loop-graves as in an inſtant to the Moat, and the 4. dito made a Battery with 5. half Kartouwes, and aſſaulted by ſtorm that night the Peſthouſe-bulwark, entering the ſame, but were driven out again, the Colonel *van Gent*, brother of the Admiral deceased, being there ſlain: The 6. dito in the night they ſtormed again, but were three times couragiouſly beaten off, as alſo the 7. dito. In the mean while, Patents were come to the *Grave*, to depart with moſt part of the Garrifon to the *Bos*, where the Governour having gotten in ſome Spaniards, bit no order to recave them, ſent them back to the *Grave*, where being come near the City, they were ſet upon by the French, and for the moſt part routed, by which alſo the *Grave* was loſt. By this time, the French before Nimwegen were advanced with their works to the Borſt-werings, and already undermined two Bulwarks: whereupon the 8. dito they began to parly, and the 9. dito the agreement was made, that the Garrifon conſiſting of 7. Companies of Horſe, and about 40 Foot, with one Company Waartgelders from the Briel, ſhould all remain priſoners of War, excepting five Companies of Utrecht citizens, and of Rhenen and Montfoort, who marched out free with their Arms. What the reaſon was, this City did ſo haſtily and

With-



without more constraint give up to the Enemy, is diversely judged of, and it is said that the losse of the *Grave* was a thing plotted aforehand.

Then 11. July, Turenne from Nimwegen went to the *Grave*, and immediately from thence to the *Bos*, which wanting all things, sent Deputies to his Highness, who well knowing what concernment the *Bos* was of, was fain to give this answer, that he was sorry he could not help them, having no more power, than they to do it: yet at length, because of the great importance of the place, some Canons and Ammunition were sent by Ships thither; but coming therewith to Gorcum, they had the tidings that *Creveceur* was lost, and therefore not possible to bring it to the *Bos*: Therefore the Field-marshal Wurts commanding there, unladed the Canon to use them for the defence of Gorcum. They of the *Bos* had quitted the *Engelen* and *Orten*, and brought the Canon into City, withall which they had scarcely enough to defend the Castle as was requisite, the Garrison also was but weak: The 13. July, they saw the enemy at *Ulymen*, and part marching to *Engelen* and *Crveceur*, the first of which they put forces into, and besieging the other with many more, after two dayes shooting on it, became conquerors thereof; the gros of the Leger laying at *Boxtel* and the *Vugt*, above 20000. strong.

The 11. July, the King brake up with his Army from *Utrecht*, lodging that night in the *Grep*, and arrived the 12. dito to *Aarnem*, drawing forth the Garrison of *Woerden* and *Ouwater* to *Utrecht*, they of *Ouwater* being pursued by some of the Earl of *Hornes* quarters, and some taken prisoners, besides a good booty of Money and Arms. The King having given a visit to the Prince of *Condé*, and Duke d'*Anguin*, both lying very weak at *Aarnem*; departed thence the 13. dito to the *Betuw*, sending part of his Army to *Bommel*, soon mastering it, forthwith putting forces into the smaller Towns *Heucklom*, *Asperen* and *Leerdam*: The 14. dito, the King marched over the Bridge by *Nimwegen* to the *Grave*, and

arrived

arrived the 16. dito in his Leger before the Bos, being in person te 21. dito at Vugt, from whence he betook himself again to Boxel.

Not onely the Netherlands, but all Christendom stood astonished to see the Enemy already approached within two dutch miles of Amsterdam, There keeping Post, having in short a time conquered so great a number of Cities and Forts.

A List of the Cities and Forts conquered by the Enemy, since the 1. of June to the 19. July.

<i>In the Dukedom Cleaf.</i>	Wageningen.	Ommer Sconfe.
Orsoy.	Knotsenburg.	Rouveen Sconfe.
Rhijnberck.	Nimwegen.	Zwoll, and the re-
Burick.	Grave.	trenchment, with
Wefel, and the Lip-	Tiel.	three Sconfes.
pe-Sconfe.	Bommel.	Campen with the
Rees and the Sconfe.	Sconfe te Vooren.	Seons.
Emmmerick.	Sconfe St. Andrews.	Hasselt.
<i>In the County of Groe-</i>	The Retrenchement	Swartsluce.
<i>ningen.</i>	of the Yffel.	Geelmuyen.
Winschoten.	<i>In Brabant.</i>	Fullenhove.
Oude Sconfe.	Crevecoeur.	Blockzijl.
Boonder Sconfe.	Sconfe te Engelen.	Steenwijck.
New Sconfe.	Orte-Sconfe.	<i>In the Drente.</i>
<i>In East-Friesland, and</i>	<i>In the County Zuphen.</i>	Meppel.
<i>Friesland.</i>	Yffelburg.	Coeverden.
d'Eyler Sconfe.	Anholt.	<i>In the Twente.</i>
Slijckenburg or Kun-	's Heeren-berg.	Enschede.
der Sconfe.	Zevenaar.	Oldenzeel.
<i>In Gelderland.</i>	Heussen.	Degnecham.
Spijckfoort.	Dotechem.	Alnelo.
Schencken Sconfe.	Brevoort.	Delden.
Tol-house.	Grolle.	Goor.
Yffeloot.	Lochem.	Diepenhem.
Hattem.	Zutphen.	Rijssen.
Elbrug.	<i>In Over-Yffel.</i>	<i>In Utrecht Province.</i>
Harderwijck.	Deventer.	Rhenen.
Aarnhem.	Hardenberg.	Wijck te duurstee.

Amersfoort.	Kuylenburg.	Ouwater.
Utrecht.	Vyanen.	Naarden.
Yffeltstein.	Heucklom.	The Province of Zea-
Montfoort.	Leerdam.	land onely being
<i>In Hollan L.</i>	Asperen.	free wholly from
Buuren.	Woerden.	them.

England it self was jealous because of these successes, unwilling that France should become Master of all, thinking it therefore high time to see how the work lay, speedily sent Buckingham, Arlington, and Hallifax as Plenipotentiaries to the King of France, with a Commission dated 31. June. These Lords arrived at the Hague 4. July, and departed the day after to the Army of his Highnesse at Bodegrave, without further declaring themselves. The 6. dito in the afternoon, they departed from the Princes Leger to the King of France, who yet lay en camped before Utrecht, and followed the French Leger to the Bos, being every where nobly entertained, and complimented. Where they the 16. dito renewed their treaty of Alliance; thereby more nearly binding themselves to hearken to no propositions of Peace, but with knowledge on sides, and to come to no agreement, but with the satisfaction of both, of which notice was to be given to the States by their Deputies, as also by a Letter of the En-Plenipotentiaries was done from Boxtel dito 17. the being communicated to his Highnes, with an annex of the Articles, upon which they might have peace.

Demands and Conditions on which his most Christian Majesty would make Peace with the States General of the United Provinces.

That the proclamations formerly put forth by the States General, forbidding the French Wines and Brandewine, with all the impositions upon French Wares and Manufactures, be revoked: That within 3. months a Treaty of Commerce between his Majesty and the said States shall be concluded, wherein also shall be comprehended the regulating of the French and Holland East and West Indies Compa-

2. That for the future, throughout all the United Provinces, not only a full liberty, but also shall be the publick exercise of the Roman Catholick Apostolical Religion: so that in all places, where more than one Church shall be, one be given over to the Catholics: To whom also it shall be permitted to build one where there is none: and they shall have liberty untill such time as the Church shall be built, openly to celebrate Divine service in such houses, as they shall to that end buy or hire. That by the States General, or every Province particular, are upon the maintenance out of the Goods which have formerly belonged to the Church, or such like, be allotted to the Pastor or Priest in every of the said Churches.

3. And forasmuch as the Deputies of the said States sent to his Majesty, have for special reasons desired, that it would please him by the Peace to permit the Rats of the United Netherlands to remain in the State, so as hitherto it hath been, and then upon in change to give unto his Majesty for the Conquests, wherewith it hath pleased God to bless his just War, they have offered to him instead of the Provinces, Cities and Places which his Majesty already possesseth, to grant unto him other Towns, Cities and Places, which in Brabant and Flanders by the Spaniards have been delivered up to them: His Majesty although he be now Master of three whole of the 7. Provinces in the United Netherlands, together with some of the Places and Ports in Holland, hath willed for to preserve the said seven Provinces in their first Union, to restore unto them what by his forces he hath possessed himself of in the said Provinces, excepting what here under shall be specified and upon the following conditions.

4. That the said States shall quit unto his Majesty generally all the Provinces, Cities and Places, which they have in Flanders and Brabant, and those that have been granted to them by the Spaniards, only excepting Sluce and the Island of Casant.

5. The said States also shall quit to his Majesty the City Nimwegen with the dependencies and all belonging to it, The Fort Knipsenburg, Schenckensjans, and the part of the Province of Gelderland, lying on this side Rhijn, as to France, together with the whole Island of Rommel, the Island and Port of Voorne, the Fort St. Andries; and the Castle of Louveslein, and the Fort Crevecoeur.

6. The said States also shall quit to his Majesty Grave, with its dependencies and all belonging to it, and shall give unto him the propriety of the City, and the County Meurs, to dispose thereof according to his pleasure, with condition that the said States shall indemnify the Prince of Orange as to the said County, and other Places, Cities and Coun-

tries belonging to the said Prince, but yeelded up to his Majesty.

7. That the said States shall yeeld to his Majesty all such claim as they may have had or could pretend unto, in those places which his Majesty hath taken from the said States in the Empire, that also they yeeld the same in favour of the Prince and Earl of East Friesland, of all such claims as they have or may pretend, unto such Places as they possesse in his Land; as namely, the City Embden, The Sconse van Leeroort, and the Ylersconse, out of which they shall recall their Garrisons.

8. That also it shall be permitted to the Subjects of his Majesty, in all those Countries, Cities and Places of the Sates General, which have been yielded up to his Majesty to go in and out both by Water and by Land, Rivers and Streams, without paying any due or imposition, be subject to be visited, as to their goods, baggage, munition of war, and provision whatsoever.

9. The said States shall oblige themselves to the Order and Religion of Malta, to cause to be restored unto the said Order all the Rights, which shall be found belonging unto them.

10. The said States shall promise to cause the Children of the Earl of Bentem to be restored to him, which by the authority and protection of the said States, are by the Countesse, wife of the Earl of Bentem, detained from him, notwithstanding his often requesting the same; thereto having also obtained the Letters of the Emperor, and of his most Christian Majesty, for the restoring of them.

11. The said States shall promise to indemnifie his Majesty of part of the excessive Charges he hath been necessitated to in this War, and pay unto him within the time that shall be agreed upon, the some of 20. millions, and then his Majesty will acquit them of the three millions, with all the interest thereof, which they owe unto his Majesty for the said sum, by his Majesties Father of happy memory lent unto them, which should have been payed Anno 1651.

12. That in acknowledgment, of the Peace, which his Majesty is willing then to grant unto them, when he could have made his Conquests further in their Country; The said States shall every year by an Ambassador Extraordinary upon a certain stipulated day, cause to be presented to him a Golden Medal weighing a mark, which shall contain, that they hold the preservation of the same Freedom from his Majesty, which the Kings his Predecessors have helped them to obtain.

13. That although his Majesty doth declare to content himself with the fore said Conditions, in case they be accepted within 10. dayes,

after which his Majesty pretendeth to be no longer obliged thereto ; nevertheless, herewith he gives to wit, that although the same should be owned by the States, they shall not be of any force, and that his Majesty will enter upon no Treaty of Cessation or of Peace, before such time as the King of England on his account shall receive satisfaction from the said States, and that the Princes of the Empire allied with his Majesty in this war shall likewise be content with the Condition, that shall by the States be offered unto them.

Here followeth a further Ampliation of the fore-named Articles.

A*nd that it may appear by the choyce of more Conditions than one, how uprightly his Majesty had been pleased to present to the said States General, divers wayes for to obtain the Peace they desired of him, and not to bring so far as was in his power the pretences, which he justly might by force of Arms, and the continuance of his Victories ; Therefore his Majesty declareth, that without standing precisely to the offers which here before have by the said States been made, as also the Conditions which by form of alternative he had required of them, He will content himself with keeping all the Conquests, his Majesty at present possesseth, together of those he may further Conquer, untill that the said States shall have consented to these Conditions ; to wit, the whole Province and Dukedom of Gelderland belonging to the States, the Province of Utrecht and County Zutphen, all the Cities, Places and Fortresses, which are in the said Provinces their appendencies, and what belongeth to them without exception ; the Sovereignty of the Provinces, Lands, Cities and Places conquered by his Majesty with the appendencies and all belonging thereto, to remain for the future for ever to his Majesty.*

And to the end, the said Conquests, Countries and Places delivered up to his Majesty, may the better be brought to a capacity, through the assistance out of his Kingdome to be strengthened ; the said States shall renounce all Sovereignty over the Cities Mastricht and Wÿcke, as also of what they now hold in Overmase, Dalen, Fouquemont, and the Country belonging to the Bos, together the City and Meyerye of the said Bos, and all what belongeth to the appendencies thereof, with the Fort Crevecœur.

And that the Treaty upon the last Terms might serve, not onely to re-establish the friendships and alliance between his Majesty and the said States, but to procure the rest and tranquility of the Empire,

which

three Commanders, two Lieutenants Colonels, 63. Captains, with many other Officers: many were taken prisoners, and about 5000. ran away, so that the army of 24000, was decreased to 14000 and an infinite number of Fireworks consumed. The Enemy leaving the City, set their Tents and Leger-place on fire; but were fain to leave some Canon with much Ammunition and Leger instruments behind them, the which they of the City made good prize of, and slighted all the Enemies works.

At Sea, since the battle of the 7. June, nothing considerable fell out, our Fleet still keeping near Zealand, upon what ground, is diversly conjectured; The Enemies Fleet also seemed to have little intention for another engagement, yet in the midst of July they came before the Texel, in all appearance the design being to Land their men some where or other, but the Heavens by a violent storm hindred the same, which sooner than they were willing drove one of their ships ashore, and sent back many shattered home again, the rest remaining crossing about our Sea-ports, thinking in appearance yet to bring about their design: in the mean while, our Fleet having no considerable losse by that storm. But the Enemy having repaired their Ships for the most part, spread themselves all about on Sea, for to watch our marchand men; but especially our Ships returning from the Indies. And the 1. August some Seamen came hither in an Advice-Yaght from *Chilon*, and being pursued by the English to our very Coast, and seeing no way of escape, they themselves endeavored to sinck her, and so escaped in the Boat, however the English saved the said Jaght, and brought it for England, but was of no great value. The 6. dito, tidings came of 14. East-Indies Ships, happily arrived upon the Eems, who not knowing of the war, and having met with no English, saving two Frigats before the Eems, who made signs for assistance, but in vain; and therefore were fain to suffer them all safely to get in, which being at the time of the besieging of Groeningen, the Fort Delf-zijl had the hap to be furnished with powder and shot out of East-India, the bet-

ter to defend the ships. Suddenly many Smack-boats were sent thither, to take out the finest Wares, and to bring them home over the *Wadden*, and our Ships of war went to the Eams, to fetch off these India Ships, all which by a special providence arrived at their several Ports without any hinderance, and the Fleet returned again to Zealand. And it is very remarkable, that the English lurking for our East-Indie ships, themselves, lost a very rich Indie ship of their own, called the *Faulcon*, being taken by a Zealand Caper, and brought up at Bergen in Norway. After this nothing was done by both Fleets, the design of the Enemy, which was to Land on our Coasts, being continually hindered by hard weather, in the mean while our Capers, which at the beginning of the War were not permitted, with many other that had Commission from Zealand, went out to Sea, and yet daily do, which already have so much endammaged the French and especially the English, that their losse is rated at some millions.

The condition of the remainder of our Country, we left under the sad tumult of the Inhabitants, by which all things were like to come into a lamentable confusion, and if I judge not amisse, in greater peril, than through the Armies of the French, every moment we being in danger to strand upon the blind Rocks of the incensed villager, of which the effects were so many and diverse, that it would be too confused and tedious a work to rehearse or read them; it will be sufficient to relate the chiefest, by which may easily be judged of the rest.

Upon the general insurrection of the Citizens against the Magistrates, it was in some Cities published, and Letters from his Highnesse divulged dated the 9. July, wherein the Citizens were commanded to abstain from such manner of proceedings, and to let things remain as formerly they were, upon pain of displeasure, and to be punished as disturbers of the common peace, it being an intrenchment on his Highnesse authority as Stadholder, whose office it is to dispose of the concerns of the Magistracy:

stracy : wherefore if any in the Regency were guilty, they might be orderly charged, and being found guilty, should be according to desert punished. Hereupon the Citizens expected that his Highness would make a general reformation in the Government, but nothing came of it; and no wonder, for this Iron was too hot for him to lay hold on, the time not being yet suitable to begin a work of such consequence: Nevertheless, the Commons would have it, and therefore they set upon the work again. Rotterdam and Dort displaced the most part of the Magistrates, and nominated others in their room: and in many other places, by threatening Petitions, the restitution of their Old Priviledges laid by, were required. Delf was taken in by the Pesants of Maesland, and the Magistrates constrained to give them and the Citizens satisfaction. The like was done at der Gou, and at der Tholen the Pesants came to alter the Magistrates. At Zierickzea they brake the windows of the Town-house, but the Citizens shut out the Pesants that were entring, themselves emptying the Town-house, shutting it up, and displacing all the Magistrates. At Middleborough the Citizens and common people had set upon the Magistrates till such time the Pesants came, brake open the City gates, and lifting up the Doors from off the Bars, drew 7. of the Lords without the City, whom they would not let go till they had received satisfaction. Vlissingen and ter Vere also turned all upside down, and at ter Goes, the Citizens rose up against some whom they termed Traytors: Leyden was deep in the reformation, deposing all their Lords and shut up the Town-house. Haerlem did not much lesse: In North-Holland the Women themselves very busy, to have things ordered to their mind. At Amsterdam also were meetings at their Doelens, some of whom, not satisfied to have occasioned great trouble in the Church, were ring-leaders also to do the like in the Policy: But the Magistrates according to their wonted wisdom, desirous to prevent the storm approaching resigned the whole Government, and every one his charge to the free disposal and pleasure of

officer's Highness, who seeing the unavoidable necessity for the common peace, did according to the resolution of the States General in date of 7. August, take in hand the altering of the Magistracy, disposing thereof in some Cities as he thought best himself, in others he chose out some of them that were upon nomination, in some he did it by Commissioners, which notwithstanding gave not full content to all, but much dissatisfaction still remained, which was not a little fomented by such as imagined themselves injured by this alteration. But blessed be God, that this drew no further disaster along with it, and the Government was in some measure brought to a more settled posture, by parting by such as the commons suspected. What concerns the plundings, and personal assaultings, they were diverse, whereby also the greatest of the Land were in jeopardy, as Burgemaster Grant, the Ambassador de Groot, the Lord of Beverning; yea, the ancient Prince Maurice of Nassau himself; ye, such was the rage of the vulgar, as they threatened to plunder the house of Admiral de Ruyter; which also was really done to many of the Magistrates houses in diverse Cities: but it shall suffice to note in its place one example thereof, happened at the Hague the 10. August.

After the King of France his departure, the quitting of the siege before the Bos, the breaking up of Turenne's Leger, and the delivery of Groeningen, no great matter of concern passed between us and the Enemy, except some skirmishes, of which I will note the principal as they fell out.

22. July, the Ambassador de Groot, who was the chief of the Commissioners sent to the King of France, silently departed the Land with his Family, as perceiving that the change of time, would not permit the transactions with France to go forward, his Highness not being altogether satisfied with him therein; but disavowing the same, declared, that he was ready to defend his Country to the utmost, and to hazard life and all for the same. De Groot wrote a Letter to the State in way of excuse, that he was

onely retired for to escape the machinations of his enemies, and the rage of the vulgar, by which for some while he had been in perill of being overwhelmed: That all his services had been improved for the good of the Land; neither would yet undertake any thing to the prejudice of the State.

26. dito, The Frieses under Alua, were unawares assaulted by 13. Standards of the Bishop, between Dragten and Bergen, where the Frieses being allured into an Ambush, would have fallen short, had they not been seconded, whereby those of the Bishop were driven back with the loss of 150. horse, being onely 25. of our soldiers slain.

31. dito, The Pensionaris *de Wit*, for the first time went to Church, after his recovery of his wounds, wherein he was the more hasty, for to have the opportunity, to be assistant to the intricate and dangerous condition of his brother the *Ruart van Putten*, who the 24. dito was brought from Dort to the Hague, and there kept prisoner. The 1. August, the Pensionaris went and complimented his Highnesse over his Illustrious Character and advance. The 4. dito, he appeared id the Assembly of the States of Holland: where he made an Oration of his great services and care for the welfare of the State, but perceiving that in this conjuncture they could be no longer for the profit, but contrarywise to the disadvantage of the Land, he therefore was come to lay down his office of Pensionarship; perhaps because he foresaw he was not like long to hold, or at least to execute the same, and withal desired that according to the resolution before taken, he might have his seat in the High Court of justice; but forasmuch as there fell dispute about the Ranck, and afterward Zealand was opposite to the Session it self, and as is reported the Chair of State was denied to him in the Church, he never after appeared in the Council.

Upon notice given in England of his Highnesse advance to the Stadtholdership, came a rescription dated 28. July, which his Highnesse communicated to the State.

A Letter of his Majesty the King of Great Brittain,
To his Highness the Prince of Orange.

From Whitehall the 28. July 1672.

Cosin,

Monsieur van Rheede having made report of the sad condition to which you are brought, it went very near me, but which most troubled me, was that you seem to have an apprehension, as if I had lesse care and affection to you than formerly: I pray you, that you be pleased to assure your self, that they are groundless apprehensions, & without cause, but on the contrary that I have the same tender respects and affection to your person that ever I had, both in regard of your own worth, as in respect of that blood of which we both partake: Neither have I ever forgot any of the least good services which your Father in his life time hath shewed to me, the obligations whereof shall alwayes remain engraven in the bottom of my heart. Be pleased, I pray, to believe, though the present State of things have not permitted me to correspond with you, and to communicate my designs and Treaties, that in all transactions I have undertaken with the most Christian King, I have alwayes endeavoured to advance your Interest so far as the nature of the treaty could any way permit. The insolencies and continual Mackinations against me, by those that for some time since have had so great direction in the Government of the United Netherlands, have necessitated me to joyn with the most Christian King, (who also hath the same Subject of complaint against them) to the end onely to cast down that insupportable greatnesse of the Louvestainish faction, and to assure our selves from the like future insults and mockage: The trust that I have to the Friendship of the most Christian King, the affection he bears to your Person, and his aversion to them which have manifested themselves to be my Enemies as well as yours, do promise unto me a good issue out of all these turmoiles as to your self, and in case the inhabitants of those Provinces, had in time considered their mistake, and conferred upon you the authority and dignities, where with your Illustrious Predecessors have so worthily been possessed of, then without doubt, the said most Christian King and We should have continued in a perfect and assured friendship with the foresaid Provinces. Not withstanding I am very much satisfied with what the Commons of those Provinces now lately have done, choosing you for their Stadtholder. And when I shall see, that affairs are brought to such a stay, that it shall be no longer in the power of

of the said violent faction, or another as malicious, to dissolve or make fruitlesse, what is done, and that I shall be able to free my Subjects from the oppression and injuries they have so long sustained; I will endeavour to protect you and your friends and improve all my interest with my Brother in law, the most Christian King, for to yeeld to such an issue to these embroiled affairs, that the whole World may perceive the particular care I bear to your Person, and what for your sake I will do for the interest of the fore said Provinces. To be short, I would assure you, and you may certainly believe, that I have alwayes all manner of good inclination for your well being, as such as you could desire, and which all wayes may witness that I am, and shall be,

Cousin

Your well-affectionate Uncle, and was under writ

CHARLES REX.

1. August, Towards evening went out of Utrecht about 3000. men, most Horse, having some pieces by them, with which the day after they came before Kroonenburg, where Captain Witze commanded with about 200. men, it was a strong Fort, but not provided with Ammunition, of which the French with some losse made themselves masters, carrying away our Soldiers prisoners to Utrecht; which also they did to the Fort Loenersloot, in which lay onely a few men, both which Forts a while after they left; by powder demolishing Kroonenburg, and having plundered all Loenen and what was thereabout, retired with the spoil to Utrecht.

8. dito, In the Quarters of his Highnesse, Captain de Hingyossa, who had laid in Wesel, was sentenced by the High Council of War to be beheaded, for cowardize, mutiny, and treachery. Colonel Mombas, who had deserted his post of the Tolhouse, was the same day his brother in law, de Groot departed the Land, sentenced to be deprived of all dignities and Offices, to be detained 15. years prisoner; but this sentence was neuer pronounced against him, and not long after he escaped, and went over to the Enemy, upon which 3000. gildens was set upon him by proclamation. The 28. August, Colonel d'Ossery for his

unfaithfullness at Rijnberck, was beheaded in the Princes Leger, And the 23. Septemb. the Commander van Zanten and Major Copes, for their unfaithfull carriage in the delivery of Wesel, were disgraded and their Swords broken at their feet, and the first of these, in the presence of the other, had the Sword stroke over his head, his Goods confiscated, himself banished for 12 years out of the Land: another Colonel of Wesel also was disgraded and sent away; other Officers of Rijnberck, Wesel, and other places, for their cowardize were detained prisoners, some at Mastricht, others at Gorcum and Bodegrave.

10. dito, Some Horse out of the Quarters of his Highnesse, advanced to the very gates of Utrecht, rushing into the Enemies retrenchment, killing many and bringing away 16 prisoners, with the losse of two men onely. About this time, our Militia was mustered by the Lord Beverning here, and by others in other places, and were found to be 783. Companies, 200. whereof had their Officers discharged, to be (as they speak) reformed, and their Companies added to other; which also shortly after was effected by his Highnesse, and these reformed Officers had a certain maintenance allotted them, with promise to be again advanced according to merit, with the first opportunity.

12. dito, His Highnesse came to Amsterdam, all the 60. Companies with two Companies of Horse were in Arms, and the 13. dito his Highnesse took Session in the City Council, and of the Admiralty, having before taken a view of the City fortifications, and at noon was treated in the Town-house, then he departed to Muyen, for to see the fortifications there, & so to Weesp, Hinderdam and Abkow, from whence he again returned the 14. dito, and the day following departed in pomp to Bodegrave.

18. dito, A Troup of French Horse of 17. Standards, intended to have surprized Gorcum, but the Field Marshal Wurts having notice thereof, sent some Foot with 3. Pieces against them, forcing them after the losse of 60. Horse

to return to Vianen and Utrecht , 4. onely of our men being slain.

The 20. dito , was fatal to two of the chief Persons of the Land , *Cornelius* and his brother *Johan de Wit* , the first being old Burgomaster of Dort, and Ruard of the Land of *Putten* , being late onely Plenipotentiary on the Fleet, The other Great Counciller, and Pensionaris of Holland and West-Friesland: It was the 24. July when the Ruart was by the Fiscale of the Court , brought prisoner from Dort to the Hague, being lodged in Casteleiny , it being not known for what , save onely that a Barber of Bodegrave accused him , that by money he sought to entice him , having also given a part of the promised sum , to kill his Highnesse; whereupon being examined by the Court, and diverse times confronted with the Accuser , he was the 6. of August brought from the Casteleinye into the Forepoort of the Court, his Accuser also being a while after there detained , and after diverse confrontings, The Ruart was put to the torture , which he endured as is said , two times , And the 20. dito in the morning , the Accuser was set at liberty, the following Sentence being pronounced against the Ruart , prisoner in the Court Gate.

The SENTENCE of the Court of Holland and West-Friesland, against Mr. CORNELIUS de WIT, Old Burgemaster of the City Dort, pronounced the 20. August 1672.

THe Court of Holland having seen and examined the Papers, delivered up by the Procureur General of the said Court , to the Charge of Mr. Cornelius de Wit , Old Burgemaster of Dort , and Ruart of the Land of Putten , at present Prisoner in the Fore-gate of the said Court , together with his Examinations and Confrontations , as what by the said Prisoner hath been delivered up, and having duely considered what was in the case to be taken notice of , or might any wayes be serviceable in it ; Do declare the Prisoner to be fallen from all his Dignities and Offices by him hitherto possessed of ; and further

ther doth banish him the Country of Holland and West-Friesland, so as never to return again upon pain of greater punishment, and that he depart the Country with the very first; condemning him in the charges and Mises of the Law, at the taxation and moderation of the said court. Acted by the Lords Adriaen Pauw President, Lord of Bennebroeck, Aelbrecht Nierop, William Goes, Lord of Boeckhorstenburg, Fredrick van Lier, Lord van Soetermeer, Cornelius Baen, and Mattheus Gool, counsellors of Holland and West-Friesland, and pronounced upon the Fore gate of the Court, the 20 August. 1672.

Witnesse hereof

A. Dr. P O T S.

The Citizens having a few dayes before heard a rumor that the *Ruard*, was escaped, would not be quiet, before he had shown himself before the grates of the windows, and from that time kept the prison gate with watch Seeing the Barber come off free, and hearing that the *Ruard* onely was banished, began again tumultuously to rise up, and set on by the instigation of the Barber, all the 6. companies rose up in Arms. In the mean while, *John de Wit* came in a Coach, for to fetch away his brother, according to the *Ruards* desire, the Father because of tumult riding away with the Coach: when now both the brothers came from above, they were forced by the Citizens that kept the watch, to go up again, till that two whole Companies came to the Gate, who with their Pikes and Musquets drave away the Horse that were coming thither; In the mean while, the mutiny of the Citizens encreased, crying now we have both the Traytors within, they shall not escape us; and two of the Citizens Officers, with some Gentlemen of the Companies and Commons went up, to bring them down, where they found the *Ruard* in his Gown upon his bed, and *John* sitting before him, who with soft words and in way of excusing did pacifie these Officers, and prevailed with them to sit down at Table to eat: by which stay and the encrease of the vulgar, the tumult rose to an extream height, and so shot they furiously at the prison Gate,

Gate, and at length with iron Instruments brake it in pieces, as also some inner-doors: upon which the doore of the prison chamber was opened, *John de Wit* asking, well good people, to what end is all this force? but seeing it was their intention cause them to come down, he took his brother by the hand, and went with much thrusting and kicking down the stairs: coming below, *John* thought to have gone behind the armed men, and not thorow the ranks; but was by the vulgar presently seised on, and by a citizen stroke on the head with the thick end of his musquet, so that he fell down, but soon rose up again; but at the second blow he sunk down to the ground, and then a citizen setting his foot upon his neck, shot him with a pocket pistol thorow the head: The *Ruard* was served in the same kind, being fallen upon, beaten, shot, and thrust thorow, and the Gown of the *Ruard*, and Cloak of *John* torn into small pices with their cloths, and so thrown about.

It remained not thus onely, but their dead bodies were dragged to the place of execution, and hanged by their feet stark naked upon the assents of the Gibbet, in the sight of all the World: whereupon the vulgars fury not yet satisfied, they toward the evening first cut off the two foremost fingers of *John de Wit*, wherewith he had subscribed and sworn the perpetual Edict, and afterward cut of the Fingers, Toes, Nose, Ears, and privy Members of both of them, and prying into the innermost parts, plucked out their Bowls, winding them about their arms, tore their Hearts out of their bosoms, screwed open their Bodies with wooden pricks, offering, to sale in all parts of the City, yea, in other Towns inlandish and outlandish the torn pieces of their Garments, and Members of their bodies; A Toe was sold for 10 the joynt of a Finger for 12. a Finger for 15. and an Ear for 25. stuyvers, and so *prorato*, accordingly, some of them they dried, embalmed, and carried about to be seen for money; and they that went to the highest pitch of inhumanity, did (*horresco referens*) rost their Flesh and ate it. Who would believe that

that ever our Netherlands should have brought forth *Anthropophagi*?

The night drawing her Curtains before this tragical Theatre, the Actors and Spectators departed; whereupon came a Coach with five Laquies, which took away what was left of the Bodies, bringing the same into the House of *John de Wit*; burying the same silently the next night in the New Church, in the Grave where *John de Wits* Wife laid: Some there were that spake of taking them up out of the Graves again, to burn them to ashes, and fling them into the air; fearing perhaps, least by another change of time, their bones should rear them up, a Grave of honour as Martyrs of the State as was formerly foretold, should be done to *Barneveldt*. However, they satisfied themselves in putting their hands to the last work of breaking to fitters their Arms, which were made to be hung up in the Church, for they would root out their memory, if they could, as well as their Lives from the Earth.

Their Kindred complying with the intemperance of these times, did not appear in mourning apparel: Strangers spake of the transaction, as their fancies led them, some judged it an act of Chivalry and restoration of our oppressed liberty; Others did not commend, yet would not blame it, looking upon it as a special judgement upon them; yet many condemn the whole action, fearing the destruction of the whole Land would follow hereupon; but they who would seem the most impartial, judged that in this conjuncture of time, it was a good service to the Land, that these men were removed, though they were the greatest Wits and Politicians of the World; yet the action itself they lookt upon as barbarous and abominable, and which hath stained our Nation with the black mark of fury, which shall never bewiped of; and the more because no certain evidence, or confession of the one, nor accusation of the other hath been made known. This is remarkable, that at the very same time the Citizens were busie to take away the life of *John de Wit*, who had resigned his Pensionaryship, even the States of Holland, in the sight of these



these tumults were employed in the choice of another Pensionaris, unto which the Lord Griffier Fagel was propounded.

1. September, The Field Marshal Wurts went with some Troups out of Gorcum, to the House Pourroyen, which the French had fortified, and garrisoned, which he soon mastered, taking some prisoners, the rest retiring to Bommel: and while ours were busie in this worck, they of the Bos went before Crevecoeur, to hinder that no assistance from thence might be sent to Pourroyen, which being sometime beset with our men, was soon after demolished by Gunpowder.

2. dito, Some Frieses with help of them that crosse upon the Souther-Sea, fell upon Block-zijl and gayned the Sconse by them erected, upon which the Inhabitants fell upon the Munsters; and cut the throat of the Commander, and forthwith by help of our Soldiers did drive out the French, whereupon Vollenhoven was also left by the Enemy.

About this time, also some Yaghts and Small-ships with Soldiers under the conduct of one Muller, went from Amsterdam with a design upon Swart-sluce, before which after long hinderance by contrary wind, they came; but the plot not being well laid, did not prosper, the Munsters being seconded by their friends, whereupon some of ours returned to Amsterdam, leaving there the Yagt of Muller, which was red but most of ours made for Block-zijl, from whence the 11. dito, Captain Holbaarn with 240 men made a gallant assault uppon Slijckenburg, or the Kuynder-Sconse, soon putting 250. of the Episcopal to flight, taking 28. prisoners, a Coach with shorfes, and other booty, few being slain or wounded on either side, Captain Holbaarn remained Commander there.

7. dito, Toward evening 2000. Groeningers with 12. Field Pieces went forth out of Groeningen, under the chief Lieutenant of the Governor Rabenhaupt, to Winschoten, which the Episcopal were a making strong, by that Fortresse to straiten the Bourtange, Delf-zijl, yea

Groeningeu it self; Whereupon the Episcopal being 800. Dragoons went the 8. dito out of Winschoten, and set them selves in posture by four Esquadrons in the Field till ours came, but were soon pot to flight, and withal driven out of the Winschoter-Sconse, loosing about 200 man six pices, many waggons, spades, and such like Instruments, retiring unto the Old and New Sconses; after which ours put a Garrison in the Fort Te Wedde, which is the Pas to the Bourtange, whereby the Passes of the Old and New Sconses are asmuch as possible could be shut and blockt up.

16. Dito, Some Troups from the quater of the Earl of Horn, marched into Oudewater, putting forces into it, making soon after his quarter there, leaving the Post of Gouverwelle fluce beset with some Troups onely: Which also his Highness would have done at Woerden, if they hat not been unwilling to spoil their Tile-houses, so desired they might be excused, whereupon his Highnesse seeing he could not be secured, put no forces into the Town, but the French awakened through our strengthening of Oudewater, the Duke of Luxenburgh, Stoupa, Mombas, and many other Officers, marched from Utrecht with about 4. or 5000. Horse and Foot, 4 Peeces, and much baggage to Woerden, where arriving the Duke, by a Trumpetter desired of the Lords passage for some Troups, which was granted: whereupon they all entred, and held their Post there, to the great astonishment of the Inhabitants: The 19. dito, many boats with baggage and provision, also carts with instruments and bullets, and two Cannons, (for the other did stick in the way) were sent in, and with all speed the Pesants round about with the Citizens were forced to worck at the fortification, for the strengthening of the City, and to leave all they had without the City, and demolish whatever stood in the way, so Luxenburgh returned to Utrecht, leaving a Garrison of 2000. there.

20. dito, Some French went from Crevecœur to Heusden, and on a sudden rushed into a Redout and

Horn.

worck, which they of the City perceiving, were alarmed, whereupon the French were forced again to retire out of those Posts, taking along with them some prisoners; but on the other hand, at the same time a French Troup of Horfe near the Village Capel, a little higher than Schoonhoven were soundly beaten, and many slain, without any great losse of our men.

4. dito, The Sommer season passing, our Fleet came in, some lighter Frigats keeping Sea near our Ports, the greater ships retiring to their severall homes, upon which also the grater English ships were laid, up, one Esquadron of the lighter ships onely keeping at Sea, The French Esquadron also prepared to go home, but were kept at Sea by contrary winds till the midst of November, before they got to Brest: And it is past apprehension, how these two Fleets of Enemies could be so long thus ney to each other, without any engaging.

The War which till now hath been so fore upon us, was driven on by the professed enmity of 2. mighty Kings, one Elector, and the Bishop of Westphalia, besides many other who under hand did favour and assist them: where on the contrary, we onely a little supplied by the Spanish Netherlands, were forsaken of all our former Allies. With Brandenburg in deed a Treaty defensive was made, but hitherto without any effect, untill that the Lords of Amerongen and Pelnits took their journey thither with vast sums, the ship in which they were, happily meeting a boat from Hamburg before the Weser, who told them there lay three English ships before the Elve, which waited for the coming of an Holland ship with money, and that, if they would but look up, they might see them; wherefore it seemed most safe to these Lords, to sail with the money to Bremen, where they well arrived; from that time forward, there was a gathering of some Soldiers, of which continually was much spoken and long expectation; At the same time also the Emperor raised forces at Egra, according to a league defensive between him and Brandenburg, for the security of the Empire against

France in which league Spain and Denmarck, also were included; which to us seemed to promise some good, and the rather because it was certainly reported the Brandenburgers traine came down, and the Elector himself 26. August arrived at Halberstadt, where also the Earl Montecuculi, General of the Imperial Troups came the 10. September. It was expected that both these Armies would have come further to the Rhijn side, and presse into Westphalia: whereupon, also Turenne gathered his Forces and encamped between Weefel and Doesburgh, for to have a waking eye upon them: but the Auxiliary Troups having laid some while about Halberstadt, changed their course, returning back to Franckfurt, The Elector leaving some Forces upon the borders of Westphalia, and the Auxiliaries sate down at Fridburg and Butspach; whereupon Turenne also marched up higher with his Army, alongst the Rhijn, and pitched over against Ceulen.

And notwithstanding, we here were altogether ignorant of the intent the Auxiliaries had in this march, yet it put some courage into us; for hereby Turennes Army was kept off from us, and in the interim our Armies encreased mightily with inlandish Forces, as diverse Regiments of Konincksmark, The General Polens, of the Duke of Holstein Pleun, of the Earl of Witgenstein, and the like, which came out of other Countries; the method also of the Militia was better ordered; the Leger Posts in better defence, and the commotions at home sedated; all which gave more satisfaction to the Citizens; but on the contrary, it encreased the misery of the conquered places, and daily augmented their oppression: On the plains all was ruined by fire and sword, in the Cities excessive burdens and contributions raised, and Soldiers inquartered in the Citizens houses, and themselves disarmed; and upon high threats of punishment, required to bring all their Arms up to the Town-house tot belockt up: Diverse of their Curches, contrary to agreement, taken from them, and thorowout all the Conquest the following Proclamation of the King was published: Whereupon on the other

ther hand by way of retorsion, a like Proclamation was published by the States.

A Declaration of the French King, against the Inhabitants of Gelderland, Over-Yffel and the Sticht Utrecht.

From the King : His Majesty being well informed, that a great number of the Inhabitants of the new conquered Lands by his Arms Holland have abandoned and forsaken their Lands, Houses, and Inheritances, retiring themselves elsewhere ; His Majesties pleasure being to force them to return, doth ordain and command expressly, that owners of the said Houses thus abandoned, do come and dwell there again and, that before the end of this month now running on, without any longer delay, upon pain, the time being past of confiscation of all their revenues, and to be obliged every day to pay 50. guilders for the maintenance of the Troups of his Majesty ; and in case of no payment, their Houses to be rased down to the ground, and their plantations ruined.

His Majesty commands and ordains to his Lieutenants General, Commanders of his Troups in the conquered Countries, as also to the Lord Robert Intendant of the Justice, Polity and Finances, in his regard to look unto the execution of these presents, the which his Majesty will have published, and in all places affixed, where it's require, that none may pretend ignorance hereof. Given at Versailles, the 9. septemb. 1672.

Was subscribed

Yet louer

LOUIS.

LE TELLIER.

In Engeland the time of the Parliaments coming together approached, but it pleased the King to prorogue them untill February next coming, of which there were diverse thoughts, but most judged it a sign of small appearance of peace, which seemed the more credible, because of the news ; that France and England had prolonged theyr Alliance for 6. moneths.

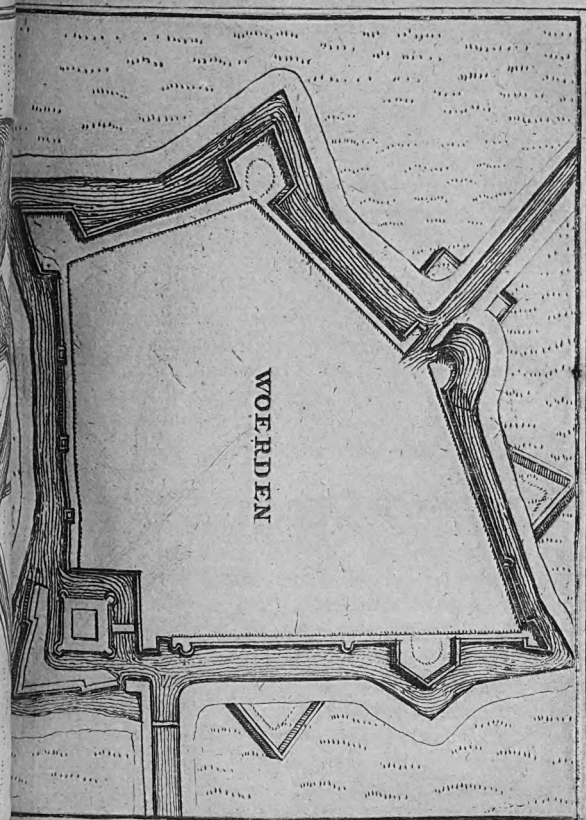
The 28. dito, Ours made an attempt upon Naarden, to which end many ships went with Soldiers from der Gow to the Southern Sea, and from Amsterdam and other Ports with boats to Weesp, for to fall upon Naarden altogether

at one time early in the morning, both by Water and by Land; the Soldiers at Land, with whom his Highnesse was in person being ready at the set time, and were advanced near unto the City, they within not yet knowing of it, but by reason of an extraordinary calm, the Soldiers in the ships, nor the Float-boats with the Canon could come up, so the attempt came to nothing, for his Highnesse not willing to hazard his forces, which might have been fallen upon from behind out of Amersfoort and Utrecht, drew off the Militia to their Posts, onely leaving some Posted in Grave-land and Ankeveen.

Octob. 7. Some French (who upon the attempt of Naarden were come from Utrecht) fell upon ours, who were Posted in Graven-land, putting to flight, and taking some of them prisoners; whereupon the French advanced before the Sluce of Ankeveen, where Prince Maurice had planted some Pallisados, and cast up of a sudden a Brest-work, upon which the French fell on with great fury, but were repulsed with the losse of fifty men, and on our side onely one Captain.

10. dito, An attempt upon Woerden was made, the Lord of Zuylestein out of the Princes Quarter, and the Earl of Horn out of Ouwater, coming in the night before it, but passed by to their appointed posts; Zuylestein with the Regiment of Solms, and some other Companies to Groven-bridge, betwixt Utrecht and Woerden, to hinder succours from Utrecht, posting there with a Battery toward Utrecht: The Earl of Horn having by him some Companies of Mariners lay Posted upon Polanen and the Saw-mills, to shoot upon the City from thence. The 11. dito, with the breaking of the day, the Watch-man on the Tower spied, that there were Forces come before the City, and sounding twice the Bells, all was alarmed in the City, and the sound of Musquets heard, answered one another: Whereupon the Watch made a fire upon the South-east Corner of the Walk, for a sign to them of Utrecht, that they were in stresse for succours, and the wind blowing very hard, the Tower, Church, and 15. or 16.

Houles



Houses were consumed to ashes, the fire during till the afternoon was the City-house wouderfully præservèd. In the mean wihle, his Hieghness made his approaches to the side of Bodegrave, to make an attempt upon it ; but they within sent forth some to set on fire the Tile-houses, it being about the evening, which in measure succeeded, but they were soon driven in again by ours : At which time Duke of Luxemburg with 6. a 7000. men, fell upon the quarter of Zuylestein, but was manfully resisted : The 12. dito, arly in the morning, the Princes men scaled the walls by the favour of Fire-balls and Granados, upon which they within issued out, but fell short, and soon returned back to the City, leaving behind many dead, among which were 18. Officers, being followed by our men to the very gates, which the French had out of a sudden fear left a good while open, and without guard ; so as it might by our men have easily been taken, had they gone forward.

While this was a doing, and all things prepared to force the City, for which the Prince himself in person advanced to the very Gate, the Duke of Luxemburg (who the night before was beaten off from the quarter of Zuylestein) through the help of some Pefants was led along the Houdijck to Camerijck, and from thence came by the Cruipin (though the waters were knee-deep and higher) betwixt Woerden and the quarter of Zuylestein, and on a sudden fell upon them from behind, where it was naked and the Canon turned : and however they fought manfully, yet that quarter not able to stand out against the whole power of the French, would have been ruined, in case the Earl of Horn, had not come to their assistance, who fell upon the French with such courage, that many were slain, fighting with the rapier in their hand, and the Mariners with their knives. By which defence our men had opportunity to retire in order, onely the Canon of Zuylestein, with his Ammunition was taken ; but the Earl of Horn brought of his men, and summoned the City before he departed : And his highness hearing the tidings hereof,

herof, gave order to retire with the whole train, and to return to the Leger. polts, the city by these succours being too much fortified, for to attempt further upon it. In this encounter indeed the design upon the City did not prosper, yet there was no disadvantage in the battle; there being lost on our side not above 500. men in all, both prisoners and slain, among whom was the Lord Zuylestein, and Lieutenant Colonel Schimmel-penning, on the other hand the French lost above two thousand, among whom were some of great quality with many high and inferior Officers, so that France it self did not greatly boast of this encounter.

At the same time it was appointed, that the Garrison of Schoonhoven should make a diversion, under the Marquis de Lovigni, and alarm Vreeswijck, otherwise called de Vaert, over against Vianen, which was also done, with such success that our men approaching longst the Dike, with the losse of 7. or 8. under which were two Captains, entered the same, but instead to advance further and fall upon the French, who not above an hundred meanly retrenched lay below the Sluce, every one fell a plundering, and with their booty retired, setting some houses on fire; whereupon the French came afterward and burnt down the Church it self with some other houses. At the same time also it was ordered to make a false alarm about Naarden, but had no effect.

17. dito, 36. Out of Aardenburg assaulted the Fort Knocke, laying on the Vaart, upon the Steen-straet, where the French had a Customhouse, which they took in, killing many of the French, and taking 25. prisoners, among whom was the Custom-master and the Controller, and brought with them the King Arms, with good booty, setting the Fort on fire, but was afterwared again repaired by the French.

The 17. dito, the great Council of War was held at der Gow, were present his Highnesse, and the Generals of the Leger, but their Consultations were kept very close: but soon after, a great number of Inland-ships to the

number

number of 800. or 1000. were arrested, with which the 26. dito and following dayes from Rotterdam and der Gow were shipped the moit part of the States Horse, and some Regiments of Foot, to the Brabants Coasts, being followed by some of the greatest Commanders and his Highnesse himself, who brought them into posture about Breda, and marched into the Country of Luyck, with what design was kept very secret.

26. dito, The Munsters with 1400 men, came along the Long Acker or New-sconse, and fell upon ours for to raise the siege of the Bellingwolder or Old-sconse, but were so welcomed, that they were forced soon to retire to the New-sconse, 200. and more being slain and stript, whereupon those of the Old-sconse the 27. dito began to parly, and, departed thence with burning match, to the number of 400. of which scarcely an 100. came into Coeverden, and our men did with all speed labour to block up the New-sconse, as close as possibly might be; but forasmuch as it cannot be well approached to, and they within well provided, it migt in all appearance hold out long.

The Imperial and Brandenburger Forces kept a long while about Franckfurt, where were held diverse Conferences with the Princes thereabout, touching the marching of these people through their Territories, the Elector of Ments, being resolved to hinder their coming over the Rhijne; and therefore took away the Bridge before the City, whereupon the Confederates in the beginning of November made a Ship-bridge over the Main near Fleersheim, where fell out skirmishes about Ufingen, where some of the Imperialists guarding a Pas over the Lhaan, were set upon by some Companies of Turenne, who himself with his Army marched from Colen up higer, and was already advanced near Coblents and the Wester-wald: This encounter fell out to the advantage of the Confederates, they keeping the Pas, though they were fewer in number, and the 7. and 8. dito, they passed over the Bridge they had made; the Imperial General Monteculi being to depart to Weenen, and the Duke de Bodr-neville

neville to come in his place to command the Emperial Troups: And at this time the Prince of Condé was come to Mets, to gather an Army about the Moesel, to withstand the Confederates, to which end all was brought together in France, what possible could be, to send to Condé: The 24. dito, the Duke of Anjou, who was born, while the King was in the Field died. The French fearing that the Emperialists would march longit the Bergstraet through the Palts, and passe the Rhijn at Straatsburg over the Bridge, to come into the Elsas, thereupon the Commander in Britack shipping 700. men, came the 16. November in the night and burnt the Bridge at Straatsburg, ruining 8. arches thereof, to the great attonishment of the Emperialists not seeking that way, made a Bridge over the Rhijn a little higher than Maints, and in part marched over the same; Whereupon also the Marshal Turenne laid over the Rhijne, somewhat below Coblents by Andernach, and departed with such speed out the Bergsland and Welterwald, that the sick and overweary were left behind above a 1000. in number, all which by the Pesants there about were knockt in the head.

November 4. 400. French came into the Village Waverveen: where the Pesant at first made some resistance, but soon retired; an Outlayer having in it 28. men, and some iron pieces, defended it self courageously, but ran a ground, and so was mastered, whereupon the French plundered the Town, much abusing the Pesants, and before they departed, set the Town on fire. The 7. dito, they burnt down the remaining Tile-houses about Woerdén, as also the 8. dito the Villages Newveen and Over-meer: and the 9. a Fort by Newerbrugge, and wholly consumed by fire that fair Town of Jaarsvelt, and the 16. dito, set on fire Abkow, nothing being expected, but this Winter they will ruinate all the open Country where ever they can come.

14. dito, A party of 400. out of Ouwater, surprized 14. ships with Hay by Monfoort, with Oats, Straw and Corn, intending for Utrecht, some they brought with them, the

the rest they burnt. And the day following, the Marquis de Touars Commander of the Goverwelle - sluice with a gallant party, set upon many Boats with provision, going for Utrecht and Woerden, taking 30. of them, and sunk 8. before Woerden, whereupon soon after the French deserted the Cities Yffelstein and Monfoort, blowing up the Tower of the Fort of Monfoort.

16. dito, The Munsters forsook the Yler-sconse, because as it seemed, 2500. Horse of the Prince of Courland, taken into service of this State, were arrived at Lier in East-Friesland, for to come here into our Country trough Groeningen. About an hundred of our men laying before the Old-sconse, were commanded to take possession of the Yler-sconse; whereupon a day two or three after 3000. Munsters fell on again, driving our men out, and taking some prisoners, as also routed 200. of the Courlanders, who were gone a grasing too far in Westphaly, yet many of these afterward made shift to return to their main body: the Munsters lost not many lesse in this rencountre; and quitting the Yler-sconse again, it was well nigh wholly ruined.

20. dito, 50. men out of Block-zijl made a party, and hard by Hasselt encountred 36. of Colen with a Lieutenant, whom with 24. they took prisoners, and killed the rest. The 28. dito, The French came to the Post of Ankeveen, from which they were forced to retire with the losse of 8. men, and 4. or 5. prisoners; yet in their retiring burnt some houses behind the Town. The 30. dito, they came again to Abkow, thinking to burn down the remaining of it, but our men falling out of the Fort, hindred the same, and took 30. of them prisoners; and some other of ours in a boat, went to Breuckelen, and fetcht 19. French from thence, and brought them prisoners to Abkow.

26. dito, In the afternoon 1000. men went forth out of Utrecht and Vyanen, joyning with some Horse and Foot of Cnylenburgh, from thence they marched to that fair Town, of Ameyde, which had a retrenchment at the Sluce, with Palissados, where Colonel Bamphield with

his

his Soldiers had the watch: In the night the French fell on, and made themselves matters thereof, finding, as it seemeth, little resistance, for the Field Marshal Wurts at the noise of the shooting, hasting from Gorcum to their assistance, found the works yet entire, onely one Palissado hewed down: after the French had plundered and burnt down part of the houses, they returned back with 64. prisoners, of Soldiers, Contrymen and Women: but many of their own were wounded, among whom was the Marquis de Castelnou, a chief Commander and Head of this action, who dyed of his wounds at Utrecht: They had 4. times as many slain, as we, among whom were many Officers, for our Outlayers or Boats shot with their Canon fore upon them. Many of the Regiment of Barnfield ran away, and he himself was accused of misdemeanor, and as it is reported, put in prison at Langerack; The French seeking by all means possible, through one or other of our Poits to breack into Holland, made some few dayes after an attempt upon Schoonhoven, but were beaten off with great losse.

29. dito, 500. men from Block-zijl and the Kuynder, came before Swartsluce, with 30. Capers, and 3. very great Flat-boats, which were fenced and provided with great Guns, or half Cartows, having about a 1000. men with them for to Land, and so altogether to fall upon the Sluce: 200. of our Land-soldiers fell on so stoutly at the appointed time, that they had even got the mastery of the Fort, but the Ships and Boats advanced not, but kept off, shooting at a distance, doing little or no hurt to the Enemy; our Men on Land making sign with their Hats for them to sail forward, but in vain, though they had both wind and stream for their advantage; whereupon a party of Horse from Hasselt and Meppel came rushing on, falling upon the back of our men, and took in the Fort again, about an 100. of ours, either slain, drowned, or wounded, and near 200. taken prisoners; which was imputed to the treachery or cowardize of some, for had they that fell on, as was meet, been seconded, they had not only got

Swart-fluce, but Haffelt also, which was the intent of the *Entreprise*, but now the second time brought to nothing, to our shame and losse.

The season of the year, the badness of the wayes, and ill success of our undertakings, did sufficiently shew, that this Winter time very little good was within the Country to be expected: as also it could not help much to the redressing of our decaying State, in case it could have been attainable for us this Winter to gain Naarden, Woerden, yea, Utrecht it self; therefore it was a most prudent and praise-worthy resolution, and an undertaking of a more glorious and higher design of his Highness, leaving the Land in a good posture of defence, to go forth and meet the Enemy upon the borders, not shunning to face them in the Field; hereby peradventure being like to put a short issue to a long War. And however it might fall out with the undertaking, the success whereof depends on the blessing of the Lord; nevertheless, the Impartial will in equity free him from that imputation, wherewith the envious of his Greatness and prosperity have bespattered him; and be constrained to confess, that the liberty of his Country is more precious to him than his Life, & that his Princely youth doth not come short of any of the noblest undertakings of his Illustrious Predecessours.

This State not being satisfied with the pretended neutrality of the Country of Luyck, where the French had put Forces in the Cities of Maseyck, Torgeren, and Valkenburg, and fortifying the whole Country (though against the will of the States of Luyck) and kept under their devotion; Therefore on our side also the said Country was set under contribution, and with force furthered; upon which there followed enmity between Luyck and Mastricht, all communication being cut off: In the mean while, they of Luyck by Deputies in the Hague, and the intercession of the Spanish Ambassador, desired a cessation of further proceedings in way of enmity, and for Treaty of friendship, upon which the Earl of Flodorp went for Luyck, and the former correspondence was re-established;

blished; especially, when his Highness was come thither, to whom they sent Presents, and proffered all necessaries and assistance of men for the service of the State, so that all endeavour was made to secure that Princedom to this State, and his Highness with all his power laboured to engage Duras, who commanded the French Troops in Luyckerland, following him even to Colen; but he with great dayes joornies leaving the Maas, retired to the Moesel, though he were recruited with some of the Forces of the Earl de Lorgé. In the mean while, our Forces seized upon Valkenburg, and demolished it, taking 200. prisoners in the same, whom they brought to Mastricht, and blockt up Tongeren with the help of the Spaniards, who now did no longer secretly with some bands, but openly with all might and main, Horse and Foot and Artillery oppose the French, and in their publick prayers begged for a blessing on their Arms against them: and, as is said, by their Ambassador at Paris required the restitution of the Places taken from them in the last War, by the French.

The Imperialists and Brandenburgers still remained with their Forces betwixt the Main and the Rhijn, guarding their Bridges over both those Rivers, and by some Horse had secured to themselves Keyserlauter, being a Pas to Mets, whereabout the Prince of Condé yet lyeth, and on the other side of the Moesel the Marshal de Turenne, to whom the Earl Duras hath adjoined himself: but the Troups of Brandenburg left on the borders of Westphalia, under the General Spaan and other Commanders, were now grown to a formal Leger, and begun already to act as Enemies, falling into Munsterland, even to Warendorp hard by Munster it self.

Here in our Country all possible care was taken to resist the Enemy, and in this moneth of November, upon the advise of his Highness, a General Amnestia was proclaimed for all former differences and insurrections against the Magistracy, to be wholly forgotten and pardoned, thereby upon pain of death forbidding, to underta-

ke any account in word or deed against the present Government established by his Highness; that so the Governours being the better secured, they might unanimously watch for the well-being of the Commonwealth : as already for the straitning of the enemy, the Magistrates have caused all Provisions which are in the open Contry where Enemy might come by, as Hay, Turf, Butter, Cheese, &c. to be brought into Places of security, and augmented and fortified their Posts; and the better to defend them, five Regiments of Foot which were going with his Highness to Mastricht, were sent back; and that no fear of danger might be by the frost to be surprized by the enemy, the fortifications of the Cities Rotterdam, Gouda, Delft, the Hague, Leyden and Haerlem were mended and augmented. Amsterdam by its Outworks and strength being made formidable, and seats for 320. Canons already placed upon the Wall, of which many are already mounted, the most being whole, three quarter, and half Kartowes; the Rivers and Streams with Outlayers filled with Mariner : in which posture we are wayting upon God for his blessing on the righteousness of our War.

Being every thing thus ordered at home we returne to the expedition of his Highnesse into the land of Liege where the greatest part of the States Horse now was, & a considerable number of Spanish forces under *Count Marcijn, Prince of Salms, Vaudemont* & other chief Commandars who made, as if their designe was against *Tongeren*, though a strong Guarison lay there. Both the Infantry, & Artillery at *Maeſtright*, were in readinesse to draw out, when soever orders should be given. The news whereof came no sooner to *Paris*, but immediatly orders were dispatcht, to the Governour of *Charleroy*, to betake himselfe, with all the Horse he had, what soever it cost him, into *Tongeren* to defend the same, which accordingly succeeded; and so much the easier because it was enviroind with a few Troops only: in the mean time, *Duras*, finding himselfe not able to stand against the army of the States, retreated to the *Roer*, securing the Passe there to Lin-

nigh.

nigh. His Highnesse on the 21. Decembr. pursued him, that so he might send him farther out of the way, but *Duras*, not waiting his coming, passed the *Roere*, & broke downe all the Bridges behind him, whom his Highnesse still following to the *Roer*, made, as if he would also crosse it; whereupon *Duras* marched forward, towards the *Rhyne*, in the upper Province of *Colen* thence intending to the *Moessel* & so to *Turennes* Army; leaving many Horse & weak Souldiers on the Road.

On the 5. of Decemb. Whilst the Prince lay by the *Roer*, three Regiments of Horse were drawn out of *Maestricht* before the Castle of *Valkenburgh*, where *Sr. Marcellac* commanded with 150 men; and on the 7. after it had without any intermission, been shott against two nights & one day, with 7. demiculvers, & courageously assaulted by our men, it was surrendred on mercy to the Earle of *Waldeck* & *Nassou*; who commanded before it, 14 found Prisoners 12. Demiculvers and other small guns, with the Commandour and Captain were carryed to *Maestricht*. Of the Enemy were not above 5. or 6. killed, on our side 20. besides many wounded: it was made very strong, & the works this summer much enlarged, so that its so sudden surrender, was contrary to all mens opinion; the Fortifications were immediatly demolisht. After this enterprize his Highnesse returned from the *Roer* to *Maestricht* and on the 10. and 11. Decemb. caused all the militia to passe the *Maes*, and lodged between *Hasselt* and *Tongeren*, leaving the Canon and Artillery in shipping at *Maestricht*: The French being still in suspence whether the designe was against *Tongeren* or *Maseyck*: But his Highnesse, being now come to the point of his Enterprize, on the 14. he sent away severall Spanish Troops to blocke up *Charleroy*; who under the command of *Monfr. de Louvigny* arrived there on the 15. and at the same time severall Forces from *Brussels*, *Mechelen*, and other adjacent places came with supplies of all sort of Provision and on the 16. his Highnesse with the grosse of his Army, and also Count *Marcyn* with the rest of the Spanish Forces came

men before it, the Ordinance being shipt up the Maes, for Liege, thence intending to Namen, and so along the Sambre to Charleroy: But by reason of the violentnesse of the Colde, the guns could not gett forward, nor could we gett a spade into the ground, to make any entrenchments. Whilst things were in this posture, the Governour *de Montall*, on the 18. early in the morning with 80. Horse from Tongeren under Command of Colonell *du St. Clar*, came to the first watch of the Spanish quarter, and being unknowne, he passed it without any resistance and with little opposition forced his way through the rest into the city, whereby they within being much animated, beganne briskly to fire, and the same day sallyed out, and the day following made another sally upon us, whereby was killed Baron *St. John; Louvigny* and others wounded: Our men, remaining still without their guns, and not able by the bittercold to keep the Field any longer, were necessitated to breack up with the whole army: which they not withstanding did, not with intention to leave their designe, but only for that time, and so, making them selfs Master of some adjacent places, thereby to hinder the carrying in any supplies into the Towne, and when the season should grow more favorable, to reassume the designe, in order whereto the Marckquis *de Montpilian* on the 22. seized on the city Binck, distant, about 3. leagues from Charleroy; where they found good Booty, and took severall Switzers Prisoners: bur the weather abateing nothing of its sharpnesse, whereby both Horse and man were many frozen to death; and so rendring it impossible for the militia to remain in the Field, the designe was wholly broken, Binck quitted and the Troops sent again to their respective Guarrisons, many of our Horse perishing on the way, through cold, and other hardships.

And, though it is not at all our designe to intermingle our owne constructions of things, with the historicall relations, yet wee cannot passe this by, without confuting those hard speackes and that disrespect, which on this occasion is cast on his Highnesse, and that not only, by some

Il-affected People, but by some also who are well inclined, yet, from the event take occasion to speak against the designe it selfe, but as many as pretend to be inspired with a rationale soul will never judge of the worth of any matter by the event, but well weigh the reasons, whereon any undertakeing is grounded, and according to the weightinesse thereof, either commend, or misprize any designe; and whosoever shal make a strict inquisition into the circumstances of this attempt, wil find, that nothing was wanting, which might be required, to make any enterprize succesfulle, and the manadger thereof glorious: To make ke an enterprize laudable it must first of all be possible What could be more possible, than this, that an Fortification, with so weak a guarison might be overpoured, with so great an army? in truth, fare more probable, than the Project against Coeverden: and that without the least danger; the army being capable to bid head to any power that might fall on them; and even the miscarriage it selfe was without danger. A designe must be of such moment, that if it succeeds, it may sufficiently recompence all the danger and chardges thereof: and what could be of greater advantage to the State than this? The city it selfe would have been asmuch, as the ragaining of half our losse: and so the King of France did apprehend it, who, on the first news thereof, dispatcht his chief Minister Monsr. *de Louvoys*, to Flanders, and immediatly followed him selfe, with the Court, towards Compeigne, to benere at hand; which he would not have done, if it had not been a matter of great moment, as he did not, when the Germans threatened to fall into Lorrain. A designe in truth wort the march of our army into those quarters, which, if had succeeded, would, without the least danger, have largely counterbalanced all the chardges thereof.

When Prince *Maurits*, in the like difficult times as these, (People grumbling because nothing was acted) resolved to carry the States army into Flander; and hazard a battel there; it was a generous resolution and for the safety of the land; but not without eminent danger: here on

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the contrary, was as great advantage, and no danger in appearance. For the managing any warlike designe, perfect secrecy is required; and according to the weight, so was also the secrecy in this matter (a rare thing among us) for from the first taking this resolution, till the execution of it, was a considerable space of time: for it was fully resolved on, before any Souldiers went hence; for we wanted neither Tongeren, Maseyck, nor Valkenburgh, Maestricht was enough for us: and, suppose we had those places, we could not have hindered the Enemies march through the Country of Liege over the Maes, by the way of Vise, or otherwise. Charleroy was that alone, which could have been a barre unto their marches; and that was the only aim of this expedition, knowing before hand there was but a weak Garrison in it and might possibly by enticements another way, be made weaker; of all which the French knew nothing: Besides all this, the project was carryed on with as much prudence, as ever designe was managed. All the world could judge that, when such an army was gathering by Maestricht, some designe of great consequence was under hand, therefore they made as if all their work was to secure the Province of Liege, and to that end, they treated with the city Liege; environed Tongeren; followed *Duras*; took Valkenburgh; and kept the Enemy in suspence, whether they should fall on Tongeren, or Maseyck: but when by this means his Highnesse had enticed the Governour of Charleroy, with the Horse that lay there, into Tongeren and had sent *Duras* far enough, out of the way: he turned his course upon Charleroy, in which place werenot above 700. men and in 24. hours time he brought 24000. men before it, and all things were so ordered, that at the same time, out of all the Spanish cities came, every way, all kind of Provision and refreshment. Who in the World could have imagined that a designe, so managed should miscarry? and hitherto, it was so prudently directed, and with so great probability of successe, that the like is selden paralleld and, I doubt, wee shall scaersly meet with such an

opportunity again, and although its successe hath not in the least answered our hopes and expectations, it will never the lesse stand as an eternall testimony, to his Highnesse of his most unblemisht faithfullnesse, great wisdom, and indefatigable valour, though the Envyers thereof strive never so much to carpat, and exclaime against it, as prejudicial, and dishonourable to the State: but they deserve not the repute of rationall men, that judge of this action by the event; it being, attended with nothing, that can diminish that honour wick is juttly due to his Highnesse, for it is impossible, that all warlike designes should succeed, and as impossible to prevent all impediments, that might hinder its successe: the Heavens will not be limited by any humane understanding, the extraordinary cold which killed both man and Beast, hindred their digging, and kept away all needfull supplyes, was a principal cause of this unhappy event, to which also the escape of Count de *Montall* into the city (whether by accident or treachery God knows) did contribute very much: Our losse is not great, the expences not bareing the least proportion with the weightinesse of the designe: and without the adventure of men and mony no great matters can ever be done. Some dare say, the Souldiers were carryed out of the Country, that the Enemy might so much the easier force our Posts; but their imprudence brings them in some degree, under the guilt of the comitted Villany; our Posts being shamfully deserted, not overpowered by force, for his Highnesse had left them sufficiently provided against all attempts of the Enemy.

Seeing now in our discourse wee are gott abroad, wee shall proceed, with an account how things went with the *auxiliary forces*, part whereof under Major General *Spaan*, and the Commandour *Ellar* were left on the Borders of Westphalia; which Troops in the beginning of Decembr. after the illustrious Prince *Electour of Brandenborroug* had declared warre against the Bishops of *Munster* and *Collogne*, beganne to make hostile invasions into the land of *Munster*, running over several places; and every where making them

them pay contributions ; & took also severall wagons with Provisions, Ammunition, cloath, and monys, and carryed them to Spaerenbergh, whereupon the Bishop of *Munster* gathered all his men together from all quarters, even from the conquered places themselves, and fell into Bergsland and the County of Marck, where he putt all under contribution, and encamped before Lunen, where lay 400. of the Brandenburgs country subjects and took it, on the 12. of December, and after that, the city Unna and the strong Fort of Rheda, wherein he put a Guarison, and forced contribution from Kamen and other places, yee from Ham it selfe.

In the mean time the body of the Auxiliary forces lay between the Maes and the Rhijn, from whence under command of Generall *Gobs* they sent 4000. men to fall upon the French, who lay at Andernach, to secure theyr Rhijn bridge there; but they found the Enemy so strongly posted, that they were forced to retreat, which they could not doe, neither without some losse, being enticed by the French under a small Fort, whence the Enemy plaid upon them with their canons, but retreating, as well as they could, they returned to the Army without doing any thing. The French, under Marshall *Turenne* lay encamped 6. miles along the Moesel, two miles from the Abby Hemeroll, nere Trier, and the Prince of *Condé* at Zirick, whence is now broack up towards Thionville with some Troops to secure Lorraine. And whilst wee were here, in great expectations of what the auxiliary forces would doe, for the service of this State, some were dissatisfied that nothing at all was done: which coming to the ears of the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, he dispatcht this following letter unto the States.

A Letter from the Elector of Brandenburgh to the States of the United Provinces.

WE have by accident, been informed that your Highnesses, or, at least, some of them are not fully satisfied

fyed with our march and conduct hitherto , as if more might have been done for the good and welfare of the State, than hath been performed ; yea that some should take upon them to say , that the Treaty made with us , hath not in any part , been performed ; and that notwithstanding all propositions and motives thereunto, wee have not undertook any thing to the prejudice of the Enemy , neither against Turenne here about , nor in Westphaliâ. It is not our intention , to make any large relation of what , for some time past , wee have acted , for the service , welfare and preservation of your State ; for wee cannot imagine that those Highnesses who have had so many tokens , & proofs , of our sincere friendship , and cordiall affection , should entertain such prejudicated and mean opinions of us and our conduct ; for wee , with all freedom , doe , in this matter appeal to your owne selves , and the whole world ; and the notorioufnesse of the things themselves , as they have been transacted , and can in very truth assure yon , that we have spared neither diligence , pains , nor cost , to deliver your Highnesses , out of those straits , in to which by the permission of God almighty , you , and your whole State were fallen : And as to the reason , why wee have not (according to the litterall meaning , and contents of the Treaty proceeded on our march into Westphaliâ , wee have oftentimes both by , letters and word of mouth given account thereof unto your *Lordships* and your Deputy extraordinary residing with us , to which , neither he nor your self ever objected any thing : For at that time , when , by the treaty , our march was determined for Westphalia , your Lordships had under your subjection all your Forts , on the Rhijn , and other where and made us beleewe wee should thence be supplied with all need full provisions and besides that , promised to raise a body of 2400. men out of the said places to joyn with us , in that Treaty also your Highnesses promised , to bring other Crowns and Potentates , particularly the Dukes of Brunswijck , Sell , and Wolfenbuttel into the same alliance and confederacy : but how greatly the whole scene was soon altered , even before your High-

nesses

nesses had ratified the Treaty, and how all your forts, on the Rhijn and some whole Provinces were fallen into the hands of the Enemy is to well known; as also that, to this very hour there is noe agreement made with Denmark, or Brunswijck, no any League of assistance concluded on with any of them: and your Highnesses according to your great wisdom may easily concieve, that had wee, at that time, according to the litterall tenour of the Treaty, marched with our so few forces into Westphalia, wee could not have done the least service unto your State, or for your interest, nor have done any considerable prejudice unto the Enemy who so far exceed us in men, fortification, and other advantadges; but that wee should thereby have ruined our owne Army, and brought the whole concerne into eminent danger; wich wee shunned, not for our owne sake; or the sake of our owne Country, and Army; but with respect unto your Highnesses: So that wee were forced to take another resolution, and march another way, whereof wee advertized his *Highnesse the Prince of Orange*, and your *Lordships* fore mentioned *Deputy* here resident; which march also hath had such effect, by divin assistance, that thereupon Marshall *Turenne*, with the most considerable power of the French withdrew out of the very heart of your Country, to the Enemys greatest inconvenience and præjudice, first into Westphalia, then over the Rhijn to the Overmoesel, as far as were Trier, whereby the Army of your *Highnesses* gott the opportunity of acting offensively against the Enemy both at home and abroad: And wee are still stedfastly resolved, not to neglect any thing, that may tend to the good, and settlement of your State if possible; but that, in this affair, wee should please every ones mind, and according to the variety of mens fancyes, under take some times one thing, sometimes another as it is, in it selfe, impossible, so I thinke, no rationall way can desire it: knowing well that all warlike actions cannot be manadged; according to the desire and expectation of any one Party; but according to [*raison de guerre*] the motion of the

the Enemy , opportunity, scituation of places , and many other the like circumstances , and we could heartily wish our conduct had succeeded to all your satisfaction and perfect deliverance : and although wee have been much hindered by many insuperable obstacles , yet wee hope, you will not from thence take advantage to accuse us , as if our expedition had been wholly unprofitable to your State , contrary to evident truth , and to our great reputation , reproaching also my owne Person withall kind of groundlesse flanders and calumnys , but wee assure our selves for better things from your *Highnesses* equanimity , and are confident that your *Highnesses* as well as wee our-selves will give neither audience nor credit to those , that feigne such things , to the weakning of that mutuall affyance , which is of so great necessity to be maintained between us.

After which declaration, the *Electör* of *Brandenburgh* was at Maintz by the Bishop , by whom he was magnificently entertained and the 11 of Decemb. took his leave from him and his Coadjutor , and thereupon he took away the Bridge over the Rhyne , and repaired therewith the Bridge over the Main ; also made a second Bridge by Cöstheym , over which two Bridges , the Army on the 14 beganne to passe the Main , on the 15. was their head quarter at Flersheym , on the 16 at Fridbergh , and Putsbach , whence by the way of the Lhaan they marched to Giesen and on the 22 had their head quarter there ; whence , through Westerwalt , they marched forward , almost the same way they came , towards Westphalia again ; to keep their winter-quarters there , and on the 28 his *Electoral Highness* with 6. of his Regiments , and 1000. selected Emperiall Troopers arrived at Lipstadt : whereupon those of Munster decamped from Unna , haveing first plundered it , and retreated to Lunen with 24. Companies of Horse , and many Foot , guns and Morterpieces : On the 31 the *Electör Brandenburgh* arrived at Bilefeld , the *Emperialls* encamping in the Province of Paterborne , the Duke of *Brandenburghs* men , in the county of Marck : Whereupon Marshall *Turenne* being recruited with new aid from

Condé,

Condè, (who, having viewed the Fronteers in El-fas & the cities Brifack & Philipsburgh, returned unto the court) marched downe the Moefel towards the Rhijn. But the Bridge, by Andernagh being much shattered by the ice he marched through the Province of Cologne, & making a Bridge hard by Wefel, passed over the same into Westphalia; but the Actions of these Armys wee shall give account of afterwards; and returne now again unto our owne Provinces: About this time the Prince of *Courland* arrived in East Friesland: who had raised, for the service of this State three Regiments, consisting of 18. Standaerds Horse and Dragoons, brave Souldiers, amongst whom were many Noble men, who all arrived in East Friesland nere Weenderen and the New Schans, where, in the beginning of December, he had some advantagious skermishes, with those of Munster: after which, this *Prince* came to Holland in person; his militia following him afterward.

On the 6. of December arrived at Rotterdam in one of the Kings Pleasure Boats, and the 9 ditto in the Hague the Swedish Ministers, Baron *Spar*, and *Ehrensteyn* who been in Engeland to proffer the mediation of that Crown, for the putting an end unto this raging warre, and were now come to make the like proffer here, as also, for the same end, two were gone to France: Their publick entrance and audience, by reason of his Highnesses absence, and the indisposition of my Lord *Ehrensteyn*, was deferred.

On the 7. Some of our Souldiers who lay at the Fort of Abkou, seized on an passage boat belonging to Breukel, and went thither with it, in the night, where they found 14. Souldiers in the Brewhouse making good cheer and 5 more at a Countryhouse; whom they brought all Prisoners to Abkou; on the same day, came 6. French drummers, and 5. Souldiers to Amsterdam who were ranne way from Utrecht.

On the 10. some Souldiers belonging to Captain *Stizen* of Amsterdam (whose Brother was carryed Prison-

sonner from the Castle Cronenburgh to Utreght) went towards Naerden under disguise like Anglers ; being informed , that a certain Captain of Naerden was wonted to recreate himselfe thereabouts , with fowling , who again comeing there , was apprehended by them and carryed to Amsterdam and was afterward released in Exchange for Captain *Witjen* : about this time also the remainder of the French Guarrison that lay at Leerdam drew out thence to Ceulenburgh , which place , as also Viane obtained neutrality from both sides.

On the 12. went from Woerden to Camerick a Troop of about 500 French for plunder and fuell to burne , whereupon Colonel *Degeveld* betook him self thether with 400 men and encountered the French , who , after a small skermish , were driven back into Woerden many of the Enemyes being killed , without any considerable losse on our side.

On the 12. Ran away from Naerden to Muyden in 2 or 3 partyes about 50 of the French ; on the next day about 200 marched from Utrecht to Vrealand , where they committed many outrages whence about 50 of them as far went as the Hinderdam , whereof 3 were shott , 5 took Prisoners ; and the rest retreated again towards Vrealand , and so to Utreght ; haveing burned many Places in 's Graveland an thereabouts.

Count *Koningsmarck* , Lieutenant Generall of the Infantry of the State ; who in absence of his Highnesse commanded the Post at Bodegrave , and Swammerdam , hearing that the French , by reason of the Frosty Weather made great preparations for some Enterprise ; and were designing directly for Leyden , on the ice and so to misse Posts therefore reinforced Scons the Nieuwbrugge and little Wierick with two Regiments under commando of Colonel *Pain & Vin* quarter Marter Generall of the army , and so leaving some few Compagnyes , at Bodegrave , Swammerdam , and Gouze-Sluis , on the 26. and 27. marched with the body of the army and artillery belonging unto it towards Alphen , and so lower towards Leyden for the security of that City.

27. The French having now from all quarters gathered together about 12 or 13000 men at Utrecht, and Woerden, and made all manner of preparations for an Expedition, they beganne to march, by the Way of Woerden, and advanceing foriward the whole night, on the 28. in the morning came to Segveld, where one of our men stood sentinall; who retreated to Mey: there, the French putt themselves in posture on the ice and so marched to Nieukoap; where, being resisted by the Boors, who were in arms, they were forced to passe by that villadge; and so followed our men to Mey with a fore troop of about 4 or 500 men: At the said Fort lay a Lieutenant with about 62. men, who immediatly sent a Souldier for succour, who between Swammerdam and Gouze-fluys met Count *Coningsmarck* and Colonel *Pain & Vin* rideing both to Alphe, to speak with the Deputyes of the Army there: Whereupon the said Count ordered *Pain & Vin* to strengthen them with more men, wich he did to the number of 80 men, and then returned to Bodegrave and little Wierick to send a like Number thence, and accordingly haveing given such orders there, rode to Alphen, to acquaynt Count *Koningsmarck* with he had done and in what posture things were.

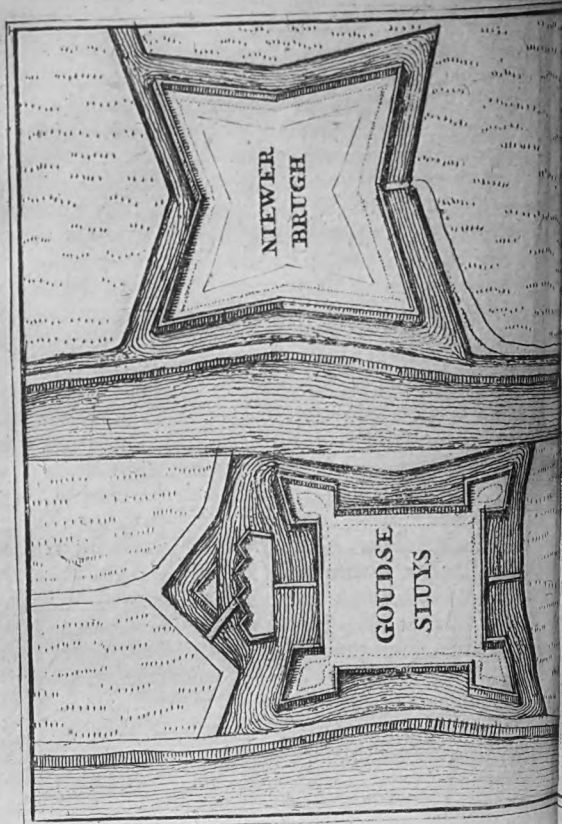
In the mean time they of Mey were forced to retreat to Swammerdam, breaking downe the Bridge that was behind them, whom the French gently followed, by the way of the Mey-dike, over the yce quite to Swammerdam; doubtlesse because we gave them such an opportunity to it: whereupon these, that were in the ice thereabouts; sunck or burnt them before they had so as seen the Enemy and most of the Soldiers ran away, only about 200 kept their ground on the Swammerdam bridge; who if they had been assisted, as they ought to have been, and not treacherously deserted, would have putt a stop to the Enemy, but being to weak, many were killed, the rest made shift only to save them selves; whereby the Enemy became Master of the Bridge and whole Villadge, where they ranged themselves in Ordre, just at the time

Pain & Vin, came theither to ride to Alphen, who finding them there, rode immediatly to Gouda; where arriving at evening, he told them that he came to see whether the Regiments from Nieuwerbrugge were arrived there, and since not, he was to fetch them immediatly, otherwise all would be lost; for by the breaking in of the Enemy, he was cutt off from the Army: And desired the Magistrates of Gouda to graunt him some guides, to conduct the said troops thither over the yce, for the service of the State and that City. Ad thereupon rode with 3. guides to drybrugge a league from Nieuwerbrug; Whence he sent his servant and an officer with order to Colonel Manger, and Lieutenant Colonell *Feullana*, who lay at Nieuwerbrugge & Molker-scons; to demolish and ruine all as much as they could, & come with their men to Drybrugge, to march thence with him to Gouda, which the next morning early accordingly they did. In the mean while the French, being Master of Swammerdam, and being seconded with more Troops, marched to the Goudse-fluys, where they were stopt and forced to make a stand, whilest *Koningsmarck*, not knowing but, perhaps, the French might fall in by the Rhijn, below him, drew off the Army to wards Leyden; keeping him self his night Quarter at Koudekerk, because some part of the Army being come to the gates of Leyden, were denyed entrance.

On the 29. Early in the morning came the States Deputyes from the Hague into the Army, being all the cities and villages, round about were with the alarme in a great fright and confusion: as soon as the Deputyes arrived there, they immediatly dispatcht this following account to their Highnesses.

Most Honorable Great and Mighty Lords:

I Ust now are we come into the Quarters of my Lord Count *Koningsmarck*, and to our great joy, find affaires here in a better posture, than wee were informed at the Schouw neer Leyden: The Goudse-fluys is well guarded, the Enemy hath neither Horse nor Dragouns; the bridges at Buskoop and Waddingveen we broke down and shall speedily



WIERICKE

PAIN
ET VIN

dily goe for Alphen to order what farther may be needfull there: The Heymands Bridge is also well guarded, so that under God there is noe fear. All the Forts hold out still: The Enemy hath noe Provision longer, than for this day, Wee wish and beseech thy Honorable Great and Mighty Lordships, to send us with all speed, as many armed Countrymen as you can possibly. All the Souldiers, that were before Leyden, have order to returne to Alphen. Wherewith Honorable Great and Mighty Lords, we remaine

Your Honour. Highnesses humble and faithfull

Servants

*Fredrick van Dorp; Gaspar van Kinschoot;
Cornelis Hop; John Kievit; M. Sonck;
Adriaen Bosvelt; Gaspar Fagel.*

From Koude-kerck by the
Hafersouws Mill this 29.
December 1672.

And in deed, here wee might have had the best opportunity in the World to have knockt all these French on the head; if Colnel *Pain & Vin* had not so shamfully forsaken his Post, whereof the Deputyes had yet no knowledge; for that same night it beganne after a wonderfull manner, very suddainly to thaw, so that the French could not march of the same way they came, and being hindred to proceed farther might have been absolutely shutt up, by our reinforced army marching upwards, if they had but been stoppt at the Nieuwerbridge. And yet this thaw hervedus, as the arm of God, to itop the Enemy, that, in that universale and unconcievable affrightment, he broke, not farther in upon us, to desolate our Land. The Deputyes caused the army to march up higher toward Alphen; where finding, how things stood, at the Nieuwerbridge; where the Enemy had gott a conveniency to Post him selfe; and if followed, to retreat that way with ease, to Woerden; they made it their greatest care, and industry to secure the Goudse-Sluis, being a very advantagious Post, wick yet stood out; and to strengthen themselves there as much as possibly they could, wick they accordingly did, and made a considerable Fort of it.

On the 31. Early in the morning arrived his Highnesses

in the Army, without once going unto the Hague: the Deputyes wrote agein to te Hague, that their forces were now posted at the Gouwse - Sluyce, and were capable enough to withstand the Enemy; that they had gave order for the examination of *Pain & Vin*, and delivered him up to the law, and that that night they had seen on both sides of the Rhijn, many fires; judging the French had burnt all that stood by the Rhijn from the Sluice to Woerden, and left again the postes which they had taken; but was found, that they had in deed satt al on fire, and amongst the rest, even those brave Villages of Boodegrave, and Swammerdam; but still kept their Post at Nieuwerbrugge and that they had burnt severall ships which lay at Swammerdam, and Boodegrave and had committed the most barbarous crueltys that can be imagined against both man and beast, with burning, murdering, ravishing and abuseing them; The gloryings and triumphing boastings of which crueltys, are still to be read in the ruins of some burned dwellings in great Characters thus, *Fait, par moy 30. Decemb.* subscribed with their name; thus concluding the year with a short summary of their acted cruelties, making the end as miserable unto us, as the beginning and middle was fatall: and to give you a representation thereof; wee shall direct your eye to the Mirrour of the French Tyranny of that industrious Artiste *R. de Hooze*, and your ear to the relation of many Eyewittnesses and with one to the following Extract out of an certain credible letter wrote in Utrecht.

Utrecht the 11 Januar. 1673.

Worthy Friend:

I Cannot, out of the abundance of my heart forbear, to send these lines unto you, containing an account of the cruelties and murders committed by the French in that last encounter at Boodegraaue and Swammerdam, according, as I have heard it, from the mouths of the French & confirmed by many of them, yea some of their Officers who have been in the Turkey warre doe testifie, that they never saw, or heard of such cruelties: as for instance in two Gentlewomen; who were first stript naked, by the Souldiers, and then by many of them

deflowred; which a French Officer seeing, rescued them; and threw his cloak with what other covering he could find over their naked bodies: But this Officer being commanded to his Post, was forced to leave these Ladies, whom he recommended to another; but this shamelesse Villain, presently ravished them again, & lett them in the like manner be abused again by the Souldiers; who, haveing satiated their filthy lust with them, thrust the rammers of their guns into their bodys, & so torn them up; & most miserably murdered them. The Gentleman, who declares that he saw these things, you know very well; as also him who first saved them, and covered them but afterwards, with great grief, beheld them laying dead, on the way. The same Person relates, that, hearing a dread full schreaching in a certain house he went in, & found there a yonge gentlewoman, who was Violated by some Soldiers; whereupon, he took his Pistoll intending to have shot one of those Villains through his head; but it refusing; he struck it in pieces on one of their heads: he said also, that in the same chamber lay two old people a bed, being Man & Wife, above fourscore years old, the Father & Mother of this yong Gentlewoman: who embracing each the other in theyr arms, lay shakeing & trembling for fear of being murdered. These should with house, and all have been burnt, had not he saved them, for in like manner, they most lamentably murdered a woman together with her four children, who for fear and distresse flew about her and krypt under her cloaths, to save themselves. Amongst those that fled into the church some they most miserably ravisht, afterwards hung them up by the hair, and shot them to death; others they cutt off their breasts, and then burned them yea the French themselves declare that they saw severall yongue maids run into the fire themselves, to escape the tyrannous cruelty of those Blood-bounds: The Gentleman, that saith, he saw these things lyes sick a bed, meerly, as he saith, from alteration at the sight of those dread full massacres and abuses, wich he was forced to behold acted upon the poor People: A certain officer (who lyes here on the New graft declares, that in one house were seven Persons whom he endeavoured to protect, but being commanded to look after his Post was forced to leave them, and comeing again found them all murdered: And 'tis not to be expressed what wee daily out of their owne mouths hear of their cruelty. But some of the Officers were more Compassionate, wo have brought severall children with them hither, whom they say, they snatcht out of the fire; of wich my Lord Peterson hath took one a girle of 7 yars old to him self, whose Parents are also burnt, and 'tis evident, it is born of good Reformed Parents;

for, of her self she will mornings & evenings fall on her knees and pray all sorts of prayers, and can also say the Belief and ten Commandments. A certain Capuchin Munk said to the Duke of Luxemburgh Will you give that Soul to the Devill which wee have fetcht out of the fire; it ought not to be: Neverthel'sse my Lord keeps the Child. They have also brought with them another pretty Lad; about whom hath been noe small difference amongst them, because some of them, out of their cruelty, would still burne him or dash him against the Walls. But they have carryed him upwards along with them; so can write noe more about him.

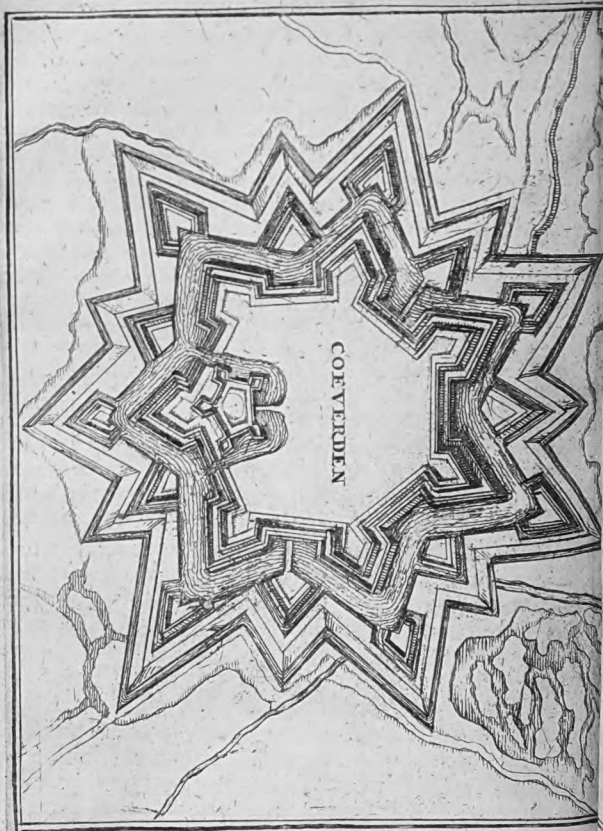
These are but some samples of their barbarous Cruelty; for should I relate all those filthynesses and murders whereof they boast, I should to farre exceed the limits of a letter.

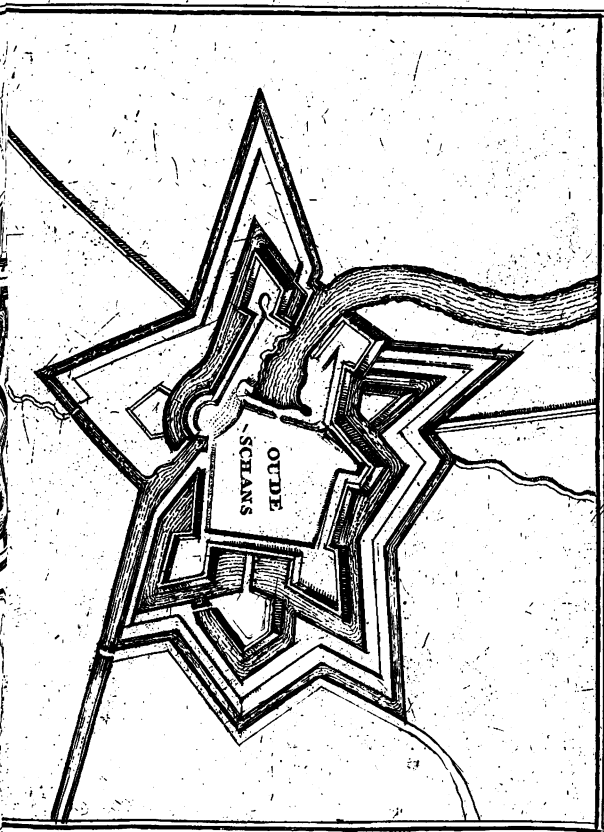
Your affectionate Friend.

N. N.

But how painfull soever this wound was to the Staat, it was very much lenified by the takeing of that very considerable Fort of Coeverden: and wonderfull it is, that just on the same 27. of Dec. when the French beganne to march towards our Posts, those from Groeninghen beganne their march towards Coeverden; & mattered it also though after a farre different manner, on the same 30. day of December that the French destroyed the Villages of Bodegrave and Swammerdam: And this being such a considerable exploit, it will be worth our while to relate some circumstances thereof.

On the 27. Decembr. Lieutenant Generall *Rabenhaupt*, (having made all things ready that were needful for the expedition) caused the City-gates to remain shut till 10 of the Klock in the forenoon, at which time Lieutenant Colonel *Bebber* with three companyes of Dragoons, & Major *Sickinga* with five Companyes Horse, marcht out to guard the way to Coeverden, and about twoo clock in the afternoon followed, about 1100. foot under Colonell *Eybergen*, who commanded in chief in this expedition: he divided the Troops into three Esquadrons the foremost whereof he him selfe commanded: the second Sergeant Major *Wyler*; the third Major *Sickinga*; who





who, comeing before Coeverden light of from his horse and stormed himsele. Haveing marched on in this order on the 27. 28 29; they made a little halt, about one of the clock at noon in a Village called Armer, about two hours journey from Coeverden, where they refresht themselves a little, and made all ready for the storme, each Esquadroon being assigned his Post, where he should fall on; Ycespurs, Axes, Granados, Biesbruggen, were all gott ready; the Word, and Signe were all given, & every one encouradged to doe what duty and honour bound him to, by assuring rewards to the couragious, and severe punishments to, those that should be negligeut in their duty.

On the 30. in the night or rather in the morning at two of the clock they beganne to march; when it beganne to thaw a pace, so that they were fain to goe up to the Ancles in water; and being thus, with much difficulty advanced nere the City, each Esquadroon took up their bridges on their halfpikes and marched directly on the Counterscarp, which they quickly passed and, before the Enemy was in right posture, they brought bridges over the yce which the Enemy had cutt open; and thus our men gott under their Canons and Musketts, whereby many Bullets flew over their heads; though some amongst them also; yet noe body was wanting in his duty, each being as eager in assaulting as the other; so that they made but a short dispute for the Walls; the Enemy, not knowing where to turne or to defend themselves, being attacqued round about; the Governour that defended the Castle & Bolwerck Geldria against the assault of Eybergen, was killed there, and one Lieutenant Colonell on the Bolwerck Holland, besides many other Officers and Souldiers who sould their lives dear enough unto us, who had also many Officers wounded; and about 150 men killed; and the Enemy ave 300.

Having thus made themselvs Master of the Walls; was ordered to beat the Princes march, which brought the Enemy in great Confusion, part of them made their escape out

of the Bentemer Gate, the rest which perished not by the sword fled into the Watch houses, and Courteguards, who were soon overpowred, and with one the Frieze-gate was opened, and the Horse lett in, and so all was overcome; the Militia tooke Prisoners above 400 in number, among whom 50. both, Chief Lieutenants, Capitains, Lieutenants, and Ensignes: and for a short time, the Souldiers had consent to plunder, and made good booty, especially amongst some of the Officers and was gott a great deal of plate from the Threasurer *van Meppe*: the place it self was wondrous well provided; both with reference to the fortifications and Magazine; nothing being wanting, that could be required in any renouwned Fortresse: there was found besides a good summe of monny; very much corn, and all sorts of Provision, a store of linnen Cloaths, Stockings, Shoos, and Hatts for Souldiers; and as to other Ammunition, and Artillery, the following List was send thereof to the State.

List of the Ammunition found in Cœverden sent to their High and Mighty Lordships.

Braffe Canon.	Yron Canon.
6 of 24 p.	9 Havitze a 24 p.
7 of 12	2 of 8
2 of 10	2 of 5
8 of 6	7 of 4
2 of 5	<hr/>
5 of 4	20
3 of 3	
1 of 2	
1 of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	in all 61 guns.
2 Keilpieces.	

41

Braffe Morterpieces.

3 fitt for use	of 100 p.
1 Tappe wanting.	of 100 p.

2 fitt

(105)

2 fit	of 66 p.
1 fit without, carriage of	42 p.
1 fitt	of 12 p.
1 Broken	of 35 p.

9 Brasse.

Mortepices yron.

1 complead	of 60 p.
1 without carriage.	of 60 p.
2 compleat.	of 27 p.
1 without carriage	of 12 p.
6 compleat	of 12 p.
4 unfit	of 27 p.

15 Iron.

Petars.

14 Brasse. 16 Iron.

Musketts.

Musketts fit and unfitt.	815
Fitt for use.	52
Musketts.	82

Pyks.

Pyks.	710
Half Pijks.	8
Some brooken Pijkes.	

Armour.

Arms compleat.	170
Head Peees.	180
Corslets.	30
Severall Peees.	11
Hand Corn Mills.	93

Powder.

Full Barrels.	506
Open Barrels.	38

Match, with what came from Groeningen bunces 275

Lead.

Musketa and firelockd Bulletts, with those
that came from Groeningen 203 Barrels.

<i>Many in a Cellar loos, and much Lead.</i>	
<i>Formes to cast bulletts in.</i>	8
<i>Closed powder barrels.</i>	22
<i>Kardoes-chifts.</i>	17

Prepared Bombes.

3	of 116 p. stone.
329	of 100
197	of 52
219	of 35
579	of 26

1227

<i>Præpared Granadoes, flying bulletts and</i>	
<i>Stinck-potts.</i>	2113
<i>Light Bullets to throw out of te hand</i>	210
<i>Fire Bullets to shoot.</i>	55
<i>Hand-granadoes, fitt fur use.</i>	1772

Kanon Bullets.

12	of 38 p.
451	of 36
2587	of 24
5001	of 12
318	of 18
430	of 6
546	of 5
340	of 4
415	of 3
1063	of 2
1790	of 1

Ladels and Sponges enough to use terewith.

2	<i>Barrels Saltpeter.</i>
1	<i>Barrel Brimstone.</i>
11	<i>Barrels Turpentijn.</i>
2	<i>Barrels Turpentijn-oyl.</i>
15	<i>Barrels Rozin.</i>
6	<i>Half Barrels dito.</i>
17	<i>Barrels Pitch.</i>
8	<i>Half Barrels Pitch.</i>

65 Rolles of Pitcht-cordidge.

8 or 9 Rolles unpitcht heavy Cordidge.

21 Great Ankers.

37 Little Ankers.

A great quantitye of Ironwork for to line Carriadges.

16 Ship-carriadges.

3 Block-wagons.

2 Wagons.

Some Carts Avantrins.

A great quantitye of Wheels, Carriadges, Stils, &c.

4 New made carriadges, for 24 p.

1 For 12

466 Axes.

40 Great Knives.

31 Saws.

A quantitye Hatchets.

A number of Spades.

Some Palissadoes.

3

4 Scrues with Springs.

2 Iron Leavers.

1 chain.

180 Iron Chapping Knives.

100 Oud Bills without staffs.

112 Icehooks.

4 Barrels Ice-spurs.

1 Barrel Feet-angels.

3 Barrels Horseshoes.

A quantity of rones of 9. 8. and 7. inches.

Half barrel small Pickes.

3 Great Bores.

Pins for Pallissadoes.

52 Bars of Iron.

5 Fire Hooks.

85 Pols-Staves.

12 Mudder-nets.

A parcell deal boards.

A parcell of rent and torne Horse harnesse.

Am.

Ammunition of Vivres.

Quantitey of Rye.

17 Barrels Salt.

a Brewe Kettel.

6 Brewhouses.

2 Baggs of Hops.

This so advantagieus a conquest was no lesse honorable unto the State, Coeverden being such a considerable Fort; inferiour to none in all Europe in the strenght of its works, and abundantly provided with all things need full, besett with a Guarrison of 27. Compagnies consisting of about 900 or 1000. men, and, was not took by a suddain surprizall, for the Enemy was informed the day before of their coming and had sent unto Swoll for succours, but was stormed with main force, and, not withstanding stout resistance, was took storming by the magnanimous courage of scaers 1500 men well resolved Souldiers, who have confirmed the glory of their Victory, by sending to Groeningen 13. Colours which they had taken from the Enemy, and two Herpauks, and so restored the luster of their name again.

Belgica sic iterum redit in præcordia virtus.

ANNO 1673.

JAnuary. In the beginning of the year, returned homewards the Generalls, and Officers, of the Army; as also the Lord Beverning Deputy in the field, who not long after at his owne request was discharged of that employ, and thankd for his good service: the Army, being now broke up followed them who, haveing been much worne out by this hard winter, were quartered in severall cities, a little, to refresh them selves, and many Seamen new raised were sent to the Army to secure us against any farther incurfions; whereupon the French on the 4 quitted the Post of Nieuwer-bridge, without being forced; haveing first burnt all they could, and in part, rui-

ne

ned the Fortification, carrying alonge with them, 12. pieces of Ordnance; afterwards some of our men were sent thither and some ships were placed there, but the people could not stay there long, by reason of the high waters; whereby not only whole South-Holland, but the French themselves as far as Utrecht were much incommodated; caused by the opening of the Ysel-fluys at Gouda, but chiefly, by reason of a great breach in the Banck of the river Leck, through which the water continually flowed in; and breach growing still bigger; it will very difficultly be repaired.

In England many of their seamen run away, leaving their service, and betakeing themselves into the Country, whereupon the King the better to gett them together against the next Campagnie, caused this following Proclamation to be published on the 2. January.

FOr as much as severall seamen and others in his Majestyes service by sea and registred on severall Ships under his Majestyes Pay, have forsaken their service and hid themselves in obscure places, some whereof have been apprehended, and according to their desert punished with the death, his Majesty desiring graciously to shew his mercy, to the rest of the Offendours, freely pardons, releaseth, and forgives, all such seamen, Mariners, and others all their offences of this kind, as to death or any corporall punishment, & releaseth each of them, from any inquisition, or prosecution therefore: and his Majesty expressly commandeth all and each Magistrate, Officers and inferiour Ministers both politicke and Military, that they presume not to call in question any sea man or Mariner for any offence which by these presents is Pardoned. And his Majesty expecteth that all seamen and Mariners, and others, who have now seen the Examples of his Justice and Mercy will hereafter so behave themselves in his Service, that they shall not fall againe into the commission of such offences; which if any one shall dare to adventure, he shall be proceeded against with all rigour and severity.

And not long after came out an other Proclamation, for the encouradgeing of seamen to give themselves freely into service, on Ships of the first, second, and third Ranck, promising a month, or 6 weeks wages before hand, and when they had once take service on such Ships should not be turned

be turned over to any other ; and the Widows of all those that should be sleain in the Kings service, should be provided for, with a yearly pension. Also, in France, and in the French Conquests was published a generall Pardon for Runnigaeds, and Desertors of their service, on condition of their returne into their service, otherwise should be proceeded against with all rigour.

5. Dito, the Lords Extraordinary Embassadors of Sweden made their publick entrance into the Hague, and had audience the next day ; their propositions consisting in a manifestation of the danger and damadge of this present warre; the great desire of their King, for the promotion of the peace ; and a relation of what they had done in order the reunto: first, the offer of their mediation unto their Highnesses; and their acceptance of it; and afterwards the same offer unto the Kings of France and England ; w^o also were wel pleased therewith ; and farther desired Commissioners to treat withall , for the carrying on the work, that was now begunne : whereupon, Deputyes were assigned them ; with whom they entred into a discourse about the subject of their second proposition, made on the 20, containing an ample deduction of the English their inclination to the peace, in these Terms. *That the most illustrious King of Great Brittain, so willingly accepted of the Swedish Mediation, that he with one nominated a place, chose Embassadors, and that it might not be said he left any thinge that might be a hindrance to the pursuing of peace with all industry, he even assured that he would be willing to consent to cessation of Arms with us : whereby the singular goodnesse of that Great King, and his most comendable generosity, as also his inclination to the restauration of peace, may easily be seen : The like they declared of the French King.* Then desired, that for the promotion of this worck their Highnesses would
 1. accept of their Persons, and service for the carying on the worck of the meditation. 2. Accept the city Dunkirke for the place of Treaty, which both the kings had approoved of. 3. Elect fitt Persons for Embassadors, furnished with sufficient instructions. 4. Consent to a cessation of arms.

Whe-

Whereupon on the 13. was resolved, to excuse themselves both of the place nominated for the Treaty, and also the cessation of arms; and haveing communicated this resolution with the Ministers of their Allies, on the 16 they resumed it and declared, that the proposed place was not at all acceptable, and the cessation of arms both hurtfull and ruinous unto this State; and 't would be fruitlesse to nominate Deputyes before we were agreed about the place; and that they could not have convenient & plenary instructions, before 't was known what was to be the ground, and conditions to be treated on; whereof they desired some explication, and propounded to the choice of the Kings 8. other places; which, on the 21. was concluded on, and so delivered to the Sweds Embassadours, who the same day had delivered in a Memoriall to make the place of Treaty, and the cessation of Arms the more pleaseing & relishing unto us, but, on the 26. gave in another, giving us little thanks for the aforesaid rejection, especially as to the place, which they judged, the Ministers of their Allies ought not to have any influence upon, but this State, for themselvs, had their freedom, to make choice of any place without them, which might be alike commodious for the three interested Partyes, and concerning the Cessation of arms they complained, that we should judge any thing ruinous to the State which they, the Lords Mediatours had propounded, and did not expect to have received such unfriendly words from us, yet, they took it upon them to use all their indeavours they could with both the Kings, especially about the place of Treaty, that the desire of their High and Mighty Lordships might be satisfied.

On the 7. Under Command of a German marched 25 Souldiers from Ouwater in a boat, and hid themselvs in a house at the Vaert, whence they might survy the Boats of Utrecht, and Woerden as they passed, and take no notice of those that were to strong for them; there came one which they stopt, and at one charge killed 4. of the French, the rest called for quarter, but the Lieutenant, making

resistance

resistance was shott through ; the Captain , Ensigne, and other Souldiers , were plundered and took Prisoners ; the same party meeting another Company of 25 men, soon putt them to flight , killed one of them and took 7 Prisoners ; and severall the like skirmishes happened about this time , whilst the French were on their returne by Water to Utrecht , from their exploit ant Boodegrave , the ways being most not passable by reason of the high Waters.

On the 10. came to the Hague one *van Dale* and *Dusfart*, to present unto the *State* , & his *Hightnesse* a certaine project, of bringing , in a short time into the Field 100000 armed men out of the Province of Holland alone, without burdening that Province : wherein they have not only shewn their laudable, and forward zeal for the Common Wealth ; but also did produce many notable considerations and the Project it selfe was of apparent probabilitye ; so that it was not rejected ; but was esteemed by his *Hightnesse*, and the *Councell of State* , and *States* of Holland, worthy to be taken into their deliberation : but for some difficultyes which would have attended the execution of it, it hath not yet been sett on foot , and very probably (under favour to the Authors well meaning) might have proved destructive to the ordinary Militia of the State.

On the 11. in the forepart of the night happened at Amsterdam a violent fire in the Warehouse of the Admiralityes ould Ropeyard, where now was kept the Magazyne of all preparations for the Lands Fireships, good store whereof was there in Provision , as also a good quantitie of Brimstone , Rozin, and other Fire - stuff, which all , with some houses , that stood thereabouts, were, in a shor time, consumed by the Flames ; not without stronge suspicion of being wilfully sett on fire the more, because hard by stood a Powder Mill which was in great danger, but with great care it was saved.

On the 13. the French with about 2500 men had a designe again Aerdenburgh and were on their march thitherwards , but coming to *Deinsfen* , beganne to stagger again ;

again; being informed that their designe was now publick; fearing also, that they might be besett by the Spanish. On this same day arrived in Maestricht the Prince of *Salmes* his Regiment of horse, as also the Commander *Josephs* with another which in 30 hours time were come from *Bergen op Soam*, by reason that Duke *Duras* since the Prince of *Orange* had quitted the Land of *Liege* was returned thither very strong: At home were we very buisy in takeing care of all things; and some seamen, besides those that went in the beginning of this month, were sent to severall Posts: and both the Country People and Citizens were commanded, that they should be in readinesse to march out on first notice given: and for the prevention of all opposition, on the 16. was the following warning published, in the Hague, and so throughout all Holland.

Advertissement.

THe States of Holland and West-Friesland to all persons that shall see or hear these presents read, greeting. Be it knowne. That we finding by experience that some of the Subjects and Inhabitants of these countreyes being commanded in this troublesome constitution of times and affairs, to repair with their Arms to such places where need may require under the respective Companies, amongst which they are listed, and whereto they doe belonge, have refused to obey and follow such orders as have been given: which tends, not only to the offence disesteem, and bad example to other our obedient subjects and Inhabitants, but might also tend to the great diservice of the Country; and because it ought not so to be, therefore we, to provide for the contrary have thought good, ordained constituted, as by these presents wee doe think good, ordaine and constitute, that all and every one of the aforesaid our subjects who may be commanded by Patent, or other order to march, shall obey and follow the same, upon pain that whosoever shall not be present and appear at the prefixed time and appointed place, or in case of indisposition or other inconvenience, send some other fitt person in their room, duely armed, for the performeing unto the State the required service, shall be proceeded against by banishment and confiscation of their goods, without any connivance or dissimulation; commanding all, and every one, whom

it may concerne, to regulate themselves, according thereunto. Given in the Hague the 11. January. 1673.

Underneat stood

By order of the States.

Was underwritten

Herbt. of Beaumont.

On the 17. Those of Ouwater, having been abroad with small boats, brought home good booty, which they had taken from the French; among which one Smallship with victualls, and 4000 Rijxdallers ready mony, and another full of corne; the news where of Count of *Hornes* sent by expresse unto the *States*: on the 18. came into Mastrigt, a party who had been abroad with some Spaniards of the Regiment of the Prince of *Salms* in the Quarter of *Stavelo*, belonging to the Bishop of *Straesborough* to take contribution, but the Inhabitants by order of the Bishop refused it, and putt themselves in a defensive posture, so that they fell upon the Village *Pannus* and plundered it, burnt the Castle of the Meyer, and took much plunder of Horse and Cattle and brought and sould them in Maestricht where on the 25. dyed the old *Rhijngrave* Governour of the said City, and in February the Commander Colonel *Asquin*: Colonel *Wee* being made Comandour in his room, and Colonel *Fariaux* Governour, who was chosen also, to be Major Generall of the Army, and given to him the Regiment of *Asquin* given to him.

On the 20. The Commissaryes of the State capitulated with the Prince of *Coerland*, for two Regiments, and with the Duke of *Holsteyn Ploen*, Baron *Spar*, *Eulenberg*, and *Prodde*, each for one Regiment Infantry of 12. Companies, each 89 heads; to be raised out of the Country, and against the middle of Aprill to be ready here: Also were we very buisy in founrishing of monyes, to bear the burdens of the warre; to which end came out the Proclamation, concluded on the 10 of this month; whereby it was resolved, by way of Cappitall Loan to raise the 200 penny of all obligations, intrest-bonds, Actions of the East India Company, Houses, Lordships, Lands, Tenths, Fishings,

Fishings, and all other goods valued in the publick taxation of goods: to be paid before the first of April: and his Highnesse also, as a generous Prince, in this pressing need of the Land, proffered his owne Sallary, and also, all that was due to him, by vertue of a Proclamation of the States, as Admiral out of the Prizes, that were took by the Capers; a great number of which was daily brought up into Zealandt and on the 20. was brought up into Flushing, an English ship richly laden bound for Smirne and Alexandria of about 300. Tonne burden, with 14. pieces of ordnance, took by Adventuroux Captain *Jan Springer*, the ladinge was 200. Balls of Pepper, 700. Pigs of Lead, 150. Barrells of Tin, 200. Packs of Cloaths, Cerfyes, Bays, and stackins, and many other commodities which were all sold for a good price.

In the mean time, France was much dissatisfyed with the Spaniards, & especially, those that had been on the exploit against Charleroy; and haveing, by the English Ministers, complained hereof and demanded satisfaction at the Court of Spain but without effect, they begonne to seize on the good and effects, which the Spanish Lords had, under the jurisdiction of the French: amongst which were those of the Duke of Bourneville Generall of the Imperiall Army: they granted also unto the Countesse *d'Auvergne* Letters of Reprisall, on the Prinsdom of Orange in Lieu of Goods which she had in the Marquisdom of Bergenopsoam: they also disarmed the Citizens of Ryffel, Cortrijck, Dovay, and other Spanish Conquests, as well, as in this State, and resolved to dismantlement 15. or 16. Cities on the Frontiers, besides some Cities in the conquered Provinces, to demolish all their Fortifications, that they might have the fewer Guarrisons to besett; and appointed Monfr. d'Asperont Captain of the Guards, and Ingenier of the King to execute these Orders: Thus France putt it selfe in posture, not only to prosecute the warre in Europe, but about this time also came news into England, from the Eastindies, which was afterwards confirmed from France, that the French were

not quiet there neither : but en deavoured to gett footing on Ceylon, to which end Monfr. de *la Haye* was arrived in the Bay of Trinkedall with an Esquadron of 9. Ships, lying Eastward to the Eyland, where he cast up a Fort to sett up there a Factory, under pretence, of haveing consent from the King of Ceylon : but we finding it to be fals, the Lord *Goens* with 18. Sail made thitherwards, and as soon as the Lord Generall heard of this news, he prepared severall Ships in Batavia, to joyn with the other, and the King of Ceylon also proffered his assistance to fall on them by land, so that we are not much concerned for there abode there long, because they must have all their provisions from the Continent, and two of their Victuall Ships were already taken; and besides that, many dye away, through the usuall unhealthynesse of that Climate, so that in all probability, they must soon remove thence.

On the 22. The French, by favour of a darck mist being about 6 or 700 strong advanced from Woerden as far as our outlaying Ships by Nieuwerbridge, meaning to surprisethem, and cast a bridge over the Wierick to passe that way : but our men discovering them shot lustily; and getting succour from Alphen stopt the French, and the mist breaking up, our ships discharged hotly amongst them, whereby many were killed and the rest retreated, being pursued by our men as for as before Woerden. The next day were tryed in the Hague severall small guns, to use on Icesledges, which were all found good, and so made ready, that when needfull they might make use of them.

23. Was the tryall of Colnell *Pain & Vin* for his deserting the Post at the Nieuwerbridge, ended, being by the chief Councill of Warre, on the 10. January declared to have forfeited of all Chardges, or Offices; condemned to everlasting banishment, and his goods confiscated, he haveing laboured to excuse himselfe by pretence of being desired by the Magistrates of Gouda to march of with the Souldiers, and bring them into Gouda for the security of that City, and the whole State; whereupon the Sheriff and Bur-

Burgermasters of Gouda as also the Marquis *de Thouars* who commanded there, declared solemnly under Oath, that neither they nor any one of them in particular had ever gave any such order unto him, relateing the buisnesse to be as was wittnesed; but this sentence of the Councell of warre, being to be approued of by the Prince of *Orange*, without whose approbation it was of noe value; his Highnesse haveing read it, wrote this following letter unto the Field-Marschall Wurts President of the Councell of Warre.

Sir.

Haveing seen, and perused the form of the sentence passed against Colnell Pain & Vin dated the 10. instant, I find it contrary to the 45. Article of the Military ordination, therefore intreat that you cause it to be re-examined in the Councell of warre, and on a new revision of the whole Proceeding, to see Justice truly and strictly administred proportionable to heighnousnesse of the offence, which I committ to your care & remain

Sir Your affectionate Servant

In the Hague 13. Januar. 1673.

Was subscribed

G. H. Prince of Orange.

Whereupon the Councell of Warre, after a revision of the whole tryall, and a second hearing of the Prisoner, and weighing all matters that had relation thereto, persisted in their former sentance, condemning the Prisoner moreover to be brought to the place of publick execution, and there, by the Hangmen to have a Sword swayed over his head. *Thus resolved at Alphe the 16. January 1673.*

His Highnesse, haveing examined the said second sentance passed by the Counsell of Warre, in the buisnesse of Colonel and Quartermaster Generall Pain & Vin, and not being satisfiied in himselfe with the punishment which the said Councell had condemned him to, did after mature deliberation, resolve that the whole proceffe, entered against the said Prisoner by the Advocate of the State, should in each part of it, be read overgain, reviewwed in presencce of his Highnesse and before two Lord Comissioners both

from the High Concell of Holland, Zealandt, and Friesland, and the Provinciall Council of Holland, and West-Frieland, as also the Council of Brabant; and that they should hear, what arguments the said Lawer could produce, in presence of his Highnesse, and the forementioned Commissioners, for the adstrucking the demandes, and conclusion which he had made against the prisoner. And his aforesaid *Highnesse*, after mature examination, of the whole processe and whatsoever had reference to the buisnesse in hand, did, with the unanimous advice of the said Commissioners, and according to the demand made by the Advocate of the State before the Council of Warre against the Prisoner, condemne the said Prisoner, condemning him by these presents, to be carryed by the Provost of the Army, to the place they were wont to execute Justice upon Criminals, and there to be executed by the publick Hangman, with a Sword till death should follow: declareing also, that all his goods were confiscated to the use of the *State*: Giveing farther order to the said Lawer or Councellour of State to take care for the speedy execution of the said Sentence Given in the Hague, the 20. Jan.

Which Sentence, on the 23. was pronounced at Alphen, and the same day executed, his head being cut off at the third stroke, but he, to the very last, kept to his former protestation, against his having had any communication with the Enemy, whereof some were suspicious, but accused himselfe of bare couwardize.

The 24. and some following days his Highnesse spent in the Hague conferring daily with the Generalls and Chief Officers of the Army, *Field Marshalls Wurts* and *Waldeck*, *Coningsmarck*, and others, & severall Colonells were sent for, to recieve orders; also they worked hard about the artillery, and some Guns were sent away, the Ice-sledges were made ready, with small pieces on them, and many Wagons prepared for an expedition; Patents were præpared for the gathering of Townsmen and Boors, through whole Holland, as soon as opportunity should present, for to undertake any thing. Also Count *Montery* gave Patents for the

the Regiment Infantry of Prince *Vaudemont*, and Colnell *Fariaux* and the Horse of Baron de *Boulers*, Sr. *Caraffa* and *Defeu*, to come to the service of this State. And the French also at Uytrecht seemed to præpare them selves, as if they intended, to undertake some other designe, pretending, if it froze again, they would hazard one Attacque more: but in truth we found all their preparation was of noe great moment, all being only to secure themselves, that they might not themselfs be anywhere fell upon, knowing well that now here were such orders given every where, that 't was not so easy for them to break in again.

On the 28. My Lord *Appelboom*, Envoy extraordinary for the Crown of Sweaden Complimented his *Hignesse* and the State with the notification that the Queen had given over the Gouvernement into the hands of the yonge King, who had assumed the same delivering; with one a letter from the King his Master full of manifestations of affection to this State.

His *Hignesse the Prince Electour*, beinge about the latter end of last year come to Bylefelt, his Consort on the 5. of January was delivered of a yonge Prince; the Army was now quartered in the Provinces of Hildesheim, Minden Paterborn & the cities Unna, Camen, Ham, Soest in the County of Marck were again filled with Brandenburghs Souldiers, whilest Majour General *Spaan* besieged the city Werl, wherein was commandor one Westerholt, and Generall *Ellar* ready with Brandenburghs Forces to march into Munster-land, as soon as the wayes were fitt to be used: but the continuall rain hindered them, and was also the occasion that *Spaan* could not use any force against the City, but was necessitated in the midle of January to break up that Siege, only kept it blockt up, and carryed the Ordinance to Soest.

The French in the mean time, were continually marching towards Wesel, the Infantry and Artillery went by Shipping downe the Rhine, many Ships passing daily by Cullen: *Turenne* him selfe arrived at Wesel on the 8. January, from whence, on the 17. with some pieces of Ordnance,

ce, he marched to Dorsten, where he gathered his Troops together and so returned to Wesel waiting there for the Cavalry, which yet were quartered in the Province of Cul-
len, untill the Bridge over the Rhijn should be ready, which, on the 20. was finished, and so the Horse crossed the Rhijne, and came to Dorsten comitting many infolencies on the way, some small places, as Kesteren, and little Dortmund were plundered; also severall skirmishes happened between partyes, till the French, did begin to march up higher, quartering at Dormont & Lunen; the Imperialists, and Brandenburgs forces thereupon joyned, forming an army of above 20000. choice Combatants, which on the 26. January beganne to march towards Lipstadt, where his *Electoral Highnesse* on the 3. Febr. arrived with the Dukes of *Bourneville* and *Lorraine*, who on the 4. marched in the head of the Army towards Soest. *Marschall Turenne* on the 3. sent some of his Avant-Troops before Unna under command of Sr. de St. *Abres* one of his Lieutenant Generalls: That place being not very strong and few Souldiers in it, only about 1000. Boors, they yet stoutly defended it slaying many French before it, till at last the city being most part of it shott on fire they surrendered it on mercy, though unmercifully enough dealt withall. Brandenburg on the 5. arrived at Soest, but not being able timely nough to succour Unna he encamped himselfe not many miles from thence, expecting, that the French would come into the Field, and give Battel; but *Turenne* expecting supplies from the Prince of *Condé*, and from the Land of Liege remained at Dortmund, Loenen, and Unna, makeing himself Master of Camen, Altena, and other small places; in the mean time *Bourneville* caused the following mandate of the Emperour to be published:

Mandament of the Duke of Bourneville in the name of his Imperiall Majesty.

BE it knowne unto every one by the presents, that my Lord Raymond Count of Montecuculi, President of the Emperours Council of

of warre at Court, Lieutenant Generall, Field Marschall; chief Steward; appointed Governour, and Generall of the Borders of Rabbisse, Knight of the guolden Fleece, by verue of the commission graunted him, by his Roman Imperiall Majesty, our most gracious Lord; in Weenen on the 15. January this present; he had certain matters to propose unto the Forces of the Prinsdom & Electory of Cullen and Prinsdom of Munster in the name of the Emperour, for the maintaining of Peace, rest, and welfare of the holy Romish Empire: but seeing his fore mentioned Excellency Lord Lieutenant Generall by reason of the indisposition of his body, and his departure thereupon ensuing could not performe the same: therefore his said Imperiall Majesty on the 31 January last was pleased to transferre the said Commission in Paterborn on us Alexander, Duke and Prince of and at Bourneville, Coun of Hennin, Chamberlain of his Emperiall Majesty, Councillour of Warre and appointed Field Marschall over his Armada: Wherefore, in confirmity to this Commission transferred upon us, and the more because the forementioned his Emperiall Majestys most gracious intentions are, that the arms took up in the Holy Romish Empire should be made use of to noe other aim, then for the better establishing the peace, rest and welfare of the holy Romish Empire; contrary to which his Emperiall most gracious intent and designe they all doe act, who doe bare Arms in the service of an other, beside the above mentioned his Emperiall Majesty, and his Allyes. Therefore all Military Officers in Service of the Electour of Cullen, or Prince of Munster, but especially all those who are Vassals to his said Romish Emperiall Majesty, and the Holy Romish Empire, of what quality soever, horse or foot are by this present Patent publicly, and earnestly, exhorted and entreated, to desert the said service and list themselves in the Army of the Emperour; where each one according to his State and Condition, and command which he there had shall be accomodated and advanced: and, in the mean while, be maintained with Mony, Quarter, and all other needfull provisions: But, whosoever, not regarding this publick Patent, shall disobediently continue in the service of the said Elector of Cullen, and Prince of Munster shall incurre his Emperiall Majestyes most high displeasure, with confiscation of their Goods and Possessions, and according to desert, corporall disgrace and punisshment and death it selfe. Accordingly, each may regulate himselfe, so as to obtain grace, and honour; and escape shame, reproach, and losse. Signatum and Publicatum. Ham the 10. Febr. 1673.

ALEXANDER, Duke of Bourneville.

Whereupon the *Bishop of Munster* published an *Contramanifest*, wherein he said, this was not the Order of the *Emperour*, but done by *Bourneville* of his owne account, and that, in very deed, all his Men were Emperiall Men, and for the service of the *Emperour*; farther indemnifying all and every one of them, from all losse which they might suffer on this account.

The Army of the Confederates haveing been thus long in the field, marched again to Soest, seing the French came not up against them: But *Turenne*, being now reinforced with the Infantry of *Condé* and some Cavalry of *Duras*, and being now also joyned with *Munsters*, and *Cullen* Forces, marched directly against *Ham*, where the Duke of *Brandenburgh* had left 2000 Men in Guarrison who, finding themselves imable to with stand so great a power drawing upon them, left the Citty, and retreated to the Army at Soest. The French haveing took *Ham* into their Possession, marched forward towards *Zoest*, in the way whereto lay the Fort *Berkeboam*, wherein was a Guarrison of *Brandenburgs* Men, which *Turenne* mastered with his Avant-Troops under command of *Marquis de Bourlemont*; upon the losse of which, the Army of the Confederates broak up from *Zoest* and marched to the *Lipstadt*, whence, on the 23. Febr. the *Brandenburgs* Army drew to *Byleveld* with the Artillery, and the Emperialists to *Paterborne*, leaving *Soest* open to the Enemy; but left a strong Guarrison in the *Lipstadt*. The French advancing higher towards *Zoest* and *Lipstadt*, the Emperialists and *Brandenburgs* forces, quitted their Quarters, and passing the *Weser* on the 28. the *Emperours* arrived in the Province of *Hildesheym*; the *Branderburgs* soon after at *Halberstadt* and *Maagdenburgh*; from whence again the first were to march towards *Frankenland*, and these towards *Berlyn*.

Thus the whole County of *Marck* was left open to the Enemy to domineer there at his pleasure, except only *Lipstadt*, and *Sparenbergh*, where Guarrisons were left: The French encamped about *Zoest* and *Ham*, and the Bishops

forces marched higher upwards, as far as the Weser bringing all under Contribution. Now, whether want of forrage, in equality of power, or any other sinister reason, was the cause of this retreat of the Confoederates, I shall not here examine, not intending to detain you with Politick discourses, but remaine satisfied, with our haveing given you a bare relation of the things as they have passed.

The 1. February was the Magistracy of Amsterdam changed again after the old manner as in the times of the Government of the Stadthouders; and two Lords were successivly chosen to remain Old-burgermasters this year, and both of them refused it.

On the 2. Dito was beheaded in the Hague one *Arnould van der Minne*, Citizen of the City of Delph, who, on the 29. December, when the Enemy destroyed Bodegrave, committed many mutinous actions; stirred up the rabble to fall upon the Town-house, raild at the Magistrates, calling them Rogues, and after protesting that he would that day wash his hands in the blood of some of the Magistrates, and had committed severall other seditious Actions; which, as being the ready way to sett the common people in uproar again, and being directly contrary to the Act of Indemnitye, the Court to make timely provision therein condemned him to be beheaded. Also, on the same day, one *Peter Teunisse Smit* of Yselmonde was whipt, and banished for his life, for haveing slandered the Magistrates calling them Rogues, & saying they had dealt knaveishley; and that others (amongst whom he named the Preacher) more were excused to draw out then himself; that they theevishly putt into their owne pockets the mony, that freely had been given; breaking out into many the like insolencies in their presence, in the Justice Chamber. Which tende to nullifye the orders given for calling the Country People together; and was also seditious, and directly contrary to the Act of Amnesty, and therefore to be punished: And to the end that no body may decieve himselfe in this matter, relying on the former licentiousnesse in speaking and doing, which was so ruinous

to the State; wee have subjoynd the said Act of Amnesty.

THe States of Holland and Westfriesland, To all Persons who shall see these presents, or hear them read, Greeting; Be it knowne that we have experienced, for some time downwards, that in severall Cities and Places of these our Countrys, many murmurings and diffidences have arose between the Inhabitants of the said places and Cities, one amongst another, but especially against the Governours and Magistrates there, and that the aforesaid diffidences and murmurings, have given occasion to great disorders and confusion in the said Cities and Places: and considering that the progresse thereof must unavoidably cause the destruction of these Lands, bringing them into a perfect Anarchy, and unfitness to defend themselves or oppose the Enemy, and that therefore 'tis highly needfull to use all powerfull means to prevent the same for the future; especially, seeing Mylord the Prince of Orange, by vertue of that authority conferred on him by us, on the 27. of August last past, hath, to remove the aforesaid diffidences, murmurings and confusion (without any blemish to the good name and repute of the Governours,) sett all things in such good order, as his Highnesse hath judged convenient for the service of the said Land in Generall, and of those fore mentioned Cities and Places in particular: Therefore Wee out of our fatherly affection and providence, takeing care in all things for the rest and Welfare of our Land, and the good inhabitants thereof, have with mature deliberation and counsell, after the prævious advice of my Lord the Prince of Orange, and, on the earnest desire and recommendation of his Highnesse, ordained and constituted, as wee doe ordain and constitute by these presents that, whatsoever may have passed, or been acted, with respect to the aforesaid diffidences and murmurings, and of what nature or quality soever it be, and by whom soever committed in these late disorders and confusions untill this present time, shall be and remain forgotten and forgiven: so as wee out of our certain knowledge and Soverain power doe by these presents abolish, nullifie, and forgive the same expressly; forbidding all Judges and other Officers of this Land to make any inquisition after, or enter any Chardge or precesse against any one, on that account now or here after: Wee have farther also, with the advice and on earnest recommendation and desire of his said Highnesse, expressly ordained and Constituted, as by these presents wee doe ordain, and constitute that, from this time forward no body, of what State,

or Condition soever he be, shall dare either to abuse in words their Superiours, Magistrates, Officers, Judges, Sheriffs, Administrators of Justice, and others in what service or employ soever they may be, in City, or Country; or to lessen that authority and respect which is due unto them, much lesse, to give any occasion or inducement thereto: but, on the contrary, give them all honour and due obedience: on paine, that, whosoever shall be found, to have acted contrary thereto, shall be punished, according to the written Laws, and Statutes of this Land; as the exigency of the matter may require. That also none, of what State, or condition soever he be, shall dare, either by any underhand-work, or by violence, to abuse, to prejudice or any way force and constrain to the doing of one or other things the foresaid Superiours, Magistrates, Officers, Sheriffs, Administrators of Justice, and others in what service or employ-soever they be either in City or Country, or any other of the good Inhabitants of this State under any pretence, -or shew what soever, either as to their Persons or goods, much lesse to use any Arms or Armed men thereto on paine, that all those, who shall be found guilty thereof not only the Leaders but all others, not only Men, but also Women who shall be active therein shall, without any connivance, or dissimulation, be punished with the death. And that also whosoever shall either in word or deed give any occasion, or enticement that any of the said Governours, Magistrates, Officers, Judges, Sheriffs, Administrators of Justice or any other the good Inhabitants of these Provinces, should be any wayes injured, reproached, or violently forced to an thing, either by any plott or violence committed against their Persons; that those although they have not personally appeared, and assisted in the action, shall be punished, even with the death. Also wee ordaine and constitute, that all the good Inhabitants of these Lands, if they should come certainly to know of any plott against the said Government, Magistrates, Officers, Administrators of Justice, Sheriffs, Judges and others, in what employ soever they may be, or any other the good Inhabitants of the places, that they shall, as much as in them lyes, endeavour, and that with the authority of the said Magistrates, Officers, Administrators of Justice, Sheriffs, Judges, under their respective Captains and Officers, even by force of Arms, to hinder and stop all such plotts; and, if need require, to apprehend by force, not only the Authors thereof, but all such, as have been employed therein: and, to secure them, either liveing or dead; upon pain, that whosoever shall be found defective therein, shall, according to the course of law, be punished, with such strictnesse,

strictnesse, as the heighnousnesse of the offence may deserve: Wee have also (after the aforesaid advice, on the earnest recommendation and desire of his formentioned Highnesse) constituted and ordained and by these presents doe ordaine and constitute, that all the aforesaid Inhabitants of these Lands of what State, or condition soever they be, shall pay all such Land-taxes, and burdens, which wee, for the necessary defence of the Land, either have, or yet shall lay upon them; and also assist all Recievers, Collectours, Commissioners, Doorkeepers and others, in their forwarding the said taxes; without any ways injureing or defameing them in word, or deed; or any ways in the least to hinder them in the furthering of the same; upon pain of corporall punishment for an example unto others; and those who shall have been found to have abused them by any evil action, fell upon, or any ways injured them, shall without any connivance, or dissimulation, be punished with the death: For Wee, laying nothinge more to heart, than the peace, and defence of these Lands an the good Inhabitants the eof, have found it necessary to enact as above mentioned. Given in the Hague under our great Seal, the seven and twentyth of September. 1672.

Was onderwritten,

By order of the States,

And signed

Herbt. van Beaumont.

On the 4. Febr. His *Highnesse* went towards the Army, and all other Chief Officers, each to their respective Posts; The Burgers of the Towns, in South-Holland drew also to the Army, those of North-Holland, to Amsterdam; and the Country People, in to the Villages round about: in hopes, and on expectation, that, whilst it froze, there might be an opportunity for some exploit, all things being in readinesse thereto, and a great number of Men gott to geather; but, it Freezing not very hard, and the strength of the Stream hindring the Ice from growing thick, it was not fitt to trust themselves on it; and, therefore all their preparation served, only to secure us, from the Enemy: The French also seemed to have had some designe by their preparing some small pieces, on sledges, and getting severall Ice-sledges togeather; but, what their intention was, appeared best, when they fetch't 12. of their

their biggest Guns out of the Arsenall at Utregt, and, in proving them, so overcharged them, that 3. or 4. of them flew about their ears, and all the rest, except 2. broak: this shewed their designe was, rather to be on their watch, to preserve their owne City, than any expedition on the Ice, where such heavy Canons are not of use. When the frost was gone our Army parted again, and the Burgers and Boors returned home.

On the 7. In the Tower of London were examined my Lord *Sas*, and the Notary *Arton*, by the Duke of *Lauderdale*; These, being arrived few days before out of Holland, were there detained, and secured, on pretence, that *Sas*, haveing been in England before, was ordered to depart the Country, and now comeing with Commission to treat, without haveing their Passports were lookt upon as Spyes: whereupon their Proceffe was presently to be made, and were after examined; which continues in that manner still, perhaps to ballance those English, whom wee held here in arrest on suspicion of secret correspondence.

The French, not only burthened the Inhabitants of their Conquests in Generall, with intollerable Taxes and Impositions, executeing their goods, very strictly, with Souldiers and heavy quartering of Souldiers and carrying away of all they had in their Houses; but also proceeded very rigorously against those that fled, severall of whom, being oft catcht, were delivered over, as a prey unto the Souldiers, who stript them quite naked, and abused them besides. They beganne also to putt into execution, the Proclamation of Confiscation and Demolition, against those who were out of the Country, but had their effects standing there; pulling downe the Houses of severall that remained in Holland; and summoned all to appear upon 50 gl. a day, forsaith; executeing the Parents goods for the Children, and the one Friends for another. The Proclamation of Retorsion whereby all were summoned in here, who had goods in these Provinces and remained by the Enemy, on paine of the like Confiscation,

tion, was noe farther executed in generall, than to the Inventareseing of all their goods; and, against some of Overysel in particular, who were accused of treachery and a traiterous selling of their Cityes, this following Mandament was published :

William Henry, by the grace of God Prince of Orange &c. &c. &c. Also the President and Councel for Holland and Westfriesland to the first sworne Exploicter in this case Greetings. Seing the Procuror Generall of Holland and Westfriesland hath shewn unto us that, as some particular Persons have acquainted his Highnesse the Prince of Orange with, it is evident, who were the Traitors that sould and delivered over to the Enemy the Citys of Swoll, Deventer, Campen and others, and into what places in this Province, they had sent their goods and effects, his aforesaid Highnesse hath authorised the said Requirants to seize upon, take into detention, and secure the goods, monys, and effects hid away in North-Holland, belonging to the said Traitors, also their Persons themselves, securing them in the hands of the Justice there where they shall be found; to be brought where his Highnesse shall thinke meet; Accordingly, the aforesaid Requirants have seized upon severall Trunks, basketts, and chests belonging unto the said Persons, who have been guilty of delivering over the aforesaid Cityes, at Medenblick, Enkhuysen, Hoorn, Amsterdam, and other places, and remonstrated the same unto his Highnesse; his Highnesse hath thought good, that the said Goods and all other of the like nature which may yet be found, shall be Inventarized, by a Lord Commissioner of this Court, and carryed into some secure place according to the discretion of the Court: Whereupon this Court, in November last, did to that end commisionate my Lord Gool, that his Lord-ship should cause all the Goods and Effects to be inventarized by the Secretarye of the said Court, and accordingly to Transport them hither and secure them in the hands of this Court; and seeing among the said Goods, Monyes, and Effects, there are some that belonge to Aelbert Aelbertse, N. Brewer, William van Brakel, Warrenaer Crans, Herman Meeuwijze, Gysbrecht van Deedem, N. de Royer, and Albert Nieuland, all Burgermasters of the City Swoll; Richard Roelius, Chief Secretarye of the Province of Overysel; William Evertse, Draper at Swoll; Claas Cock, Factor at Swoll; Arent van Hardenbergh, Daniel van Santen, Reyndert Tengnagel, N. Kerkwijck, and Gerret van Blankevoort, all Burgermasters of Campen, Henry Dapper, Burgermaster of Deventer,

Deventer, and that all the said Goods, and Monyes belonging to the aforesaid Persons, not only for the aforesaid reasons; but, because they remain with the Enemyes of this State, are forfeitted to the Honourable, Great, and Mighty the States of Holland and Westfriesland. He the Presenter, is by vertue of his Office necessitated, as he saith, to turne to us, and desire that wee would provide, as needfull, in this matter: Therefore wee doe commissionate, and authorise in the name of the Souveraignity, to keep in arrest, all the aforesaid Goods, Actions, Monyes, and Effects, belonging or relateing to the aforesaid Persons, and secured under the said Court, or any where else, and by publick Edict and ringing of the Bells, and insinuation, to summon the said Persons, and others who may be concerned in the Goods to appear, on Tewsday come three weeks, before the Lords, and Masters Cornelius Fannius, Lord of old Haerlem, and Mattheuw Gool, Councillour in the aforesaid Court, as Commissioners, to hear the demand, conclusion and desire which to the Presenter shall make against each of them, at the appointed day and especially, to have the said Goods declared to be forfeitted, and confiscated to the use and benefitt of the forementioned Souveraignity, also to answer thereto; and so to proceed forward. Given in the Hague, under the Seal of Justice, the 10. February. 1673.

Underwritt

By me Lord Governour, President,
and Councillours of Holland and
Westfriesland,

Was signed

A. Pors.

On the 10. marched out of Coeverden the Lieutenant of the Dragoons, with his Dragoons, and a Company Horse of the Lord Sickinga, to Otmarsen, where the Munsters Commandour Randsorf had layn almost four weeks with one Company of Horse, & one of Dragoons; and had a little fortified it, but was now drawn out towards Swoll: this place had before been summoned, by the Guarriison of Coeverden, to pay contribution; and thereupon they now plundered it, and carryed thence some Persons, with the booty to Coeverden; soon after Commandour Randsorf with his Horse and Dragoons returned thither again.

On the 12. came in to Wesep 15 Men, who laying in ambush about the Tolacker, of 26 French Troopers shatt 5. or 6. and brought 14 Prisoners into the City, with some

some Horses and Arms : on the same day went out 4 Men on their Fortune, who, nere Naerden, fell on a Boor with 6 Horse; and agreed with him for a randtsom for himselfe and Horses, which he was to feth out of Naerden, whilst those Companions stayed for him, on the Yce with them Horses; the French hearing thereof, would have gone out against them, but the Boor prayed them not to doe it, because, said he, they would shoot his Horses, and the Scaetsrijders, never the lesse, escape; therefore (though it spited them) they were forced to see the Boor goe and randtsom his Horses. But on the other hand the French took a Barber of *Jormans* Regiment, who was on his scaets, but finding himselfe enclosed he cryed Quarter, which they promising, neverthelesse stript him quite naked; and thrust him alive into a hole under the Yce. On the 12. dyed suddenly at Wyrtsburgh the *Archbishop and Prince* of Ments a great Favourite of the French Party; and was succeeded by *Lotharius Fredericus*, Baron of Metterniche, Bishop of Spiers, who Anno 1671. was chosen Coadjutor at Mentz.

On the 13. On notice, that about 600 French were marching towards Linschoten, Ouwaters broek, and Papkop, to Spoil those Villages, haveing about 300 Sledges with them, to carry away their plunder and hay: about 300 Burgers of Dort and the Hague, and 400 Souldiers, under Count *Van Hornes* marched towards them, the Burgers in the front, on their Scaets; who being presently at their heels fired at them, and killed severall; whereupon the French leaving their Sledges retreated behind severall Haycocks, where they putt themselves in posture to make resistance, but our Souldiers also drawing-neer they were forced to make their escape, and so fled to Woerden, whither were pursued, till wee came within Canon-shott of the City; Ours brought with them the recovered Booty and 14 Prisoners into Ouwater; of us only were two Burgers a little wounded.

On the 14. Both the Houses of Parliament assembled at London and his Majesty signified to the House of Commons. That their speaker *Sr. Edward Turner* being now

advanced, they should elect another and present him the next day unto the King, which they did in the Person of *Sr. Job Charleton*, whom the King haveing admitted; He made, with the usuall ceremonyes, sitting on his Throne with his Royall Robe, the Crowne on His head, this following speech unto both the Houses of Parliament.

MY Lords and Gentlemen :

I am glad to see you here this day; I should have called you sooner together, but that I designed to ease both you, and the Nation, untill there should be an absolute necessity: Since you were here last, I have been constrained to a very weighty, necessary, and chargeable Warre; and, I doubt not, but you will give me an effectuall, and sutable assistance for the carrying on the same. I referre you to my Declaration concerning the grounds, and indeed, the necessity of this Warre. And I shall now only say, that I could have passed by the indignities against my own Person rather than have brought things to this extremity, if the Interest, as well, as the honour of the whole Kingdome were not endangered thereby: and if I had neglected this occasion, wee should perhaps never have mett with so advantageous an opportunity. You will find, that the last supply, you gave me, did not answer the expectation, as to the end, for which you gave it, the payment of my debts; therefore, in the next place, I must again earnestly recommend that to your speciall care. Some few dayes before I declared the Warre, I gave out my Proclamation of Indulgence for the differing parties in Religion, and have hitherto found the good effects of it, in assurance of peace at home, while I had Warre abroad; there is one part of it, which is subject to misconstructions, that, which concerns the Papists; as if more freedom was graunted them, than to other Recusants; where as 'tis evident, they have lesse; for others have publick places allowed them; and I never intended they should have any; but only that they should have the freedom of their Religion in their Houses, without any concurrence of others; and lesse than this I could not graunt them, seeing I had shewn so much more indulgence unto others, most of them haveing been faithfull in their service to me and my Father: and in the whole course of this indulgence, my intention is not, that it should, in any wise, prejudice the church; but will maintain it in all its priviledges, and that in their full power. Haveing now said this I shall take it very ill to meet with any contradiction in what I have done. And to be plain with you, I am resolved

resolved to persist by my Declaration. There is one Scruple more which maliciously divulged abroad, but yet so slight and frivolous, that I scarce thought it worth making mention of, had it not perhaps already got credit with some well-meaning People, and that is, that the forces, which I have raised in this Warre, should be contrived to oppose the Law and Propriety. I wish I had more Forces the last summer, the want whereof convinceth me that I must raise more towards the spring; and doubt not but you will consider the charges thereof in your supply: I will conclude with this assurance to you; that I will maintaine the true Reformed Protestant Religion, and the Church, as it now is established in this Kingdom, and that nobody's Propriety or Freedom shall be invaded on.

Whereupon the Chancellor illustrating every thing more fully, made an education of the necessity of the Warre from many insolvencyes, which this State had committed, against all Crowns in generall, aspiring after an universall Empire, as great, as that of Rome; but especially against England, so that His Majesty might well call it, the Parliaments ware; and expect a sufficient supply: thereunto, adding that the States had divulged amongst their People such rumors, that they were sure the Parliament would not assist the King in this Warre; and, if they could but linger it out untill the Session of Parliament, then their work was done, but His Majesty knew the Parliament better, being fully assured, on the contrary that they would give him effectually assistance; that, thereby the Dutch being deceived in their hopes, should never more be formidable to Kings, or dangerous to England. And, if they should after this time ever rise again; they should remember that the States of Holland are always Enemies to England, both in interest, and inclination; Afterwards recommended to their care the payment of the Kings debts, and excused the shutting of the Exchequer; and he so vindicated the indulgence of his Majesty to the Papists, that he knew that no good man could make any rational scruple against it, and finally took notice of a like jealousy which some had, of His so great militia; which, he said, was found

to be too weak, and therefore his Majesty resolved to enlarge it with 7. or 8. Regiments more, concluding farther with a thanksgiving to God, for such a King, the Restorer of their Church, and State; that in the midst of Warre and misery, that reigned in their Neighbour Countries, their barns were full, no complaints were in their Streets, and scarce any one knew that there was a Warre; A *King* who possessed the hearts of His People, especially of His Parliament, who exceeded all their Predecessors in affection and Loyaltye.

On the 15. the French took Fasse in the Province of Liege, as also Covigne, Chastelet, and other small places, intending also to surprize Thuyn, but were resisted there: in the Country they burnt all that refused to pay the Contribution they demanded, and made themselves by force Master of the whole Land of Luyk, without doubt, to lodge their Army there in the spring; and that they might more commodiously block up Mastrigt. At this time *Marquis de Genlis*, and *Count le Marcq*, Governour of Woerden, being sent for, on the complaint of the *Duke of Luxemburgh*, arrived at Paris, and were both disgratiated, and banished from the Court; the first because he had not soon enough, followed the *Duke of Luxemburgh* with the body of the Army, to release Woerden; the other, because he had not, according to order, burnt the Panntyle-kills, or Bakehouses of tills.

On the 18. was executed at Amsterdam one *John Frazer* a Schotchman, who, on the 9. past, on the accusation of a Seaman, was apprehended, and freely confessed, that he came out of England with the Packett-boat, with intention, to employ some persons, to sett the City and Ships on fire; bringing along with him, as a faithfull companion one *Paul Andrews*; he, and the said *Paul Andrews* having before made tryall in the presence of two other Persons, of one of these fire Instruments, on a Ship; one of which Instruments was dureing his imprisonment produced and shewn him, which he had made with his owne hands. And that he under his hand had promised to

pay

pay twenty pounds Sterlings to the Brother of the said *Paul Andrews*, as soon as he should have sett on fire the Eastindia-house, or any of the States men of Warre, shewing him a Fire-instrument, and directing him, how to make use of it; that he came out of England on purpose to sett on fire the Men of Warre here; and lastly he confessed, that he had employed this *Paul Andrews* to procure another man, accordingly as he had gott his Brother to assist therein; after confession of all which, the Lords of the Judicature, with advice of the Lords Burgermasters condemned him, to be brought to the Scavold before the Townhouse, and there by the publick Executioner to be broke on a Crosse from his leggs upwards, then to be choaked and a bundle of Straw to be flamed over his face; his body to be sett on a wheel at the Volewijk, there to be devoured by the fouwls of the air; and to have a Pott hung by him, denoteing the fire intended, with confiscation of all his Goods if he had any. execution accordingly followed *Præsentibus*, the *Stadtholder* of the *Chief-officer*, Three *Burgermasters* and all the *Schepens*.

This *Paul Andrews*, that came with him out of England, seemed to have some contest in himselfe, but because of the great Oaths he had made of faithfullnesse and secrecy, did not dare to reveal it; and therefore endeavoured to gert his Brother into play, that so it might by him come to light; accordingly *Frazer* had noe sooner bound himselfe by his hand writing unto the said *Paul Andrews* to give him 20 Pound Sterlings but he presently made it known, as appeared by *Frazers* being apprehended on the 9. the next day following his engagement: The house which he most frequented at meals, was narrowly searched, the Man of the House runne away, the Woman was apprehended, and carryed to goal, thence to the Spinhouse, not without great suspicion of knowing something of this *Frazers* designs.

On the 19. The *Bishops* Men, fell out from *Nieuwschans* upon our Watch, which lay on the *Boonderdijk* and killed some of them, but went noe farther, retreating again into the *Nieuwe-scans*; in the mean time some

Men

Men were commanded from Groeningen to enforce our Men : At Schoonhove were two Persons Shott through for haveing designed the firing of that City : at Coeverden was one also apprehended, on præsumption of the like designe ; and was afterward beheaded and quartered.

On the 20. At Groeningen were concluded the proceedings against *Esquire Osebrand Johan Rengers*, who, with one *Piccart*, soon after the besieging of Groeningen were apprehended, on presumption of keeping correspondence with the *Bishop of Munster*, whereof, (though he would confesse nothing but, both under the tortures as well as when free, persisted in the negative) there was sufficient evidence by Attestations under Oath and other clear signes, that he endeavoured to perswade Madam *Sophia van der Kamp*, to goe to the *Bishop of Munster*, and by means of her Friends to buy of him the Lordship Wedde, though it should cost him 50000 gl. but that it should not be signed before she had the news of Groeninghens being taken : and that, by means of the same Gentlewoman, he treated with the *Bishop* for the preservation of his House and Goods, at Sloghteren ; that he told her he kept also correspondence with the *King of France*, which if it was known, would cost him his head : that dureing the Siege, he had always good information from the Army, that amongst his writings were found many seditious Papers of one *Schuylenbergh* ; that he had endeavoured to corrupt his Judges, and enriched himself unjustly with the monyes of the Land : for which he was condemned to emprisonment for life, to be at his owne chardge maintained, and to make restitution of all he had fraudulently took away ; *Picard*, being found guilleesse was released.

On the 21. Drew out of Utrecht, under the *Marquis de Bouffler* 300 Dragoons, and some light Horse, for to receive Contribution, and komeing to Nichtevecht 150 Men drew out from the Hinderdam against them ; but being to few in number some of them were killed in the Resconter, some fled, and 55 were carryed Prisoners into Utrecht ; whom they stript naked and so most were

were forced to march bare legged, and barefoot over the Yce and Snow, whereof some dyed on the way; The Village Nichteveght was quite plundered and burnt, church and all; and the next day the fair seat, Amerongen, was laid in ashes, and the flame was seen in Graveland: at the same time severall Zealand-Privateers falling on the English Fleet, comeing from Mallago, soon mastered some of them, and brought them up, very richly laden.

On the 23. was discovered a pretended designe which Captain *Kettens Sonne*, Secretary to the *Duke of Harrach*, should have contrived, against the Person of the *Bishop of Munster* to deliver him, and the City Munster it selfe into the hands of the Imperialists, whereto was added, that they had already enclined the Lord *Rijngrave*, Governour of Munster, and the Chief Captain of the Guard, and some others; on which presumption he was imprisoned, and kept close in order to be further, according to Law, proceeded against. But a lamentable Cheat it was which, the French takeing the occasion of this accident, putt upon the Imperialists, by sending this following counterfeit Letter unto the *Marquis de Grana*, Resident for the Emperour, and Collonel of the Imperiall Regiment within Cullen.

A Letter from the *Baron de Schwerin* to the *Marquis de Grana*, dated in Byleveld, 26 Febr. 1673.

I Thought it my duty to give you advice by this Expresse, how it hath pleased God to prosper our attempt upon the City of Munster, and that, although wee were not so happy at the first as wee could have wished; haveing lost great number of our Men, yet wee have carryed the place at last. The Bishop himselfe had much ado to escape our hands, by retireing into a Gentlemans House hard-by; haveing with him some few Heyduckes, and some of his Horse Guards. His Electorall Highnesse, my Master, is just now about to invest the place, and force him to an agreement: he has likewise given order for marching of severall Horse and Foot to Warendorf, to make themselves Masters of that Place. At this instant, while I am writeing, is arrived an Officer of his Highnesse who tells us, that

that a Party of our Forces, have beaten a Party of 4000 Horse, besides certain Dragoons and some Foot, under command of Marquis de Renel, Marshall Generall of the Electour of Cullen, who were posted at Gefecque; and that they have taken the Marquis himself Prisoner and will bring him hither in few hours; that Major Generall Solms is killed on the place, and the Count de Lippe, Colonel of a Regiment, being very much wounded, is took Prisoner, together with a Cousin of the Bishop of Straetsborrow. All the Baggage and some small pieces of Cannon are fallen into our hands; and they were in hopes that Prince Willem of Furstenbergh had been amongst the Prisoners, but these affirme he was not present at the Action: in the mean time, they have taken his Baggage, amongst which is found a great quantity of Plate Silver and Gold, and our men, imagineing he is not far off, spare no pains to find him out. The Marshall de Turenne, was certainly upon this advice retired in great confusion: on our side the Prince de Anhalt hath recieved a slight wound: as also Major Generall the Count de Caprara, who arrived there in the hight of the Action; and our men, being still in pursuit of the Enemy, Wee cannot yet give any farther particulars or the number of the slain on both sides.

Your &c.

Baron de SCHWERIN.

The Marquis haveing recieved this Letter, as from the *Baron of Schwerin*, Chief-Minister of the Elector of Brandenburg, had not the least thoughts of any cheat; but sent immediatly the news thereof by exprestes, to the allied Courts, where this news was welcomed with much wondering, but, soon after, was discovered to be a trick of the Enemy, to abuse them.

Amongst the generall Commotions in these Countries; upon the suddain invasion of the French, the Province of Vriesland hath had noe small Share, which hath ever since brought them into such a confusion, that their hands have been as it were bound up, from, doing any thing for the preservation of the Land, and were treatned with utter ruines; for, instead of opposeing the Enemy, and so to restore their lapsed State, the Rulers, by their mutuall differences did as much, as in them lay, abandone the Government, and defence of their Country; dividing them-

themſelves into ſuch Factions, that broke out to the keeping
 of two ſeparate State Aſſemblys, ſome of whom, rather than
 to move one inch from their owne Interſt, leave this
 whole bleſſed Province for a prey to the Enemy, on which
 the totall ſubverſion of the whole State muſt needs have
 followed: Wee muſt acknowledge, all that difference aroſe
 from the diffidence of the Subjects againſt their Rulers; &
 by this Action of Vrieſland, it appears, how much this State
 is behoulden to the wiſe direction of his *Highneſſe*, next
 under God, for their preſervation. Theſe diſturbances be-
 ganne in Holland and, ſpread themſelves ſo far, that ſcarſe
 any place was free, which if it had not been timely ſtopt by
 the prudent carriage of his *Highneſſe* about the Magiſtra-
 cy. Theſe Provinces would unavoidably have fallen into
 an abſolute *Anarchy*, or at beſt into thoſe confuſions, which
 wee ſee Frieſland in, for, the Government could not heal
 the wound becauſe themſelves were ſuſpected, nor the
 Commonality, becauſe tumultuous. In Vrieſland there
 was a Stadtholder, and the *Princeſſe* his Mother, but they
 had not the happineſſe to decide thoſe differences to ſuch
 content, whence it followed, that the old, and new Go-
 vernment, each repreſenting the Sovereignty of the Pro-
 vince, aſſembling the one at Leuwaerden, the other at
 Sneack, made laws contradictory, each to the other,
 without, in any part right underſtanding one another:
 Which being very prejudiciall to that Province and the
 State in generall, the *High and Mighty States*, and his
Highneſſe deputed thither on the 11. January, ſeverall
 Lords; to endeavour as Mediators, with the Stadtholder
 of Frieſland to decide the difference, and to reconcile the
 disagreeing partys, who, after great labour and tedious
 toyl, the buſineſſe brought ſo farre that on the 19. Febr. writs
 were ſent out, & a *Staets aſſembly* was held at Leuwaerden,
 as the only representative of the Souverainty of that
 Province; who ſhould compoſe all farther differences and
 redreſſe all abuſes that were crept in; wheretoe on the 22.
 of February the Mediators delivered in the Aſſembly,
 their forme of their regulateing and reforming Reſolu-
 tions;

tions; to be confirmed as done by the States, and so all matters were brought so farre, that 'tis hoped may tend to a perfect agreement, and good of the Common wealth.

On the 13. Febr. The Lords the Sweedish Mediatours, delivered their Memoriall unto the Assembly, whereby they gave notice how that, without losse of any time, they had wrote to England and France, that their *Highnesses* were pleased to reject all mention of a cessation of Arms; and refuseing Dunkerk, had propounded other places for the treaty; And that they the Mediatours had used all effectuall means to perswade them to the acceptance of one of the propounded places; whereto from France though they had noe sure and sollid hope, yet, he shewed noe great aversnesse thereto; but from England, that his *Majesty* there interpreted this refusall of theirs, as a token of their absolute aversnesse to any thoughts of peace and so told the Mediatours, that indeed the pains they had been pleased to take was very acceptable unto him; but, seeing all means proposed for the obtaining of the peace were not satisfactory, he was necessitated to committ the farther issue of affairs to God, and his owne Arms. Whereupon the Mediatours being at a stand, desired their *Highnesses* to produce means for the promoteing of the Peace, that so all their endeavours made use of to that end, might not vanish into smoak: Whereupon their *Highnesses* on the 21. answered, that they heartily thanked the Lords Mediatours for the pains they had took; and unanimously with the other Ministers of their Allys, protested, that they desired nothing more then the prevention of all farther Jarrings which would soon, appear in the Treaty of Peace: that Duynkerk, on many accounts, was not judged, by their Allys, a place any ways convenient; and, as to a Cessation of Arms, they declared that they were sorry, to their hearts, that they must refuse it, unavoidably foreseeing their ruine thereby; but, if such a refusall made any impression on his *Majesty of England*; as if they refused this Cessation, that, in the mean time they might the more annoy his Subjects with their

their Privateers; they testifye, that they have noe such intention in the least, but from their desire unto Peace are ready, to satisfye any reasonable pretences what soever; and if it might be pleasing to the *King of England* they are willing to make with him a generall and absolute Cessation of Arms by Sea, from this time forward; for the Space of an entire year or longer; not doubting but the Mediatours will, by this their carriage, easily see their *Hightnesses* sincere endeavours for the promoteing of the Peace, and, that they will secund the same, with their most effectuall service.

Whilt wee were thus buisy about the præliminaries of a Treaty there was on all sides vigourous preparations for the Warre carryed on: The German Princes seeing the fire approaching them so near beganne to awake, and putt themselvs into posture. The *Princes of Lunenburg* beganne to raise forces apace: that each of them might have some Souldiers in service. *Beyeren* gott his Troops home again, which he had lent the *Duke of Savoy*, in his dispute with the *Genuesers*; and gave out Commissions for new levyes. *Saxon* gave order to raise severall Regiments, appointing *Count van Ebersteyn*, for Generall of all his forces, and the *Baron van Wallenrode* for Generall Master of the Guards of the Infantry, and *Count van der Natt* for the Horse; all under pretence of defending their owne Lands, and State; but doubtlesse, designedly to follow one Interest or other, as opportunity might serve, and most probably that of the Empire; if not corrupted by bribes another way.

The Crown of Sweeden, who by its Mediation seemed such a strong Promoter of Peace, made therefore not the lesse preparation for War, continually sending over their new Levys into Pomerland; and raising more in Germany, gathered a considerable power together in the Province of Breemen.

The *States of Liege* finding, that, under the name of Neutrality, they were sufficiently sacrificized to the pleasure of France, who, by force made themselvs Master of severall

severall places, and whose insolences in the Country, daily encreased, they beganne also to raise Men, to defend themselves, as much as possible, from that oppression: accordingly they laid Guarrisons in severall Places.

Spain knowing at what uncertainty she enjoyed Peace, prepared also for War, raising many Souldiers, but not to such a proportion as was needfull at an open Declaration against France. Part of the raised Forces were sent towards Catalonia, others to the Netherlands, where *Count Monterey*, by his presence personally, being very vigilant for the Interest of the Crowne, did facilitate the burden of the Taxes in all the Provinces under his Government; and, seeing the French assembled so many Men in Charleroy and the Conquered Citys, as also, in the Country of Liege: He went, and visited most of the Fortresses under his Command, and sett on foot such new Levys that, with the expected Succours from Spain, we might not only be in posture to stand against any onsett or invasion; but, in case of a rupture with France, should be able to carry on the Warre offensively.

France, who, to the admiration of all, presseth forward the Treaty for Peace more then any, seems nevertheless, by his great preparations, as if he should first Beginne the Warre, being almost wholly employed in giving out new Commissions, and presse Mony: and 4000 Men were transported into his service from Savoy, and some from Genoua; and 'twas reported that the French Forces with their Recrutes and new Levyes, should be augmented to the number of 200000, that so he might act with 3 formidable Armyes, one whereof should be lead towards the Frontiers of Brabant, by the King himselfe, and his Brother the *Duke of Orleans*, as Generall under him, the other on the Borders of Holland, under Command of the *Prince of Conde*, and his Sonne the *Duke of Anguine*, the third to be used against the Germans under *Marshall de Turenne*, *Duke de Navailles* to remaine in Lotheringen; And the *Bishops of Cologne* and *Munster* should act in Groeningen and Frielandt. Which reports,

reports, though perhaps greather, then the thing itselfe yet 'tis certain agreat number of Men were gathered together; 5 or 6000, whereof on the suspicion which France had against Spain were sent to Roussilion, and constantly through Loraine severall Troops along the Moefel and Rhijn were sent by Shipping towards Wesel, and *Turennes* Army; also, by the way of Charleroy and Maslyck severall marched towards the Rhijn, and gathered together in the Dukedom of Cleaf, also the Country of Liege, and other Conquered Cityes were crowded with Militia, and great Magasijnes of Forradge and Viſtualls erected in severall places: so that this Winter, besides Recruits for the old Militia, were in all give out Commissions, for the raising of 30 new Regiments of Horse, and 50 Foot: and the *Marquis de Villeroy* as Commissioner for the King was sent to the Sea-havens, to hasten the Equipage of 30 great Ships, and 9 Frieships, to joyn with the English Fleet. The King was pleased to oblige some Commandours, by farther advancements, amongst whom *Condé* to the Gouvernement of Elſas, and *Anguin* with rich revenues, the Governour of Charleroy with the Kings Lievetenants in Bourgundie, and other Benefices; on the other hand severall others were degraded.

In *England* they Armed both by Sea and Land very strongly, prepareing a Fleet of 70 Sayl, which they so vigorously attended, that 'twas thought they would have been in Sea, before wee should have resolved to Equip, and was to be divided into two Esquadrons, one bareing the Red-flagge to be commanded by *Prince Rupert*, as Admirall in Chef, *John Hermans* Vice-admirall, and *John Chichely* Rere-admirall; *Robert Holmes*, and *Capt. Negge* as Secunds to the *Prince*. The other bereing the Blew Flag by *Sr. Edward Sprag*, *John Kempthorne*, and *Capt. Norby*, as Admirall, Vice- and Rere-admirall. The White Flagge was left for the French Esquadron: and they hastened so much the more with this Fleet, because they beleaved, that wee should not here be able to gett a Fleet into Sea, partly through want of power, and partly through scaer-

city of Seamen, such a great number being already employed on our Privateers: to that end Sr. *Edward Sprag* was sent over to France as Envoy extraordinary, to adjust the Orders, for the joyning of the English and French Fleet; and with one to renew the league between those two Crowns; whereto was also employed the *Duke of Monmouth*, and Earle of Sunderland; and 'twas reported that the *Duke of York* himselfe was there incognito. They were at home, still buyfy in gathering of Land Souldiers and Shipping them by parties into France; and gave out Commissions for the raising 8 nieu Regiments, and made choice of the Colonels thereto, being all Persons of quality and high descent.

Here at home wee sat not still, besids the 6 new Regiments to be raised as before mentioned; wee resolved to recrate the decayed Companyes, and to raise 4 more new Regiments: and, for the better regulateing of their Pay, out of that great number of Sollicitors, who hitherto had the administration thereof, were chosen Pagadores, ten Tresurers or of the Militia, to be kept at a certain Salary; each, according to certain instructions, that should be given them, to pay that part of the Militia in their division monthly, and accordingly to recieve the Mony at the Pay-Officers; and for the surer manadgement thereof, the 200. Penny in forme of Capitall loan was concluded, on for the second time to be paid in manner as the former haveing an especiall respect to the great Chardge of the Sea-equipage, being after some deliberation resolved, to sett out a considerable Fleet, not inferiour to that of the last year, either in number or mounture; whereto the Ships were immediatly ranged, Officers appointed, and the equipage beganne, which went on so succes fully, and the Leavies also with such a confluence of Seamen, that 'twas noe wonder that wee were in Sea as soon as our Enemy, though they would be, as 'twas reported, almost ready before wee beganne.

In this posture, affairs stood, in the end of February; very probable to break out in the beginning of March into

into a heavier Tempest then before: in the interim the Sweedish Mediatours were very earnest for setting on foot the negotiation of Peace, whose procedures wee shall here prosecute, before wee take any more notice of what farther occurred in the Month of March.

On the answer which the *States* on the 21. Febr. had given to the Mediators, the said Lords Mediatours did, on the 3. of March, by many Arguments, presse hard to the acceptance of Duynkerke for the place to Treat in, and haveing afterwards recieved a Missive from the *King of England*, whereby He signified his persisting in the choice of that place they did on the 13. of March deliver in a farther Memoriall, shewing the Kings reasons there-to drawn from his honour, convenience, and security of his Ministers; thence concludeing the *King of England* was resolved to keep to that place; and therefore though the *King of France* might resolve upon any other place, yet 'twas to be thought that by vertue of the indissoluble band of the two Kings, he would comply with the sentiment of England.

On this foot they were very earnest to have Dunkerck accepted, attributeing the danger of all Christendome to such a refusall; and left it to the States to consider, if on this refusall the Negotiation should be broak off, and the States should afterwards meet with any disaster, how they could answer it to God and Posterity for such proceedings; farther testifying, that it was their grief that they must be forced to depart, *reinfectâ*: but soon after they recieved two Letters, one from *Secretary Arlington*, giving notice that the *King of England*, at the desire of France had desisted from Duynkerk, and had pitched upon Cologne or Aix la Chapelle, leaving the choice of either to France. The other Letter was from *Count Todt*, signifying that the *King of France* had made choice of Cologne. Which on the 22. of March, the Mediators acquainted the States with, by Memoriall, with testification of their great joy, and congratulation on that account. Also desired the *States*, that their *Hightnesses* would be pleased

pleased without any delay to make choice of Embassadors, and Plenipotentiaries, giving them all needfull instruction to negotiate for Peace at the appointed place. On which notice the States did, that same day, by their Deputyes returne thanks to the Lords-Mediatours for their pains, and Vigilancye, promising them to doe what lay in their power to facilitate the Treaty, and presentley they nominate Persons to send thither, desiring they would take care to procure Passports, and Safe-conducts for their Persons, Train and Baggage. But not long after the Lords-Mediatours did by Memoriall acquaint the States, that the *King of France*, (seeing the *Marquis de Grana* lay with his Regiment in Cologne, and haveing understood by an intercepted Letter that he was to bring 2000 Horse more into the City) could not look on that Place as Neutral untill, *de Grana* should leave it: & therefore declared, that untill Cologne was cleared of that troublesome Garrison, He would send his Embassadour to Aix la Chapelle; Whereupon the Mediatours desired, that their *Hignesses* would doe what in them lay, to direct affairs so, that Cologne might be freed of that Emperiall Garrison, and also, that, in the mean while, they would not refuse to send their Embassadours to Aix la Chapelle.

But most probable it is, that the designe of France, in dislodging the Emperiall Troops from Collogne, was to make himsele Master of that Place, which had allalong been owned as a neutrall Place; but, seeing, that did not so succeed he made choice of Aken, which these States consented to, and nominated for Holland the Lords *Beverningb* and *Rhede*; for Zealand *Van Odyck*, for Friesland my Lord *Hayren*, and for Groeningen my Lord *Ysbrants*; In France were nominated for the same Negotiation the Duke of *Chaulnes*, *Courtijn*, and *Barillon*. In England the Earle of *Sunderland*, *Jenkins*, and *Williamson*.

March 1. The French, finding little opportunity of doing any thing considerable against their Enemy, made it now their greatest buisnesse to further every where Contributions, Taxes, and Brandtschattings, ruining all that

that did not pay to the very utmost ; setting on fire at this time both the Seats at Daalwijck neer Marfevean , and also one called Sjonkeveght , Konings - veld , and Sluys-Oort ; threatning within few dayes to burne 12 more, if they brought not their ranſon timely.

On the 8. A Party that went out from Oudewater returned with good Booty , which they had took away from the French between Woerden and Utrecht , amongst which was a boat laden with Victualls. At the ſame time ſeverall Souldiers belonging to Weſop, went out towards Utrecht , and falling upon the Boat of Breukel , wherein were ſeverall French going to Utrecht , they killed four and carryed the reſt with good Booty to Weſop.

On the 10. The *States* publiſhed ſeverall Placaets, forbidding a new , the importation of any Brandewijn or French Cool Wijnes , alſo the great and ſmall Fiſhing , and Cathching of Whales , and with one the exportation of any materialls for the ſaid Fiſhing , or the employing of any Ships thereunto , alſo that none of the Inhabitants of this Country ſhould hire themſelves there to out of the Country , or ſuffer themſelves to be made uſe of by any Nation ; and that none of their Inhabitants ſhall be Part owners in employment of any Ship thereto out of this Country. Alſo was forbidden all Navigation to the *East*, or *West*, or *North* ; eiter to Cape or Traffick : or to goe in to the ſervice of any Strangers ; and thoſe , who were in Service of any Strangers , were commanded to quitt the ſaid Service , and returne home ; all Privateers were alſo called in , and ſeverall other matters , for the regulation both of Warre , and Policy at home. At Paris the King cauſed all the Spaniſh Attendants of the Queen to depart the Court , for Madrid , to the great diſſatisfaction of the Queen ; becauſe they communicated many ſecrets of State unto Spain.

On the 12. of March , deceaſed at Weenen the Emperesse then reigning , to the great grief of that Court , and eſpecially of the Houſe of Auſtria , being with child of an Emperiall Prince.

On the 20: About 2000 choice Men were Shipt from Amsterdam in about 50 small Vessels, designing to make an attempt upon Harderwijck, under the command of Colonel *Palm*: they were all select Men, and well provided both of Arms and other things necessary; and, not to be discovered, they sett their course Seawards, and having the Wind with them designed, against it was dark, to come before the Towne, and on the 21. at 3 of the Clock in the morning, drawing towards Land, they found themselves, through the neglect of the Pilots, a great way lower than the City; whereupon the Pilots beganne to dispute among themselves whether, and at what place they could reach the City that night; but, the Wind not favouring them, they resolved to renew the designe the next night, and, in the mean time, putt of again towards the Sea: but, they being thereby sufficiently discovered, the force that was thereabouts came into Harderwijck to defend it: our men comeing the next night, before it, and finding all in alarme, and hearing many Souldiers there, they retreated without attempting any farther: the designe itselſe, from the good contrivance, and necessity of it, and corréſpondency with those within, seemd to promise nothing lesse than a good issue; but it seems, that hitherto some accidents have oft hindred the accomplishment of our Enterprises.

On the 21. Amongst the severall Partyes that continually went out of Coeverden one where or other, some came, early in the morning to Almelo, in Twent, to the House of a certain Womam, who, dureing the Siege of Groeninghen, had drove a great trade between the Cities of Overysſel, Utrecht and Amersfoort, and, but few days agoe, was come home with a good summe of ready Mony; they made her open her chests, where they found the Mony, to the vallue of six, or seven thousand Guilders, which, with some Plate, and fine Linnen, also three Wagons laden with Wine, Brandewine and Stockfish, designed for Amersfoort, they brought with them unto Coeverden. And so made good cheer themselves,

felvs, with that, which was intended to have fed the Enemy.

On the 23. Severall French Horfe came by the way of Flanders nere a place called Ouden-Man, and fome of them at low water rode into the Villadge, where they burnt feverall Houfes and fo returned with their prey; but comeing again fome days after, were repulſed by the Boors: On the ſame 23. our Men at Ouwater, hearing that a Company of French, amongſt whom were feverall Officers, were marching with Convoy from Woerden to Utrecht; about 70 Musketteers, in 5 Sloops, under the Command of one Captain *Sanderſon*, 2 Lievetenants, 3 Enſigns, and 5 Sergeants, drew out to meet them, and lying nere Harmele in Ambush, diſcharged on the French as they were comeing by, in 3 Boats, and killing feverall of them, made the reſt call for Quarter, eſpecially the Women, who were amongſt them: and when wee had given them Quarter, Captain *Sanderſon* and ſome few more only firſt appearing, the French ſhott amongſt them, wounding *Sanderſon*, and ſome more, and killing one Sergeant; but ours, being ſecunded by the reſt of the Ambuſhment, fell again ſtoutly upon, and killed many of them, amongſt whom one Lievtenant Colonell, and feverall Officers; and the remander of their 160. (for ſo many they were) Viz: 2 Captains, 4 Lievtenants, 45 Souldiers, and 5 Women - Huxters with all the Booty, they brought with them into Ouwater. Alſo ſome of our Men, who were lodged by the Woerdfſe Verlaet, encountering with a Party of about 86 Men, killed 30 of them, on the place, and putt the reſt to flight.

On the 29. Severall French came from Utrecht to Vrealand, intending to have carryed the Bells away, as they did from many other Places, but, a Boor bringing tidieing thereof to Hinderdam, Captain *Holtbarent* with 16 Volonteers went thence in a Boat, to meet them, and, on their arrivall at Vrealand, they found the French buiſy about getting the Bells into their ſmall Ship; but our men, diſcharging but once amongſt them, putt them all to the flight;

flight; and, pursuing them, took six of them, whom with their Bells, they carried to Wesop.

On the 30. The Spanyards, who had a long time laid in Calker, drew out thence; this was the only place the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, now had in the Dukedom of Cleav, laying on the side of the Rhijne, not very strong of itselfe, but fortified with a strong Castle; and there being but a weak Guarriison in it, 'twas enforced with Spanish Auxiliary Troops, under my Lord *Mesnagne*, and some Horse under *Count de Merode*, who dayly went out against the French, lying scattered throughout all Cleavland, and took much booty from them, and once took 2 wholl Companies of French Prisonners, at Udam; thereby the French were much embittered, and gathered a great number of Men together to revenge themselves of them: But, the Spaniards being advised of it, and finding themselves not sufficient to defend the place, they broke through the French, with great advantage, and so *Count de Merode* came very happily with his Horse to Venlo, and *Mesnagne* with the Infantry to Stevenswaert: About this time our Cavalry drew out of the Bosch, Breda and thareabouts, under the *Earl of Nassou*, to rouse up some French, who had encamped themselves between the Maes and the Rhijn; but, coming to the Maez, the Water was so high, that they could not passe it; and so returned again each to their respective Guarriisons. In fine, All the Rescounters, that happened in these 4 Months, are very inconsiderable in comparison what passed in the former Months, and wee may truly say, that wee have nothing more to add to the List of our losses formerly sett down, except the rumour of the Islands of Tabago, Eustache and S. Martin beeing taken by the English; but on the contrary, wee shall now add, how far the same list is lessened; to witt, by the regaining of Winschoten, Oude-schans, Boonder-schans, Slijckenburgh, or Kuynder-schans, Blockzijl, Coeverden and Oudewater, hoping the number will soon encrease.

At present the Armys of our Allyes are seperated,

The

The Eleclour of Brandenburg himfelfe, is arrived at Berlijn, and his Troops divided, as likewise the Emperiall; and, not withftanding all this the conferences with their Minifters, were continued; it being not true, that was reported, of their being agreed with the Enemy; but they are buify in recruiting their Militia with new leavies, that fo they might bring a confiderable power in the Field againft the next Campagnie.

Count *Monterey* was continually buify in fecuritying the Spanish Netherlands, and raifing of Souldiers to forme an Army of 30000 Men. It being moft probable, that the differences, that lay Smothering between France and Spain, would foon break out into a publick rupture: fo that, in Spain alfo, they beganne with more vigilancy to fett forward their preparations for Warre, to which the returne of their Silver fleet was noe fmall help: which, being richly laden, arrived at Cadix and St. Lucar the 18. of March, under the Convoy of the Spanish Armada, and feven Dutch Men of Warre. An Efquadron of English and French Men of Warre lying then in the Bay of Cadix.

In England the Parliament, proceeding on the Subject againft the Papifts, and takeing fcaerfe any thing elfe into confideration; His *Majefty* was pleafed on the 23 March to make this moft gracious fpeech unto both the Houfes of Parliament:

MY Lords and Gentlemen,
Yesterday, you prefented me an addrefse, as the beft means for the fatisfying and compofeing the minds of my Subjects, to which I freely and readily agreed, and fhall take care to fee it performed accordingly. In hope on the other-fide you Gentlemen of the Houfe of Commons will doe your part. For I muft putt you in mind that it is nere five Weeks, fince I demanded a fupply, and what you then voted unanimoufly, did both give life to my affairs at home and difheartened my Enemies abroad: but the feeming delay it hath mett with fince, doth give them new courage; and, they are now preparing for this next Summer a greater Fleet, (as they fay) than ever they yet had: fo that if the fupply be not very fpeedily difpatched, it will be altogether ineffectuall, and the Safety, Honour

and

and Interest of England must of necessity be endangered. Pray lay this to heart, and lett not the fears and Jealousies of some draw an inevitable ruine on us all.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

If there be any scruple yet remaining with you, concerning the suspension of penall laws, I here faithfully promise you, that what hath been done in that particular, shall not for the future, be drawn either into consequence or example. And, as I daily expect a Bill from you for my supply, so, I assure you, I shall as willingly receive and passe any other, you shall offer me, that may tend to give you satisfaction, in all your just grievances.

Soon after, his Majesty lett the Parliament know he intended on the 6. of April to adjourne them untill October; so that they had time, only to dispatch some matters; and, the Bills not being ready on the 6. April, they had two days more graunted; so, on the 8. of April presenting their Bills together with that of supplies for his Majesty, they were all passed and the Parliament the same day, adjourned. Preparations for Warre were in the mean time strongly carryed on, especially by Sea, and many Land forces also raised, part whereof were designed to be employed on the Fleet.

In Frenche they were as active: all things were prepared for the *Prince of Conde*, against his comeing to Utrecht about the middle of April; and all materialls provided for the building of a Cittadell there by the Catharines-Gate. And against the end of April, the *King* was to bee at Charleroy, where a great Army was raised. *Marshall de Turenne* lay yet in the County of Marck, and Ravensbergh, being Master of all Brandenburgs Dominion, from the Rhijn to the Weser, excepting only the Towns of Lipstadt, Sparenbergh, and Minden, in which the *Electour of Brandenburg* hath his owne Guarrisons. The Army of *Turenne* was refresht, and recruited with new supplys.

This State also made all possible preparations, yet, in truth, to slowly, in consideration of so great a Power threatning them, and their differences one amongst another

another, (to the wonder of all men being as yet the occasion of the neglect of many necessaryes, and of the due ordering of many affaires: neverthelesse, wee were buisy about all things that related to the defence of the State; the Fortifications every where well lookt after, and amended; Ammunition laid up in store, the Militia reformed, and recruited, and new Forces raised, and the Sea-equipage, withall diligence sent forward; incredible numbers of Seamen running into our service, so that, in a short time, the Fleet may probably putt out to Sea; and nothing is left undone that may serve for the defence of the Country.

In the interim the Sweadish Mediatours, and our appointed Plenipotentiaries, are in expectation of their Passports to depart for Aken; in order to the Negotiation for Peace there: The Mediatours industriously labouring, for the promotion thereof, and sparing noe pains, to make the Proffers of the *Kings* acceptable unto the *States*, with high protestations of their sincerity, zeal, and the concern of the Kingdom of Sweaden in this present Warre; and perhaps it may happen, that, by their pressing persuasions, wee might be induced to accept of such Articles which, in themselves, wee should not easily consent unto.

The Preparations of France this Year are not inferior, to those of the Year past: Severall of *Turennes* Troops and others out of the Netherlands march towards the Rhijne, and so, crossing the Rhijn, to the Land of Liege; some quite into France, to returne again from thence, after they had been refreshed, with the Kinges; behavcing themselves in their March, according to the manner of the French cruelty. They caused severall of their Fronteers to be demolished, that so they might need the fewer Guarrisons; the new leavies, and recruits for the old Companies, went on very eagerly, and severall recruits beginne their March downwards; 100 Comp: of Foot, and 60 Horse being already compleated, and mustered: At Utrecht was the Court prepared for Prince

Conde:

Conde: At Ryfel the very Proud Castle there, at Doornick, Cortrijck, and Charleroy severall Lodgings were made ready for the reception of the *King*; many of the old Militia come downwards, to forme a Leager nere Charleroy: And in the Sea-havens they were alike buisy about their Sea-equipage, and repairing of the disabled Ships; furnishing them both with men and all necessaries, and omitting nothing that might serve for the setting forward the Warre.

In their last Conquests they were noe lesse buisy: The House at Gennip was demolished; Tiel and Doesburgh wholly demantled; Harderwijck turned to an open Village, the Walls being quite pulled downe; to ease the Guarrisons, which were every where reinforced, with new Troops; and, to that end, the Recruits for the Royall Regiments of *Bourgondie*, *La Ferte*, and *Souckes*, arrived at Cuylenborgh; their Fortifications were every where repaired and bettered. At Nimweagen, they were buisy about strengthening their Walls, and erecting a Cittadell at the upper end, which could not be undermined: At Aernhem they pressed forward the finishing of the Fortifications, makeing a very high Katte by the Sandbergh, where the Borgers were forc't to work, and raised a great Magazijn for all Provisions, whether the guns from Utreght and Harderwijck were carryed: Campen was well furnished, and much Provision stored up there; Commander *Vonck*, Governour of Swartsluyce, fortified that place casting up an high Wall, by the Haven, and setting off the Swart - Water with heavy peales of timber, unto which work they pressed the Burgers of Gealmuyen. At Utrecht, all Materialls of Wood, and Stone were prepared; Workemen prest, and some Houses thrown down, in order to goe on with their projected Fortification, and building of their Cittadell. Utrecht, and the whole Country round about, being much incommodated by the high Waters, they resolved to stop the breach, which was washed in the Leck-dijck: The Fortifications at Naerden and Utrecht, were also bettered daily, and all

the Conquests brought into such a posture, that they judged them easily tenable; and, for the defray of the chardges, new Taxes were raised, and strictly executed.

In England, they were also very buisy, the Equipage of their Fleet, haveing for some time stood still, went now forward apace, some Ships beganne to fall downe Seawards: The Land-militia from all parts of England gathered together about London, severall new Regiments were raised, and some Companyes of Horse, were made ready, to be sent over with the *Duke of Monmouth* into France. The Regiments of *Buckingham*, and *Power* with six Companyes of the Kings Guards, were designed to be embarckqued on the Fleet, two Companyes whereof, comeing downe the Theams, the wheary Boat was sunck, and many of them drowned: also one Ship carrying severall forces to France, was cast away, and most of the Souldiers drowned: and all thing prepared, which could possibly be thought on for carrying on the Warre.

The *Bishops of Cologne and Munster* made some stirre in Westphalen playing the Master there, while *Brandenburgh* was at home, but their farther preparations were of noe great concerne; and the Guarrisons, in Overyssel and Twente were very mean; makeing more bravadoes, and shoves of undertakeing something against Friesland, than really intending it.

Here at home wee neglected nothing, that might tend to the bringing us in a posture of defence. The Sea-equipage especially of Holland, was sett forward with all imagineable vigour, and incredible expedition, severall of the Ships being now made ready, vailed towards the Sea-Ports, and the men were sent aboard; one Ship in the Maes being oversailed by another, most of the Men, Women and Children were drowned. And for the observing of the better orders at Sea, and courageously resisting the Enemy, The Admirall Generall and the States putt out severall Placaets. One, whereby the Officers were bound to their duty, both in obeying of higher Commands, and also in due manedging their owne Chardge,

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on pain of severe punishment in case of delinquance : another, for the prevention of all disorders, establishing a ranck to be observed between the Sea- and Land-Officers, that were on board, limitting each their Jurisdiction : A third, for the rewarding of those, that should turne off an enemies Fireship : A forth, appointing what *Premie* he should have that burnt or sunk any of the Enemies Ships, forbidding, without expresse order from the Admirall, to take any. A fifth, for rewarding those, that should take an Enemies Flag, or Wimple ; A sixth for rewarding of those that might have lost any of their limbs : And lastly, one for observing better order and Oeconomie in the Lands Navy.

By Land wee were recruiting our defects, and raising new Forces, some whereof were already arrived from Hamborrow, and Oldenborrow : The new Governour *Fariaux* arrived at Maestricht, putting all things there in order, and zealously looking after, what ever might serve for defence of the City, altering some of the Fortifications, that so they might be defended with the fewer Men : And severall Deputyes and Chief-Commandours were appointed to look after other Fortifications, and Posts, to order what was there needfull : The high land of Groeninghen, as far as Helpen, was ordered all of it to be taken of ; At Gorcum the Deputyes appointed many new Works to be made, Worcum, Schoanhoven and Oudewater were putt in to compleat posture ; The Goudse-Sluice was strongly fortified, and was resolved to take Pott again at Nieuwerbrugge, and to make it stronger than before ; The Fortifications of Muyden and the Hinderdam were much bettered, and Weesop'twas resolved on to be formally fortified ; and good care took about all other Places. Thus buisy were we here in taking care for what was needfull, for the preservation of the Land, intending to have a greater Fleet at Sea, this Year, than ever before ; and, by Land, 76000 Foot, 13942 Horse, and 2000 Dragoons ; thus much in generall ; wee shall now come to particular passages.

In the conquered Provinces, especially at Utrecht, the Placcacts were renewed for the calling in of all, that had left the Country, on pain of demolishing their Goods, and, the same was executed, by the throwing downe of severall principall Houses. On the other hand the States, on the first of April, by way of retorsion renewed their Placaet of the 27. September 1672. whereby it was ordained, that all Persons, possessing any Goods within the Dominions of this State, who remained with the Enemy, should, within the space of one Month, returne under the command of the States, on pain of haveing their Goods demolisht; warning each one, in the Conquered Provinces, that they buy noe materialls of any demolisht Houses, on pain of restoring fourfold their worth in case of a turne of affaires.

The *Earl of Nassou*, haveing gotten the Horse of Bergen, Heusden, Breda and the Bosch togeather, intending to surprize the French, as they lay camped about the Grave, and came with them of the side of the Maes, but found the Water so high, that there was noe probability of getting over, so that the Designe went not forward; but the Horse were again divided and sent to their respective Guarrisons, and the *Earl of Nassou* on the 3. of April arrived again, at Breda; in which March a certain Captain of Horse, was killed in a Duell by another Captain.

His *Highnesse* made preparation for his journey to Zealand; for the ordering all things needfull, there and on the Fronteers of Flanders, haveing first made some reformation in the Militia, and gave the Regiment of Colonell *Schott*, who, by reason of his indisposition, had quitted it, unto Lieutenant Colonell *Greym*s, *Greym*s his place unto Major *Lamy*, and that place to Captain *Coliers*; Amongst the Sea - Officers his *Highnesse* was pleased to excuse these from that expedition Viz. Captain *Hendrick Toll*; *John Minne*; *Balthasar vander Voort*; *Henry Brouwer*, and *Kindt*, in whose place He putt *Barent Hals*, *Cornelis de Haan*, *Cornelis Tyloos*, *Jakob van Bergen*, and *William*

van Emijck: and the place of Lievetenant-Admirall *Van Gent*, having been thus long vacant, the Lord *Cornelius Tromp*, by order of the State, and approbation of His *Highbnesse* was appointed to supply: He being thus restored to his former Charge of Lievetenant-Admirall for Amsterdam, from which the envy of the times, had cast him out before; The differences between him and the Admirall Generall were, by mediation of his *Highbnesse*, laid aside: for which installation, and Charge he immediately presented his Commission to the Admirallity-Court, at Amsterdam; who, presently assigned him the brave Ship called the *Guolden Lyon*, and that stout Captain *Thomas Tobias* under Him: whereby, not only the Seamen, but all the Subjects of the State in generall recieved singular content, and were much pleased.

April the 4. About 70 of our Men being gone out on their Fortune, at a place called the *Veluwe*, took six French Officers Prisonners, amongst whom one Major of the Switzers Regiment of *Pfeiffer*. From *Muyden Count van Styrum* sent out a Party of about 30 Men, who fell on a Convoy, killed the French Officer, took 3 Souldiers Prisonners; the rest made their escape leaving their booty in our hands, to witt 4 Ships, laden with all sorts of Privisions, and Victualls and much wood.

The same day *Count Waldeck* returned to the Hague, and made report of his Embassy to the Court of *Brandenburgh*, wee being here not fully satisfied with the conduct of that Prince Elector; who, on the other hand complained, that Tis State did not Act according to their Contract, especially in the matter of Subsidye; pretending to have due 1500000 Guilders: pressing hard for the payment thereof: and pretending, that, by the Power of the Enemy falling so nere upon him, he should be forced to take some other courses, if wee were not speedy in paying those Arrears; and accordingly hereupon the Duke of *Newborrow*, presented himselfe as Mediatour between France and *Brandenburgh*, sending my Lord *Straatman*,

as his Envoy extraordinary, to Paris: Monfr. *Verjus* also departed about this time for Berlijn: Wee, in the mean time, endeavoured, by all reasonable satisfaction to oblige that Prince, to the intrest of this State; but the treaty between France and Brandenburg was followed so close, that it soon came to a perfect agreement and severall Articles thereof in print; but, it being very improbable, that they are authenticke, wee shall not insert them here, but the summe of them, seemd to have been; That *Brandenburgh* should desert the side of this *State*, yet bee free from any engagement to embrace any other Party; in consideration whereof, all that was took away from him, in the Dukedom of Cleav, and County of Marck and Ravensbergh, should be restored again unto him, and that he should maintaine his right of useing his weapons, for the defence of his State and Country against Cologne and Munster. The Emperour also, being with drawne as well as Brandenburg, wrote a civill Letter unto this State, disfavowing the retrait, and assuring the State of his constant and sincere affection unto the Interest of this State, promising to traverse the Designes of France, by all most effectuall means; unto which a like civill answer was sent.

April the 6. Cornett *croseck* and Ensigne *Uldrick*, who were some time since took Prisoners by a Party of the Bishops nere Hardenberg, and carryed to Otmarsen, broke out of Prison, and arrived safe at Coeverden; A Burgermaster and Minister at Otmarsen were thereupon apprehended; and the Ministers maid made to run the *Gantlett*, on suspicion, of haveing been helpfull to them in making their escape. The Commandour *Houtijn*, about this time, marched out of Deventer with about 700 Men, and many other Troops out of Overysfel, with their Baggage and some Field-pieces towards Munsterland, to be employed against Brandenburg; the Cittyes of Overysfel, reserving very slender Guarrisons. At Munster the Emperiall Commissioner *Kette* was sentenced, and accordingly executed, for haveing a hand in the
designe

designe against Munster, whereof wee made mention on the 23. of February: He was beheaded, drawn and quartered, and his Bowels putt into a Coffin, and hung on the Gallows: One or two more of his Complices, were also in detention and carryed to Coesvelt, to be executed there.

On the 7. The Prince of *Condé*, with the Dukes of *Anguien*, *Vendosme*, and the Earls of *Guiche*, *Soissons*, and others departed from the Court, comeing downwards; on the next day the *Earl de Lude*, followed with the small Artillery, and on the 10. the Prince arrived at Charle-roy; upon whose, so suddain march and the casuall leaving one gate of the City Namen open, it was reported, that the French had a designe against that place, where-upon Count *Monterey* apprehended severall Persons, but it remaind without any further evidence.

On the 13. The Prince, with his Traine and 400 Horsemen went to Tongeren, where he arrived that night, and, the next day, went thence to Maseyck, whence againe after a few-days stay he went to Nimwegen; there he arrived, on the 20. and was visited by severall Greateones, amongst whom the *Marquis de Bethune*, Governour of Cleaf, haveing left his Train at Cranenbergh, and accompanied only with two Lords; were set upon by 12 Men, under the Lievetenant of *Nimwegen*, and, though they defended themselvs well, yett were forced to yeeld, but were ransomed the next day; he, for 150 *Pistoletts*, and they, that were with him, each for 30. Count *d'Esstrades* met with better luck, who, being fell upon by a like party, not only defended himselfe but took some of the Assaulters, Prisoners, and carryed them into Wesel. The Prince, in the mean time, haveing viewed Tiel, Bommel, Creveceur, de Graaf and Aernhem, and mustered all the Guarriisons, arrived on the 13. at Kuylenburgh to goe thence to Utrecht.

On the 8. The King of England, seeing that affairs in Parliament, by reason of their mutuall differences, were delayed, and not like to come to an end; acquainted them

them that he intended to dismisſe the aſſembly ; and aſſured them, that he was ready to paſſe all their Acts , for the removing of their grievances, and that he much longed for that , appointed for his Majeſtys ſupply ; ſo , appearing with uſuall ſolemnities in Parliament , adjourned them, untill 30. of October next , ſeverall buiſneſſes remaining unperſected ; Beſides the particular Acts , ten publick ones were paſſed and conſented to , two whereof were the chiefſt : One for the raiſing of 123875 Pounds Sterl. in 18 Months, for a ſupply for his Majeſty's uſe ; and another for to prevent the danger, they might fear from the Popiſh Reculants ; whereby, not only, all former Acts againſt the Romiſh Clergie were renewed, but alſo all thoſe that ſhould reſuſe to receive the Sacrament , according to the uſe and cuſtom of the Church of England , and take the Oath of Supremacy , ſhould be, *de facto*, turned out of all Service Military and Civil : By the help of this ſubſidy, they now beganne to goe forward vigorously with the equipage of their Fleet , and , ſeeing that not withſtanding the Proclamation of the 2. of January , many of the Seamen runne away , and , by all ways poſſible , endeavoured to keep themſelves out of the Kings Service ; His Majeſty cauſed again this following Proclamation to be publiſhed :

For as much as his Majeſtys Fleet is now ready to goe to Sea , and that ſeverall Seamen , Mariners , and others , who are regiſtered in the ſervice of the Fleet , doe neglect to appear , his Majeſty with the advice of his Private Councell , had found good ſtrictly to command , and entreat , that all Seamen , Mariners , and others , who are liſted in the Service of his Majeſty's Ships , or have received Preſſe-mony , or any other means whatſoever are under his Majeſty's pay by Sea , immediately , after the publication of this , doe betake themſelves to their reſpective Ships : and , if any one , after the publication of his Majeſties Proclamation , ſhall be found to behave himſelfe contrary thereto , they ſhall be proceeded againſt , as deſertors of his Majeſty's ſervice , withall exemplary ſeverity.

On the 11. Their Highneſſes the High and Mighty States , ſeeing that the Enemyſ of the State were furniſhed

with all Sorts of Counterbands Goods, both by the Inhabitants of this State, and by other neutrall Kings, Princes and Staets, they, (to provide for the contrary as much as possible,) did by Placaet, declare all such Goods, and Ships to be lawfull prize, which, (by whom soever it might be) were carryed to the Enemy, and took by any either publick Man of Warre, or Particular Privateer; regulatēing also, by severall Articles, the visitation and condemnation of all such Ships, to prevent the just complaints of any neutrall Princes, as also the frauds of the Masters.

On the 12. His Highnesse the *Prince of Orange*, having took his leave of the Swedish Mediatours, and recieved the Farewell-compliments, of the Great-Ones, being accompanied with severall Nobles, at 11. of the Clock before Noon, went from the Hague for Zealand, by the way of Rotterdam and Dort, with severall Pleasure-boats, and, on the 13. towards the Even arrived at Ter Vere; stayd supper aboard, and then came on Land, and, immediatly, took Horse for Middleburgh, where he arrived about 11. of the Clock; The Pensionary, being advertized of his comeing immediatly came and saluted him, and called the States together against next day in the afternoon: On the 14. in the morning his *Highnesse* was welcomed by all the ruleing Colledges, and Deputyes of the Cityes; and, in the afternoon, was present in the assembly of their *Highnesses*, where he was again welcomed by the Pensionary, with the testimony of their content and great joy in seeing him there, giving with one, a brief account of the posture of affairs there, propounding those severall matters, which were there to be handeled: to all which the Prince answered in a very loving manner, to the great content of them all; and then saluted each of them with great civility. The next day was employed in very earnest debateing, how best to redresse severall matters, for the security of the Province, and resolved on severall things, both concerning the publick revenue and Militia; especially about the equipage of a Fleet,

Fleet, to sett that forward, withall their power: on the 16, being the Sabbath, His *Highnesse* was present, at the Church-service forenoon, and afternoon; on Munday, he viewed the Fortifications of Walcheren, and the Eastindia-house at Middleburgh, where he was presented with severall outlandish Rarities: On Tewsday, the 18. haveing made a desired end of severall weighty Matters of *State*, last of all an Act of Pardon was resolved on, to be sett on foot there, as was in Holland; and thereupon his *Highnesse*, the same day, departed for Flanders, being farewelld with all signs of respect, and testimony of affection, and generall applause of the Commonality, and arrived at Sluys; and haveing viewed the Fortifications thereabouts, on the 19. at 1. of the Clock, he arrived at Aerdenbergh, where his *Highnesse* was presented, by the yonge Ladyes with a Key, and some other Galantries, and three Vollyes of Shott from the Town; thence he departed for Ysendijck, and so to Bergen op Soam, whence on the 21. he departed for Breda, and, on the 22. by the way of Heusden, to the Bosch, from whence, that Even, about eleven the Clock, he again departed; at which time the Sloops, that cruiced in the Bosse-velt, being alarmed by the shooting of the guns, putt themselves in posture of defence, supposing they Shott to give them a Signe, by which means many Persons might have been killed before the mistake was knowne; from whens by the way of Gorkum, his *Highnesse* on the 23. arrived again in the Hague; haveing took a strickt View of all the Fortifications, throughout Flanders and Brabant; giveing all needfull orders about them: and was every where recieved with the highest Testimony of honour and respect.

On the 15. The Duke of *Luxenburgh* layd the first Stone, whereon the Kings Arms was hewen, of the new Castle Vreedenburgh, at Utrecht, judged by most to be very ruinous to the City; but the prudentest sort were not very Sollicitous about that; easily foreseeing, that, by want of Materialls, it must either quite be left undone,

one, or, at least could not, in years and days, be finished : that night was fisht up, out of the old ditch, before the Hospitall a Man, whose head was cutt of, doubtlesse by some of the French, and his Body sunk downe with Stones; also a yonge Child, whose neck was broke. Farther, all things were prepared for the reception of the *Prince of Condé*, and to that end the Guns were brought to the Walls, and great preparations for some weighty designe, many Men gathered together from all parts; and orders given for the stopping the breach, in the Banck of the River Leck: for they were resolved, to make all dry, both, for their getting Forradge for their Horse, and for their better setting forward any Designe upon Holland; thinking, they should gett over the other Waters well enough, with their Hurdles, Floating-boats, and Storming-bridges, and some new-invented Boats, about 600 in number, being wrought of Wicker, wherein not above 3. or, atmost, 4. could stand: ridiculous to all that saw them: they bought also all the Henp, they could procure, and made Ropes with it for their use.

It being resolved that the Recruits should be compleated, against the middle of this Month, On the 10. Count *Waldeck*, and the Lords Deputyes beganne to Muster and Review, and continued, from day to day, in severall Cityes, and Posts of the State, and in severall places, especially at Delph, were found severall false Souldiers, who were not actually in Service but appeared to fill up the Companyes; who were pounished with a condemnation to continue in the States service four years: but finding at that time so many defects every where, the time for the Recruits was prolonged untill the beginning of May, against which time, they were to have all their Companyes compleat, on pain of Cashierment: and, to provide against the keeping such counterfeit Souldiers, the States published a Placaet forbidding them on pain of death, and arbitrary corporall punishment of all those that should suffer themselvsto be made use of to that end; yea death also, according to the nature of the offence, and

and that without the usuall formalities of the law, but immediatly, on order of the Lords Deputyes of the Muster.

On the 18. Severall Troops from Deventer, Swoll, Hasselt, and Steanwijck, gathered together, and marched into Drent, where fell upon the Post at the House at Echten; where Lt. Generall *Rabenhaupt* had placed a Garrison: who defended themselves stoutly, untill some Relief came, and then they fell out upon the Bishops, and broke them up; many of them were killed on the place, the rest saved themselves by flight.

On the 21. The Enemy with 300 Men from Steanwijck renewed the Enterprize, and advanced quite under their Counterscarp, so they within opened the Gates as if they would lett them in, who crowding towards the Gate were so saluted with 3 great Guns laden with small Shot, that many were killed on the place, the rest putt to flight; some whereof were took Prisoners.

From Mastricht severall Parties went daily out, who made good Booty: as for instance, one Party of 11 Men brought into the City 10 French Prisoners, haveing killed two more, on the place: also Captain *Wrangel* gott a brave Booty, who, with his Troop about Spiers, had took Prisoners 5 or 6 Chief-Commanders, with severall sumpture Horses and rich Portmantles: and not well knowing which way to bring this booty safest home; he marched for Lotharinge, thence, to the Paltz and so, through Worms, along the Rhijn, towards the Land of Marck; where meeting with a Cologne Party, he engaged them, and escaped with 3 of his chiefeest Prisoners, whom he carryed to Hamelen as being a Neutrall Place, where he himselfe was detained and his Prisoners sett loose: Also a Party of the Spanish Regiment of *Prince of Salms* brought in a like number of French, and another Party a rich laden Wagon with piece Goods; and 3 Prisonners, took in the Land of Cologne.

On the 20. Four Boats with Souldiers went from Ouwater, nere to Harmelen, where they fell upon a Party

belonging to Woerden, and shott some of them, and putt the rest to flight, and so returned with some prey to Ouwater; the next day 300 French were sent from Utrecht, to drive us thence, but they came to late; The French sett a Country House on fire, and farther burnt and pulled downe all the Houses between the Segvelder Mill and that Villadge; being about a hundred in number, that so, they might not be surprized again by our Men: Soon after the *Earle of Horns* sent unto the *Duke of Luxemburgh* a Boat with severall rare Fish, Citrons, and curious Glasse, and other refreshments; a civility, which is usuall amongst great Commandors.

Ditto departed the *Duke of Monmouth*, with a Train of Nobility from London for France, to serve the *French King* in the next Campagne; on the 24. he arrived at Calis, where he was magnificently recieved by the Governour; and travelled immediatly forwards to Paris, where, before the Kings departure he was made one of the Lieutenants Generall of the Kings Army; and was to follow the King with some Troops in the Netherlands, and joyn with him at the generall Rendevous at Lisle.

On the 24. Nine Seamen, belonging to the Cruysers on the Bossevelt, engaged with about 50 French belonging to Creveceur, whereof four were killed, and severall wounded: and one only of the Seamen fell: the rest gott all safe on board: and another Party of about 200 strong, brought 12 Wagons with Goods in to the Bosch, which were going from Liege to the Grave.

On the 26. and 27. The Generalls, and chief Officers by Sea and Land mett in the Hague to conferre with his *Hightnesse*, who haveing strictly observed the Constitution of affairs, now deliberated with them, what might be judged for the security of the State. The Enemy being already in motion, and without doubt, would endeavour to break in upon us one way or other: The Sea forces were committed to the trust of my Lord *De Ruyter*, and the other subordinate Lievtenant Admiralls, to defend the Country against all invasions that way, and to doe the

Enemy all possible damage. The Land-militia under the head-command of his *Highnesse* was committed to the three Field-Marshalls; each of them to employ the same, att his assigned Post, for the good of the State: and severall places of great Chardge which, by the death of some, and treachery of others, fell Vacant, were supplied with suitable Persons.

Frielland was in danger, of being surpris'd, by the Bishops Troops, and, for the more effectuall, and unanimous defence of that Province, Prince *Mauritz* march'd thither with a considerable Force, most Horse, to have a generall command there, as Field-Marschall over the Militia of Friesland and Groeningerland, but especially, of Holland, in service there; by which means, was took away the differences, that had been so long there: and secured the mutuall assistance of those two Provinces, without in-croaching upon each others Jurisdiction; The Lord *Rabenhaupt* commanding the Militia, as Lieutenant-Generall in Groeningen, and *Aylua* in Friesland: in each Province, care was took for the preservation thereof, by fortifying the Posts and Passes, especially in the Hearen-vean: By a generall Summons the Country- People were cited (according to the Placaet of the 19. April, whereby every family in which was one or more Men, should deliver his man for the service of the Country) to be ready with a Firelock, or Pike, a third part of the Pikemen might passe with a Vaulting polse tip with-iron, and under each Regiment one Company was to be Armed with Spade and Mattuck, and Wheelbarrow, and the like; every one, under 60 and above 18 yeares of age, were reckoned fitt for service.

Flanders and Zealand were in danger of the first Assault of the French and English; therefore that there might be one Generall there also, to command the Army *in Chief*, that so the weakest might be assisted, The Field-Marschall *Wirts* was sent to Flanders, being followed with severall Troops both Foot and Horse, that he might bring all in posture of defence, and, in case of any

inva-

invasion, be ready to secund the Island Walcheren; and in a very short time, he brought all things into a desired good posture, demolishing Oostburgh, with some Sconces thereabouts, and fortifying others: The Oude-man, and other Polders or drained Marishes he sett under Water, the Posts being there all commanded by good Officers: At Sluice the *Heere van der Lecq* was Governour, at Aerdenburgh *Viscount d'Aré* in ablence of *Spindelet*, who was made Commandour of Walcheren; at Philippine *Trinkelman* in the room of *Scott*, who by reason of his indisposition had resigned his Chardge; At Sas van Gent *Marignault*, in the room of *Maison Neufve*, who was cashiered; at Ysendijcke *De Lionne*, at Liefkenshook *De Wasfi*, in the Jufferschance *Saal*; and the like at Axel, Ter Neuse, Moerspeu, and Biervliet; Men of courage, and fidelity.

In Holland, and the Frontiers of Brabant, the Field-Marshal Count *Waldeck* was to command, under the direction of his *Highnesse*; by whose speciall zeal the Fortifications were much amended; and especially, the Fortifications at Nieuwerbrugge, which were almost compleated; and all the Militia, throughout reformed: The command of Gorcum, being Vacant, by the departure of the Field-Marshal *Wyrts*, was supplied by Count *van Hornes*; and his Brother in his place, at Ouwater: at Muyden Count *van Styrum* in the room of *Prince Mauritius*; and, that nothing might be wanting, orders were renewed, and Patents gave out, for the summoning the Towns-men and Country-men.

In this posture stood the warlijke Affairs; lett us now see, how the treaty of Peace went forward: concerning which, the Mediatours, had acquainted the State on the 5. of April, that the *King of France*, in stead of Cologne, had made choice of Aken, for the place of the Treaty, where with their *Highnesses* were wel pleased; where-upon Passports were prepared here, for those Ministers, which were to be present there, and the like were sent from France and England for the Mediatours, and Pleni-

potentiaries of this State: The King of France excepted against the Person of the Lord *Rede van Renswoude*; on pretence of his being one of his Subjects, by vertue of his Conquest of Utrecht, and therefore refused to accept him at the Treaty; which wee, to avoid all occasions of makeing the breach wider, were willing to passe by: In the mean while, the Mediatours stood hard upon the Subject of Cessation of Arms consented to by this State with England: about which on the 18. they signified unto their *Hightnesses* by Memoriall, that they had now recieved an Answer from England; signifying, that the Cessation of Arms was now untimely proposed; that it would be of no moment with respect to the Treaty of Peace; and that it was presented under very inconvenient restrictions: at which the Mediatours testified they were much amazed and troubled: especially because it seemed to threaten the danger of this State, therefore they were still resolved constantly to labour the effecting thereof; and to that end, they said they not only wrote by the last Post about that point; but were resolved, that one of them should make a step into England; in order to work out the Cessation of Arms, desiring their *Hightnesses* to propound the Conditions for the Cessation on more larger terms: As follows,

1. That the two Months intended for a Cessation, should commence from the very day of the Publication.

2. That the limitation of it at Sea should reach, at least as far as the Cape St. Vincent or the Straits of Gibraltar; and that the time of the Cessation in each respective Place should beginne after certain Days or Weeks from the Day of the Publication, on such a manner, or if possible in shorter time, as was agreed on by the Treaty of Breda, according to the distance of each place; and that it should not expire before the end of two full Months, reakingon from that time, that notice of the Cessation shall have effectivly been given in each place.

3. In case the *Kings* should please to referre the time for the prolonging of the Cessation unto the *Mediatours*,
that

that they may after the expiration of the said two Months, or when they are almost at an end, extend this Cessation so farre as may appear needfull for the promotion of the Treaty of Peace; desireing to know, whether their *Highnesses* might not think fitt, to graunt unto this before hand.

4. That immediatly, on notice that the *Kings* shall have unanimously agreed to this Cessation of Arms, though the Day of the Publication might not be concluded on; The Privateers or Capers, should not be suffered to sett or goe into Sea; to the end, that, dureing the Cessation, the security of the Seas might by all possible means be promoted.

At which the next day Answer was given to the Mediatours, thanking them highly for the labour they had been at, and the proffer of such troublesome voyage; and presently, the first Article was consented to, on condition the Publication should be within 14 days after the Cessation was agreed on; and that, in the time of the Cessation, there should be no communication or Commerce, between Parties, without *Passports* as convenient, and that their *Allies* should be comprehended in it. The second was consented to. To the third Their *Highnesses* answered, that they would not give their consent, without the communication of the particular Provinces, and the *Allies* of the State; but did assure them, that as to such a prolongation, this State should not be wanting in any thing that might serve for the promotion of the Peace. The fourth was consented to On condition that it should hold on all sides, both as to Privateers and Men of Warre.

The Mediatours haveing again wrote unto England, waited some days for farther Answer; but England wholly rejected the Cessation, as the Mediatours in a conference on the 29. acquainted the *Deputyes* of their *Highnesses*; whereupon the 2. of May was concluded on to give Audience against their departure.

In the end of this Month a French Eastindia Ship was cast away before Lissabon, comeing from Goa, 120. Men were aboard, and was richly laden; wherein

came

came also the Director Caron, who, for his particular had a great treasure there; he came to give a Relation how the French had took Trinquenemale, and St. Thomas, from the Dutch in the Indyes; The circumstances whereof were, as appears by what follows:

EXTRACT of a Letter from the French Consull at Lissabon, to one of his Friends, dated the 5. of April.

I Have both good and bad News to communicate unto you from India. First of all you know, that Monsf. De la Haye hath took the Fort of Trinquenemale, situate on the West of the Island Ceylon, on 8 Degrees; But, on the 8. of October, it was reported that the Hollanders had driven us out again, and, in all probability, it seemed to be true; but wee had yet no confirmation thereof: you also know, that St. Thomas lays on the Coast of Cormandel, on 12 Degrees of the Northern Latitude: but perhaps you know not, that the aforesaid Monsf. De la Haye hath mastered that Place, with the losse of not above 5 Men; and placed a good Guarrison there of 5 or 600 Men. This Place had been twelve years under the Portugall, who had made it very strong; The same is well situated, and abounds with Victualls and other necessaryes, and 't will be easy to get such Contribution, as will maintaine the Guarrison; but wee must be sure to send Ammunition enough thither. Some of the Neighbour Kings, have took the Field, to retake the said Place, but wee beleewe not, that they will doe much: The Coast is good and plain, for 9 Months in the Year; but the other 3 Months the Ships must depart because there is noe Haven there; Goa, which belongs to the Portugall is not far off, whether Monsf. De la Haye hath sent his remaining 5 Ships, to be repaired, and to continue there untill the bad weather be past: On the 2. of October Monsf. De la Haye sent the Ship called the Julius to France, to acquaint the King of the taking of the said Place. The Director Caron, had imbarqued himselfe in the said Ship; with a great Treasure of Pearls, Diamonds and other costly things, which was reported amounted to more, than a Million of Mony; and that may well be, considering he had 30 Pearls which cost him each of them there, above 15000 Gl. a Piece. The said Ship had a very prosperous Voyage, as far as the very mouth of this River, if the unfortunate Portugall Pilot had not cast it away on the Escahops; who forcing the Ship in against both wind and tide, it fell

it fell upon the Rocks and split in a 100 pieces: without any hopes, that any thing of it should come to rights. The Director himselfe, who was so well acquainted, with the affairs of India, lost his life there, and all his Goods, his Sonne, only with about 100 Seamen were saved; whom I by night, as well as I could, fished up in small Boats. Besides there were two Captains, namely Dullett, and Languillet, and severall Officers, and the Secretary of our Envoy, Monsr. Renier, who went to visit my Lord Caron, with about 20 Seamen were all cast away. But, what is most to be lamented, noe writings, nor any body, who had any knowledge of things were saved; except one Capucijn, who is able to give a good account of all things, and therefore is sent to France. The Seamen that were saved, I caused to be new clothed, and furnished all things convenient; for they escaped even quite naked.

The Seamen also reported that they, comeing from Goa, calling at the Island St. Helena to refresh themselves; but they, no sooner cast Ancker but immediatly they discovered five great Ships with French colours, who made towards them; The French suspecting them to be Dutch, chapt of their Ankers and went their way, being in vain persued for some leagues by the said four Ships. The English would, by no means give credit to this surmise of the French; but haveing some time past sent four Men of Warre thither, they supposed those must needs have been the Ships, and, that the French took them to be Dutch: But, two Ships from S. Helena arriveing at Pleymouth, resolved the doubt the in following Relation: That the Ship the *Humphry* and *Elizabeth*, commanded by Captain *Robert Metfort*, which the Eastindia Company in July the Year before, had sent to S. Helena with Souldiers, Guns and Ammunition for the fortifying of the Islandt, arrived there, on the 18 of November; and that, accordingly all was made use of, to bring it in posture of defence; and that on the 20. of December following came into the Rode four Dutch East-India Ships, with above 600 Men, Viz: *The Freedom*, *Polsbroeck*, *Gottinborrow*, and one small Ship more, which came out of Holland in April or May 1672. who, comeing to the usuall

usuall place of landing, were engaged for some hours with those of the Island, and the Ship *Humphry* and *Elizabeth*, but finding it hott service there; assaulted the Island at other places, and were severall times beaten off: till on the 31. Decemb. and 1. of January they had gott on shoar, about 400 Men at an unusuall place, & (the English being tired by continuall watches and labour) gained the top of the Island, and so the Island itself, the Fort not being defensive on the Land side; whereupon the Governour, and the People of the Island retreated on board the Ship *The Humphry* and *Elizabeth*, and the *Suratt Merchant* which, with one French Ship (doubtlesse the *Julius*, which was cast away before the River of Lislabon) just arrived there from Bantam; who altogether, on the 1. of January in the night made their escape, and on the 1. of June arrived at Pleymouth.

Also about this time, the news came to England, from the Barbados, of the takeing of Tabago by the English, from whence the Lord *Peter Constant*, who commanded there departed for Curassow.

A Relation of the takeing of Tabago.

ON the 16. of December, the Ship *St. David*, Captain *Pool*, Commander, with 5 other small Ships, wherein was embarked the Regiment of *Tobias Bridge*, sett sail from Barbadoes, and arrived on the 18. at Tabago: and presently the whole Regiment was landed, but by the Guides fault at such a dangerous place, as if it had been done designedly to destroy them all: but Captain *Pool*, knowing the danger, went on Shoar, and, by much perswasions, prevailed on them to goe on board again: the next day, in the morning, they landed with their Boats at a securer place, about a Mill and a half from the Fort without loosing one man; all the Militia being gone to the place, where they first went on Shoar, had noe time to returne to the second place of their landing to hinder them: the men being landed, Captain *Pool* sayled into the Haven, and attacked the Fort, but was briskly resaluted by them, for the space of 5 hours, the Ship being much dissabled, and but 4 Men killed: On the 20. and 21. they were buily about treating, and at five in the evening,

evening, was the Fort surrendered; There were almost 400 Prisoners, and as many Negros.

Not long after wee gott the Relation from the Gouvernour of Curassou *John Doncker*, of what the French had undertook there: as follows.

Short Relation, how the French landed at Curassou, intending to storm, and take the Fort.

ON the 13. of March, Anno 1673. arrived 18 Sail of French, (whereof 7. were Men of Warre) in sight and on the 14. landed 12. a 1300 Men at the Fuyck, the Haven of St. Barbara, & Kraeckebay, having wind and weather to their hearts desire; Water even, and the Stream running upwards; on the 16. they shewed themselves with flying colours within sight of the Fort, marching forwards, as far, as the stony way; as if they intended, without any more ado, immediately to storm it; but when wee discharged some shott amongst them, they retired so farre, till they were out of the reach of the Canon; and then encamped within sight of us, in the Valley, hard by an Alehou called *Altena*, and soon after sent a Drummer with Letters from the Generall Monsieur De Baas, who in Person commanded there, to summon the Fort, with all that depended thereto, upon pain of giving noe Quarter, if he should come to take it by force of Arms: to which (not like those of *Utrecht*) they answered, that they intended to defend it to the last man; and that they with joy expected their Assault; and, when the Drummer was carry'd out again, our Men shouted for joy, *Vive la Prince d'Orange*: the whole day wee discerned the Enemy to be very buisy, as if he fortified himselfe there; and wee verily beleaved they would have stormed that night, but it seemed they had noe courage to it.

On the 17. Wee saw them buisy, as before; and from the other side of the Haven wee commanded out the Horse, with 5 or 6 nimble Freemen, to goe and spy out the Enemy, and I promised them, if they could gett one Frenchman Prisonner, to discover the posture and condition of the Enemy, that I would give them 50 pieces of eight for a reward; and at noon they brought two to the Fort; and I made good my promise unto them: towards the evening came another who run away from the French Army, and told us, that the Generall had abused them; that they were in great want of Water and Victualls: for they had nothing but the Flesh, which they shott themselves,

selvs, and that there was little courage among the Men ; and noe hopes of storming, the Fort to any advantage, but that they would bring some Guns on Shoar, to fire on us from a Hill that is here abouts, and so force to surrender : in the mean time wee longed, with more then ordinary courage, both Citizens, Seamen, and Souldiers, that they would attacke us ; the next day being the 18. of March another Runaway came over to us, reporting that the Enemy, in the night time, was retreated with all his Army, to the Ships ; without any noise, fearing that he might be fell upon by us : Wee now knowing the Power of the Enemy, a Party of our Burgers and Captain Peter Marcussie, being a Zeland Caper, with his Men went out unto the Enemys Camp, which he found they had quitted ; and left behind them much slain Flesh, a parcell of Granadoes, Potts, and Kettles, 3 or 4 Pistolls, one Sword, a Cloak, and other trifles. In the mean time our Horse, who early in the morning were rode out from the other side of the Haven pursued the Enemy, to St. Barbara, who were most imbarqued ; and took 4 Prisonners, besides 2 or 3 dead.

On the 19. of March, early in the morning, wee saw the Enemys Fleet set sail, and thought they would come and make a Bravado before the Haven ; but eleven of them both Ships and Barcques, sailed by, out of reach of Canon-shott, without shooting one shott against us, and so tacked about Westward, and sett their Course toward the Coast of Spaniola ; and after wards, wee saw 3 or 4 Barks sailing upwards, probably gone to the Caribies Islands, to give account of their rescouter ; so that wee, at this instant, being the 23. doe find our selvs quite rid of our Enemy, for which wee praise and thank the Almighty God, who hath so well defended us : praying that he strengthen us with courage, whensoever wee may again be attacked by these, or any other Enemys ; for the French Prisonners report, that they heard there was an English Fleet made ready at Barbadoes, to come this way. In the mean time the Lords the Directors must doe their best to provide for us, without delay, sufficient Ammunition and Victuals, that wee may always be able to defend our selvs as Men of honour.

Wee every day evidently see that God Almighty is very gracious unto us : for, just before the coming of the Enemy, here arrived two Ships from Guinney, first Santa Cruz then Santa Carlos, which brought with them above one hundred thousand Pieces of Eight, and yesterday another Ship called the Concordia, with forty thousand.

On the 1. of May. After long delays, and great preparations at last, the *Prince of Conde* arrived at Utrecht, He came from the Vaart in the States Pleasure-boat, as far as the Solsteegs-Gate, conducted by the *Duke of Luxemburgh* and other great Ones; and there, together with the *Duke of Luxemburgh* and *Anguin*, and *Count de Seaux*; He took coach, and was received at the Gate, with the firing of the Guns, from the Walls, and all Tokens of Joy, by the Commandour *Stoupa*, who presented the Keys of the City, in a Silver Charger to His Highness; and, so through the ranked Troops conducted him to his Lodgings, in St. Johns Church-yard, at the House of Burgermaster *Nellesteyn*, and his Kinsman *Martens*; the whole Guarrison in the afternoon passed by, and were found to be 8000 Men strong. The Papists rejoiced as much, at the coming of the Prince, as the Jews lately at their conceited Messias. The French now assured themselves, of the good Success of all their Designs; many Men being (besides the great preparations at Utrecht) approached from Gelderland; four Regiments whereof, being Foot, were ready at Amerongen: and, two at Amersfoort, and two at Nykerck; one, not far from the Wijck in the Betuwe, and 1000 Horse at Hoeflaken, two leagues from Amersfoort. The *Prince of Conde* making, as if he would march, with them on some Design, the second day, after his arrivall, sent a strong Convoy for the Governour of Woerden, to consult with him, and presently after, a generall Counsel of Warre was held; on the 6. He was departed in Person for Naerden, where he was received with the firing of the Guns; and, having viewed every thing there he returned unto Utrecht, and caused all preparations to be made, which might be needfull for any Attacque: accordingly on the 9. there 600 Men commanded out of Utrecht; who marched towards Breukelen, and, at night, were followed with 300 more, and about 50 Horse, amongst whose Leaders was *Conde's Sonne*, and *Luxemburgh* himselfe; in appearance to doe some great matters, and were to be

seconded

seconded by severall others; they talkt of noe lesse than mastering the Hinderdam, Wesop, and the Fort of Abkou altogether; but, after they had but once shewed themselves in Bravado before the Hinderdam, on the 10. they returned again to Utrecht, without doing any thing. But, seeing many Men remained thereabouts, & that some Regiments, Viz: that of Languedock, Champagne, Navarre and Piemont marched higher: and some whisperings there were, of a designe against Schoanhoven; wee there took speciall care to guard all our Posts, in particular wee Lodged good Guarrilons in Gorcum, Schoonhoven, and the places on the Vecht; to that end the Burgers in the Inland-Towns, and Country People of North- and South-Holland, were summoned, and a speciall Order and Regulation published for the preventing all unwillingnesse and disorder: and the Fortifications which were beganne, wee went forward with, with all possible speed: and on the 3. was putt out to be made 3 Hornworks at Gouda, and one defensive Schans on the Ysel: and on the 13. the Royal Fortification at Wesop; and the bettering of the Works at the Uytermeerse Sluice and Hinderdam; and the breaking downe the old Sluice, at Hinderdam, having already begunne a new Sluice at Muyden, in the room of it.

On the same 1. of May that *Conde* came into Utrecht, the *King* and his whole Court departed from St. Germain, having first committed the manadgment of the affairs to the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and the Councell; He was Complimented before his Departure, by all the Courts, Grandees, and Ministers of State, that were there present, severall days being already past in sending away the Artillery before them, and an unconceivable rich and costly Equipage, as well of the Train, as of the *King* himself, and were convoyed, with the greatest part of the Troops, both Horse and Foot.

The *King* in great Pomp departed from St. Germain he dined at Bourges, and lodged that night at Louvre in Paris; the 2. day He had his dinner at Senlis & Lodged

at Pont S. Maixence : on the 3. He arrived at Gourney, the 5. at Roze : the 6. at Perone : the 7. at Bapaume ; and, being welcomed by the *Marquis de Mompezat*, on the Frontiers of Artois, on the 8. arrived at Atrecht, and lodged in the Bishops Palace, where he remained some days, and took a Review of the Troops, under command of *Sr. du Clar*, which were arrived there, from between the Sambre and Maes, and of the other Troops being encamped thereabouts : on the 9. being sent thither from Paris 30 Wagons with Money, took out of the Spare-Chest : on the 12. the King departed from Atrecht, and dining at Lens he arrived, in the Evening, at Bassé, where he received two *Couriers*, the one brought the Ratification of the agreement between France, and Brandenburg ; the other, the news of *Marquies de Granae's* leaving Cologne, and, that the Imperiall Regiment, had took their Oath to the Magistracy. On the 13. His Majesty departed from Bassé, dined at High Bourding, and, at the Evening, arrived at Rijffel ; where he was received with great State, and reviewed the new Castle glorying with these proud inscriptions : *Gentes laudabunt te & Reges Terræ gloriam tuam* ; and, *In sole posui Tabernaculum meum*. On the 15. He went from thence, to Cortrijck, where he arrived towards the evening ; and, on the 17. arrived there also the *Duke of Monmouth*, who was to march thence with the Kings Army, as Lieutenant-Generall under *Duke d'Orleans*, to the generall Rendevous about Harlebeack, the *Duke of Orleans* himselfe being on the 18. departed by Post from St. Clou to the Army, where he arrived on the 20. and, the same day, His Majesty was Complemented at Cortrijck by *Don Jeronimo Agourto*, in the Name of Count Monterey : on the 22. in presence of his whole Army, he gave Audience to the Muscovia Embassadour in the open Field.

On the 2. of May. The Lords Mediatours of Sweden were received by the *States Deputyes* in the premier Coach of State, being followed with a Train of 25. more, in order to take their Leave : They made their

Propositions in the Swedish Language ; consisting in these particulars: that they had , in the beginning , mett with many unexpected difficultyes , both with respect , to a Cessation of Arms , and concludeing , on a Place to treat in ; concerning the Cessation , they were yet in suspence , not quite despairing of the Successe ; and that they would loose no opportunity of reviveing the same : but , concerning the Place of Treaty , whether they were now ready to goe , they rejoyced at the agreement thereon , where they hoped , not only to effect , by the Assistance of God , an equitable Cessation , but also an honourable Peace : farther , thanking the *State* for their acknowledgment of his *Majestys* of Sweden sincere and well-meaning Inclinations , and the wellintentioned Zeal and Pains of the Mediatours , promiseing their perseverance therein , and thankfully acknowledging that civility which they had recieved , dureing their residence here : Whereupon the Lord *Isbrantz* , who was President of the Assembly , returned thanks unto the said Lords in all civil Terms , wishing them much prosperity , and successe , and so they were again lead downe , as they were conducted up : after which Farewell they held two Conferences more with the Deputyes of the State ; and , on the 5. took their Solemne leave of his *Highnesse* , and other Great Ones : Whereupon on the 6. they were conducted by the Deputyes , and a Train of Coaches of quality , from their Lordships lodgeing to the Horn-Bridge , from whence , their Excellencyes , haveing took their Leave , returned again Incognito into the Hague ; to wait for a fuller Answer from England about the Cessation ; but seeing the King of England , and France persisted in their refusall , of the Cessation ; they , on the 19. departed , to the House *Viversteyn* , belonging to the Lord *Silverkroon* , to depart thence , the next day to the Place of the Treaty .

On the 3. of May. The French being gone out of Creveceur , intending to cast up a work nere Vlymen on the Banck ; in the evening 80 Men were commanded from the Bosch , thither , who , the next day , in the morning ,

ning, beganne to skermish with them , but , the French being about 500 Men strong, our Men retreated, till the Governour of the Bosch being informed thereof, sent 400 Men to their Succour, who beat the Enemy back again, with the losse of severall of the Enemy, and so stopped their intended Designe.

On the 7. of May. Fourty French Troopers were on their March, from Creveceur, to burne the Villadge of Sufteren in the Barony of Breda, because, they were wanting in paying their contribution: but, the Guarrison of Breda, hearing of it, immediatly sent thither, a Troop of 120 Horse under command of the yonge *Count of Styrum*, and *Frits van Nassou*, who fell upon them nere Eyndhoven, but the French finding themselves overpowered in number, left their Horses, and retired to a certain House, where, being very advantagiously posted, they defended themselves stoutly; many of our Men were killed, but, at last, they haveing lost some of their Men, were forced to yeeld, and were all carryed Prisonners to Breda, on our side the yonge *Count of Styrum* was killed, and *Count Frits van Nassou* wounded in his Shoulder.

Ditto: Colonell *Bamphield*, who was apprehended, on his leaving the Post at Ameyden, and had been, for some time, detained at the House at Langerack, was carryed Prisoner to the Hague, and there, sett in the *Casteleynie*, in order, to be farther proceeded against; but was again sent from thence to the Army at Alphen, to be examined before the great Councell of Warre.

On the 8. 5 Mariners of the Guarrison of Heusden went into the Betuw, and in a certain Villadge, called *Opheusden* fell upon 5 French Sauvegards, who betook themselves all, into one House, and, after a short encounter, cryed for quarter; whereupon two of the Mariners were sent, to fetch the 5 Prisonners, but one of the Sauvegards, contrary to that Quarter which was given him, shot with his Pistoll, one of the Marriners eyes out; which the other 3 seeing, fell in upon them, and killed 4 of the French, and took the fifth Prisonner and they found with these

these Goal-birds 3500 Gl. in Gould: at that time also, happened a Rescontre at Tienhoven, between 10 French, and 10 of the Prince's Souldiers; the Prince's, supposing there might be more French behind, sett one of their Company, at an Avenu, that, in case of need, they might there have a retreat; the other 9. run presently, upon the French, shott 4. of them, and took the other 6 Prisoners, without loosing one of their owne Men.

On the 9. of May. The Lord *Admirall de Ruyter* with those Ships, that were readiest, putt to Sea, out of the Maes, and, at the same time, sailed from Texel such Ships, as were there ready, haveing besides the Fireships some Sinckers with them, who on the 10. being joyned together, arrived before Schonevelt makeing a Fleet of, about threescore Sail; most of the biggest Ships of Amsterdam were, by the shallownesse of the Waters, hindered from getting over the Pampus; and most, in the other Chambers, were not ready. Neverthelesse the Lord Admirall, with those Ships, that he had with him, on the 11. early in the morning with a good N. E. Wind, made over for the River of Londen; sailing on the 12. at 9. of the Clock in the morning, by the Bay of Alborow, and came to an Ancker that Even behind the Bardley Sands, from whence some Ships, sailing up the River, discovered 30 stout Ships, ranged in order, makeing, as if they would come farther, all things being well provided for, so that wee were hindered, either by Fireships or Sinckers to undertake any thing, to any great advantage; so wee returned again, in good order to Schonevelt, the place of the generall Rendevouz, where wee were daily strengthened, by additionall Ships, especially on the 28. by the arrivall of Lievttenant Admirall *Tromp*, haveing the greatest Ships of Amsterdam with him; so that, in a short time, wee became a considerable Fleet: for whose greater encouragment his Highnesse, on the 22. sent the following Missive to the Admirall, who with the other Officers there present, on the 23. divided the Fleet into

into 3 Esquadrons; according to the following List, that so they might in better order meet the Enemy.

COPY of a Letter from his Highnesse the
PRINCE of **ORANGE**, to the Lord
 Lievtenant Admirall *de Ruyter*.

Honourable, Valiant, Beloved, Faithfull, & singular Friend,

W Ee could heartily have wished, that the affairs of our Country, would have permitted us, to have gone in person to the Lands Fleet, and to have rejoiced our selfe in seeing there so many noble Patriots together, who cordially sett their hand to the work, to defend our native Country from the violence of the Enemy: The honourable Sea-force which to that end is come together, is one of the most needfull and considerable means, which the State can make use of, for their preservation; and therefore wee may hope that this consideration will give new vigour to the courage of those, who have the honour of being entrusted therewith. The eyes and hearts of all the Inhabitants of this country, yea, of all the Christian World are turned that way, observing with the strictest reflection, what shall be undertook and managed by them either prudently and courageously or otherwise: and therefore it would be the greatest infamy, if any one should be found delinquent in his duty on so illustrious a Theatre; wee expect no such things of you, but on the contrary, that, by the blessing of God, a new lustre shall be added to the Honour of our Nation at Sea by the Illustrious, and valiant conduct of your-selfe and those that are with you, in this perilous conjuncture: and that both they, with us, and wee with them shall have cause to rejoice in their haveing been the blessed Instruments, of effecting a good issue to our good cause; Wee shall endeavour thankfully to reward, and promote those, who shall behave themselves praiseworthy; and, that no extraordinary brave Action shall be passed by without proportionable rewards. Sr. be pleased to assure all, that are under the Flagge from the greatest to the least, and with me to assure every one, that there shall be noe hopes of escapeing punishment for them, that, contrary to expectation, shall be found guilty of any cowardize in their Charge; it being the serious intention of the Lords the States, and my selfe, that against all such the merited punishment, according to the rigour of the Letter of Articles, and other ordinances of the State shall be exactly and speedily executed

executed, without the least connivance or respect: so that, who-
soever shall behave himselfe against the enemy, cowardly or any
waise onbecoming a brave Souldier or Seamen, shall have cause
to fear nothing, as more perilous to him, then the Havens of this
State, which he shall not escape, nor there, the severe hand of Ju-
stice; and the curse and hatred of all his Fellow Townsmen, which
shall light and remain upon his head: Wee promise to our selves,
that no body will so destroy himselfe, but that every one, with a
laudable Zeal and Spirit in these important times, will behave him-
selfe with a more then ordinary virtue, and that God from Heaven
will blesse them, for the good of our Country, and the immortal
honour of those who shall serve it heartily and faithfully; I pray
God to keep your Lordship and all with you, under his Holy pro-
tection.

Was subscribed,

At the Hague, 22.
of May, 1673.

Your Lordships affectionate Friend.

And signed,

W. PRINCE OF ORANGE

A List of the Names of the Officers, Ships,
Fregates, Fireships, Advice-boats and Galiots
making up the Fleet of the State, divided in to three
Esquadröns, at was made on Board the Ship the *Seven
Provinces*, lying at Ancker on Schonevelt;
the 23. of May. 1673.

*Under the Esquadron of the Lieutenant Admirall D
Ruyter, commanding the Navy in Chief; all bareing the
Flag on the main top Mast.*

Officers.	Ships.	Officers.	Ships.
Lieutenant Admirall Generall		Commandant Van Meeuwen,	
De Ruyter, <i>The 7. Provinces.</i>			<i>The Miron</i>
Lieutenant Admirall		Corn: de Liefde, <i>Gelderland.</i>	
Van Nes, <i>The Unity.</i>		J: v. Braeckel, <i>The Prudence.</i>	
Vice Admirall		Engel de Ruyter, <i>Waesdorp.</i>	
De Liefde, <i>The Freedom.</i>		Van Gelder, <i>Steandorp.</i>	
Rear Admirall		John Bondt, <i>Utrecht.</i>	
Van Nes, <i>The Virgin of Dort.</i>		Simon Panhuysen, <i>The Lam</i>	

Officers.	Ships.
John Croock,	<i>Arms of Alckm.</i>
Cuylenburgh,	<i>Deventer.</i>
Sweers,	<i>Defender.</i>
Frans van Nideck,	<i>Dort.</i>
De Munnick,	<i>Essen.</i>
Claes Valdecker,	<i>The Prince.</i>
Claes Wijnbergh,	<i>The Cable.</i>
Henr: Fisher,	<i>Arms of Medenbl.</i>

Frigates.

John Snell,	<i>Utrecht.</i>
Ewick,	<i>Edam.</i>
Megang,	<i>Damiaeten.</i>
Corn: van Kouwen,	<i>Schiedam.</i>

Fireships.

John Danielse van Rhijn,	
	<i>The Lourwize.</i>
Abram van Coperen,	
	<i>The Blackymoor.</i>

Officers.	Ships.
Richard Monck,	<i>The Mary.</i>
Lence Harmense,	
	<i>The Yisser Church.</i>
Gerret Halfkaag,	<i>St. Pieter.</i>
Willem Oude,	<i>The Unicorn.</i>
John Johnson Boom,	
	<i>The Salmander.</i>
Weybrant Barentze,	<i>The Sayer.</i>

Advice Boats.

Abram Taelman,	<i>The Boekatt.</i>
Gerret Koot,	<i>The Unicorn.</i>
Aernout Leunifze,	
	<i>The yonge Mary.</i>
Peter de Moor,

Galiotes.

Teunis Jacobs,	<i>St. Mary.</i>
John Cornelifze,	<i>Pilote.</i>
Jelle Albertse,	<i>The Fisher.</i>

*Under the Esquadron of Lieutenent Admirall Trump,
are assigned these underwritten, all bareing the Flagge
on the missen top Mast.*

Officers.	Ships.
Lieutenent Admirall	
Trump,	<i>The Goulden Lyon.</i>
Vice Admirall	
Sweers,	<i>The Eliphant.</i>
Vice Admirall	
Schram,	<i>The Pacification.</i>
Reer Adm. De Haen,	<i>Hollandia.</i>
Capt. Volkart Swart,	<i>Calans Eye.</i>
Philip Almonde,	<i>Delphr.</i>
Ariaen Port,	<i>Schieland.</i>
Corn: vander Saan,	<i>Amsterdam.</i>
Tyloos,	<i>The Beleef.</i>
Nassou,	<i>Prov. of Utrecht.</i>
Van Bergen,	
	<i>The Prince on Horsback.</i>

Officers.	Ships.
Decker,	<i>The Watchfull Craen.</i>
Elsevier,	<i>Zealand.</i>
De Sitter,	<i>Agata.</i>
Uyterwijk,	<i>The Southern House.</i>
Cornelius de Boeck,	
	<i>The Arms of Holland.</i>
Peter Backer,	<i>The Jupiter.</i>

Fregates.

Span,	<i>Middelborrow.</i>
De Yonge,	<i>Old-Cassel.</i>
Harderwijck,	<i>The Hare.</i>
John Noiroot,	<i>Popkenburgh.</i>
Bogaert,	<i>Bommel.</i>

Fireships.

Officers.	Ships.
William Williams,	<i>The Drake.</i>
Henry Rosens,	<i>Velsen.</i>
Cornelius Jelmersen Kock,	<i>The Salmon.</i>
Peter van Grootvelt,	<i>The leading Starre.</i>
John van Kempen,	<i>The Arms of Emmerick.</i>
Cornelius Boermans,	<i>The Guilded Pott.</i>

Officers.**Ships.**

John Boomgaert,	<i>Jacob & Anna.</i>
Dirk Claesse Harmen,	<i>the Peace.</i>

Advice Boats.

Claes Portugall,	<i>The Triton.</i>
John Cramer,	<i>Egmont.</i>
Tobias Adriaense,	<i>Hafsewinde.</i>
Huybert Geel,	<i>Mercury.</i>

Galjott.

Richard Turk,	<i>The yonge Prince.</i>
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Watership.

Dirck P: van de Velde,	<i>St. Peter.</i>
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Under the Esquadron of Lievtenant Admirall Bankaert, are assigned these uuderwritten bareing the Flagge on fore top Mast.

Officers.**Ships.**

Lievtenant Admirall	
Bankaert,	<i>Walcheren.</i>
Vice Adm: Evertsz.	<i>Zierickzee.</i>
Vice Adm: Starre,	<i>Groeningen.</i>
Reer Admirall Vlug,	
	<i>The Arms of Enckhuysen.</i>
Capt. John Heck,	<i>Westfriesland.</i>
John Dick,	<i>The Unicorn.</i>
Jacob Berckhout,	<i>Akorn-tree.</i>
Middellant,	<i>The Comete.</i>
Elant du Bois,	<i>The Knightship.</i>
John Muys,	<i>Iustina van Nassou.</i>
Jacob Voos,	<i>The Northquarter.</i>
Marten de Boer,	<i>Gelderland.</i>
Barent Hals,	<i>Gideon.</i>
John van Lier,	<i>The Lionnesse.</i>
Peter Karsboom,	<i>Diversien.</i>
Carel van Putten,	<i>Dumburgh.</i>
Dirck Koela,	<i>Vere.</i>

Frigates.

Adriaen Banckert,	<i>Delph.</i>
Barent Martens,	<i>Goes.</i>

Officers.**Ships.**

Moyfes Without,	<i>Harderwijck.</i>
Jacob Swart,	<i>Rotterdam.</i>
Roemer Valck,	<i>De Braeck.</i>

Fireships.

Huybert Wolfers,	<i>The Castle.</i>
Berne Zachary,	<i>Samson.</i>
Frederik Coenraet,	<i>St. Catharine.</i>
Reynier Richardf.	<i>The Palm-tree.</i>
Henry Mount,	<i>The White Molde.</i>
Peter Rokeff.	<i>Christina Leonora.</i>
Charls de Brune,	

The Mountain Aetna.

Peter Hendrickse Pop,	
	<i>The Castle of Loon.</i>

Advice Boats.

Daniel Scheure,	<i>De Lopman.</i>
David van Geersdalen,	<i>Goos.</i>
Teunis Post,	<i>The Pearle.</i>
Matthijs,	
Jacob Kamer,	<i>The Waterdog.</i>

Galjote.

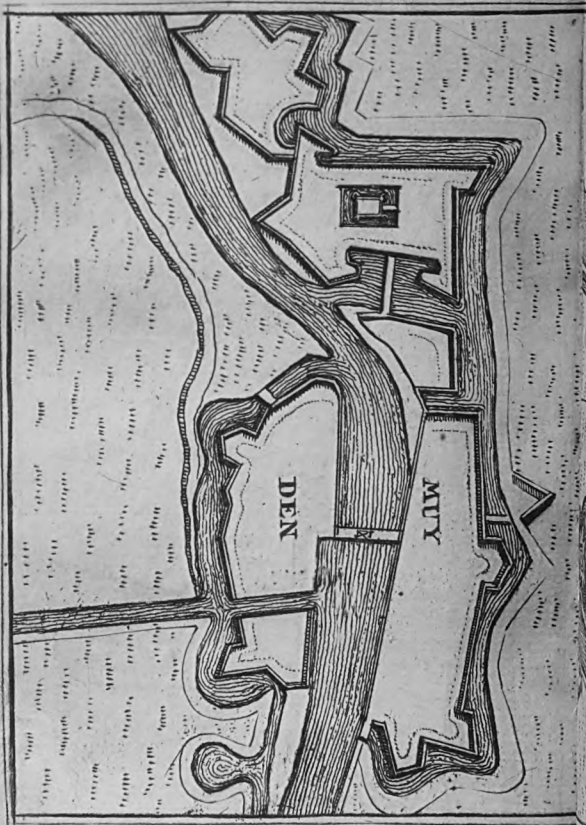
Gouder Peterson.	
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On the 10. of May. The Lords the Ambassadors of Sweden, departed from the House of Viverstein to the place of the Treaty, takeing their way by Rotterdam, from whence on the 11. in the morning they took Water, being greeted with Vallie of great Shott, and in like manner they were recieved at Gorcum; from whence, on the 12. they took their journey, by 's Hertogenbosch, thence, to goe by Maestricht; but, being come nere Oosterwijck, they were sett upon by 30 French Troopers, but as soon, as they knew, who they were, they lett their Excellencies goe on in their journey, protesting with great submission, that they knew them not; the said Lords departing towards Noon, on the 14. from Oirschott, they came to the Villadge Achel, to refresh themselves there; and, when they were just ready to sitt downe to table, about 200 French Troopers came rideing from Cranendonck, and posted themselves in three Troops, without the Towne. Whose Officer came and Complimented the Mediatours, but 't was chiefly to see what way they would take for Aix la Chapelle; and, understanding that they intended to goe, by the way of Maestricht, they endeavoured, by many Arguments to divert them, from that intention, especially pretending that their King had already sufficiently blocked up this place, and had given generall order to lett none passe that way, pressing it very hard, yet still containing themselves within the Limitts of respect and Civility, so that the Lords Mediatours, were a little amazed hereat; yet, after some contest, yeelded thereto, and chose the way by Stockheym, to Sittart, and so to Aken, where they arrived privately on the 16. avoiding the Ceremony of being publicly recieved.

On the 11. of May. Their *Highnesses Plenipotentiaries* departed also towards the Place of Treaty with a considerable Traine and Baggage, takeing the same way the Swedish Ambassadors had done, being in like manner diverted from going by the way of Maestricht, on the 18. they arrived at Aken, being solemney, recieved there, by the Magistracy.

On the 12. of May. Was discovered a certain treacherous Designe againit Sas van Gent; for the French coming now with the greatest of their force into Flanders, they intended easily to make themselves Master of that Poit, that so, having gott fast footing there, they might easily force their way, in, farther; and, under the favour of the low tides, fall into Zeland: the Designe was thus contrived, that a French Officer, having formerly been in the States Service, at Gent; but, now being in Service of the French King was come to Selfate, half a Mile from Zas van Gent, on the Vaert of Gent, and had thence sent for one du Surseau from Zas, a French Gentleman, who had been formerly a Captain, but was now reformed; promising him, that, if he would doe the King his Master a good Service, he would doe great Matters for him; proffering him 3000 French Crowns before hand, and 3000 more, when he had performed the engagement: but, this man asking him what was the Service he desired of him, he answered, to deliver Sas van Gent into the hands of his Majesty, adding the manner, how he should doe it, namely by giving Licences to severall Switzers, who, as Renegades, should take Service at Sas, and so help him execute the Designe, promising that he should be Governour of the Place; But, *Du Surseau* desiring time to consider of it, revealed the whole matter to the Field-Marshal *Wirtz*, and, so the Designe vanished: wee might have gott those Blades into the Towne that were destinated for the exploit, but, for some reasons, it was not done.

May the 13. The Princes Men took Post at Nieuwerfluis: The French at Utrecht making all preparations for their conceived Designe, gathered very strong nere our Posts at the Veght, and were come at Muyderbergh, they also gathered many Men together in 's Graveland; and sent 150 Souldiers to the Nieuwerfluice, to post themselves there, and to cast up a Fort there, as soon, as the *Duke of Auguin* and *Luxenburgh*, who was gone with a strong Convoy to Woerden, should be returned to Utrecht,



Utrecht, that they might so from all Quarters fall upon our Posts: of which *Deligne* his *Hignesse* being doubtlesse well informed; he with all speed made ready severall sorts of armed Boats, *Viz. Vlottschuyts*, and *Uytleggers*, and other small Vessels; and on the 13. went there himselve, where he so ordered all things, that, that very Even, a good number of Men were commanded out under Command of the Collonel *Stockheym*, with severall Pioneers, and all sortes of Instruments for Digginge: who all, with their Yolks, Sloops, Pleasure boats, Rowing-boats, and all sort of Ammunition, on the 14 ditto, at 3. of the Clock in the morning came to the Sluice; the French, who lay thereabouts, (being warned by a Miller there, by drawing up the Sail of the Mill) retreated to Breukelen.

Our Militia, being come to the Sluice immediatly they beganne to make their Works, and by noon our Men lay all entrenched: and within 2. or 3. Days were in such a posture of defence, that wee were sufficient to stand against any Attack, being schansef strong enough, to turne of a great force: One French Officer with 16 Souldiers, came, in the morning, from Breukelen to recognize, how things went, but one of his Company was killed, and the rest retired to Breukelen: Captain *Toutlemonde* went on the 16. with 150 Men from Nieuwer-sluyce to Breukelen, where the French being about 300 strong retreated to the House *Grundesteyn*, enticing our Men under the reach of the small Guns, which were planted there, wherewith they shott briskly amongst us, with small Shott; and, at the first Chardge killed 4. of our Men, so that wee were forced to retreat: which, that wee might with the more security doe, Captain *Toutlemonde* defended a Bridge, which they were to passe, untill the last Man was over, and he, striving to through downe the planks that lay loose, was shott in his Back, but one of his Sergeants carried him away, that he might not fall into the Enemyes hands, and was carry'd with severall other wounded Men to Amsterdam to be cured there.

This Posting of our selys, at Nieuwerfluyts, did so alarme the French at Utrecht, that they knew not how to behave themselvs; the more, because all their Chief-Commandours were at Woerden: and surprized at this News, first of all made the Boors pull downe the Stone Wall of Nieuwenroy, the better to defend themselvs there, if our Men should march up higher: Soon after came *Condé* and *Luxenburgh*, with above 4000 Men to Breukel; but finding all things well guarded, they saw there was nothing for them to be done, only to fortifye themselvs there & prevent our breaking in farther; whereupon haveing ordered the makeing of severall Batteryes and Entrenchments, they returned to Utrecht, leaving most of their Men at Breukel, Nieuwenroy, Maarssen and thereabouts, and presently went about casting up severall Batterys, but were now and then hindered by our Men, Skirmishing with them, and killing many of them; yet they went on, as well as they could, ruining and burning all that lay in their way, even the greatest part of Breukel itselvs, and those curious Country houses; as wee also pulled downe some, that were in our way; so that this Arbour of pleasure, was soon turned to a perfect Wildernesse.

This Posting our selvs here was not only prejudiciall to the French Designs, but also of singular advantadge unto this State, being a Bulwork to the Fortifications of the Vecht, and a Wall of defence to many Villadges; which, hitherto, have been under water, but now can be kept dry and secure; especially, His *Hightnesse* haveing given order to Colonell *Palm*, he on the 16. with two or 300 Men from the Uythoorn, posted himself at Willis and Demmerick, and entrenched him there, whereby the round Fenlands were defended from all violence, and the French hindred, from marching in by the way of Bilevelt, or the Emmericks Zuwe, and so to fall, by the way of the Geuse-floot, upon the Nieuwerfluyce, or any of the Inland Villadges. By this means the Line of Circumvallation round all Holland was closed: and that Province compassed about with a Wall of Fortifications from the

Southern-Sea, as far, as the overside of the Waal River, so that there was no gap for the Enemy to come in: Wee haveing posted us at Muyden!, Wesop, Uydermeersluyce, Hinderdam, Cronenburgh, Nieuwerluyce, Willis, Uythoorn, Woertse-Verlaet, Nieuwerbrugge, Oudewater, Gouda, Schoonhoven, Nieport, Gorcum, Louvesteyn and Worcum; where round about wee are still daily makeing it stronger, especially at Nieuwerluyce, where wee have already digged round about the Sluice; and cast up an Entrenchment over against the Vecht-bridge, the way on both sides of the Vecht, as far as half way Breukle, where the outer most watch is kept, being every where Fortified with severall Traverses, Grafts, Wolfs-kuylen, Pitts, and Vriess-ruyters, and the like, and especially with a considerable Battery, in the form of a Redout, with a compleat Conterfcharp: and on each side of the way was nothing, but Water, and such Land, that could not be gone upon; so that this Post, in respect of its Scituation, and Fortification, is invincible, if a sufficient Guarriison be laid there, for the supply whereof on the 7. twas published, that a Free-leger was to be kept there, and so every one, haveing their required Passports might carry thither and sell all kind of Provisions whatsoever.

On the 15. The Commandor *Ransdorf* who had lain a long time in Otmarsen, came before the Castle of Gramsbergh, with 900 Foot-souldiers, and 11 Cornets of Horse; They of Coeverden had laid here a Guarriison of one Ensigne with 36 Men, for the security of their Men that made the inrodes into Overysfel, and to be a place of retreat for them on all occasions; so that the Bishops Men, to hinder them, and the more to annoy those of Coeverden, which was but two Miles distant, had a Designe to make themselvs Master of this Place, and fortifye themselvs there; to which end they brought many Guns along with them, Bombes, Wheelbarrows, Spades and Shovels, and other Materialls: and so immediately stormed it with their Dragoons, but were twice

beat

beat off by the besieged, leaving many dead on the place; but they within finding the number of the Enemy to be so great, that they could not possibly hold it out, parlyed, and agreed to march out with their full Arms, and colours flying; but the Enemy, seeing, that so small a number had done so great mischief, they, contrary to their word, kept them all Prisoners: on notice of which Attack, severall Men were sent from Coeverden for Succour to those of Gramsberg, but came to late; and finding the Enemy so considerable, they hid themselves in an Ambushment, and had the good luck of falling upon Commandor *Pylagh* and *Houtijn*, in their Arrear, as they were marching off to Otmarfen, and killed many of them, and brought 70. of them Prisoners into Coeverden: *Ransdorf* remained in Gramsberg, to command there, he fortified the Place very strong, and brought it in full posture of defence.

At that time, severall Skirmishes happened nere Maestricht. The Governour reviewing the Horse on the Wijcker-veldt, severall Troops of the French Cavalry, under Command of Sr. *De Montall*, shewed themselves nere St. Peters-Hille, whereby the Guarrison was alarmed; but our Men, sending some Horse to discover the Enemy, the French again departed: Count *Tilly* with 25 Horse from Maestricht mett a Company of 17 French, one whereof they killed, and brought the rest Prisoners into Maestricht, amongst whom was one Lieutenant, and one Quartermaster. One Major *Le Grand*, being in Service of the *Bishop of Munster*, had raised 31 Men at Aken, and Captain *Merode* pretendedly gave Licence to 13 of his Men, to take Service under him, but, marching thence, the said *Merode* followed him on Horseback, as far as nere unto Nuys, and then the 13 Men, seeing their Captain, turned themselves against the Major; whom they deadly wounded, and brought the new raised Souldiers Prisoners into Maestricht: many the like Skirmishes happened, but not always alike succesfull.

The French Plenipotentiaries for the Treaty of Peace

slowly

slowly following the Court from Paris, were now come to Liege; and were denied their passage by the way of Maestricht, because the French had diverted the Swedish, and Dutch Embassadors in their journey that way. The third Swedish Embassador Count *Tot* was also arrived from Paris at Aix la Chapelle; and on the 18. of May the English Lords Plenipotentiarys departed in the *Kings* Barge, from London for Greenwich, to goe from thence in the Kings Pleasure-Boat for Flanders; but being gott on board, they were forced by contrary winds, to putt in at Quinborow, and on the 26. setting sail thence they could not passe the Foreland, but were forced to turne into the Swallow, which made them resolve to goe by Land to Dover, and so thence to sail for Calais.

The English Fleet haveing been, for a good time, most ready, excepting only a few Seamen, which were wanting, there arrived in one Week on the River of London three Fleets of Merchant Ships: Viz: the Canaris Fleet consisting of 22 Sail: The Bordeaux Fleet of 130, and the New-Castle Fleet of 300 Sail; most of whose Men, and some Land-militia being divided on the Men of Warre, Prince *Rupert* as Admirall in Chief, putt to Sea therewith; and on the 19. passed Dover to meet the French and the Portsmouth Ships, who on the same day sett Sail for the Downs; and on the 24. came within sight of each other nere Rye, and there cast Ancker; whereupon the *King*, *Duke of York*, and a Train of many Nobles, on the 16. early in the morning departed for Rye, to see the Conjunction of the French and English Fleet, which happened that day, before Dungenesse, where the *King* and *Duke of York* on Whitsunday Old stile, dined on board the French Admirall, where He made the Earl of *Offéry* Rere Admirall of the Blew Flagge; and on the 29. departed again from the Fleet for London; and on the 30. this Potent Sea-Armado, consisting of 84 Men of Warre, (whereof the French Esquadron especially, seemed to terrify the whole World with their thundering names) were under Sail, and passed Doyer on the 31. making over for the Coast of Holland. On

On the 22. of May. The *Duke of Monmouth*, Lieutenant Generall of the French Army, Monsieur *de la Feuillade Roannes*, being sent before him with a Troop of 2000 Horse, putt the Army in Battailia as they lay encamped between Cortrijck and Harlebeke, to take a generall Review of them, in the presence, and to the great Satisfaction of the Queen, and all the Court Ladyes; and thereupon the Army, being above 20000 Men strong, broke up, to march towards Deynsen, and Landerham, hard by Gent, 80 Pieces of Ordnance being already at Audenaerde, and 50 more were to come to Aeth, to be carried to the Army.

On the 23. The Queen, with the Dutchesse *de la Valiere*, Madame *de Montepan*, and all her Court returned again from Kortrijck to Doornick, to remain there as long the Campagne was kept, being convoyed by the King halfe way, from whence, haveing took their Farewell in the Villadge Lovinghem, the Queen, with a conduct of 200 Horse departed for Doornick, and the King to his Army, who lodged that night at Gothem, hard by Deynsen, and the next night at the Abdy of Drongene, a mile from Gent.

On the 24. Monsieur *de Feuillade*, being encamped at Mary-Church, cast two Shipbridges over the River of Bridges, and on the 25. marched over with 2000 Horse, under the command of Monsieur *de Lorge*, as Lieutenant Generall, and Sr. *de Lorraine*, as Field-Marshal, and were followed by the Duke of Orleans, with a Brigade of Foot, and two Bataillons of Horse. The Vant-troop of his Army, consisting of about 400 Horse under Sr. *de Hauteville*, passed on the 26. on a Ship-bridge over the Water between Sas and Gent, nere Selfaten, and presently shewed themselvs at St. John-Stoone, halfe a league from Sas, to recognize in what posture the Land was there, and in the way fell upon severall Watches, which were sent out by the Spanish Regiment of Colonell *Cajassa*, who lay dispersed in severall low grounds, and on the arrivall of the French retreated to Hult; some of whom

the French took Prisoners, and killed others, but, not without as much losse on their side; who finding that most of the Country was under Water, and that the Marshes of Klinge, Kieldrecht, Ferdinandus, Absdule, and others were overflouwne, plundered only St. Johns Stone, and another Villadge or two, and on the 27. went againe over the Ships-bridge at Marickercke, and joyned with the grosse of the Army nere Deynsen, seeing the little probability of doing that here by force of Arms, which they did before by treachery. For the whole Designe seemed to be, only to gett some footing in Flanders, and so to maintaine a correspondency with the Fleets at Sea: but, being dissappointed in this project, the whole Army broke up from Gent, and took their March towards Little Brabant by the way of Gavre, Gearsbergen, Liekerke, Dermonde and Brussel.

On the 26. of May. The following Conditions and Articles for the exchanging and Ransoming of Prisoners, on both sides were concluded on between the *Duke of Luxemburgh*, as empowered thereto by the *King of France* on the one side, and the *Count van Hornes* as authorized thereto by the *High and Mighty States Generall of the United Netherlands*, and his Highnesse the *Prince of Orange*, on the other side.

Conditions of the Quarter Generall, about the exchanging and ransoming of Prisoners.

E Ach Prisoner shall be exchanged for another exercising the same chardge and of a like degree, both Cavalry, Infantry, Artillerye, and also Commissioners of the Artillerye, Vivers, and others of alike degree of what quality soever.

They, who on either side have took any Prisoners, shall have their liberty to take the ransom for them, or to exchange them against others of the same degree.

The Generalls of the Armyes of his *most Christian Majesty*, commanding in Chief, shall be exchanged for

the Generalls of the *High and Mighty States*, commanding their Army in Chief; or shall pay each other 50000 guld.

The Field-Marshalls of their *Hightnesses*, shall be exchanged against those that immediatly next under the Generall, command the Army of his *most Christian Majesty*, or shall pay 20000 gl.

The Generalls of the Cavallry and Infantry, shall be exchanged one for the other or pay 4000 gl.

The Generall of the Artillery 4000 gl.

An Intendant for a Field Deputy, or pay 10000 gl.

The Lieutenants Generalls of the Infantry and Cavallerye 2500 gl.

The Major Generalls of the Infantry or Cavallrye 15000 gl.

A Commandor of a Brigade 1000 gl.

Collonells of the Artillerye, Cavalrye and Infantrye 800 gl.

A Sergeant Major of the Cavalry 500 gl.

Lieutenant Collonels of the Infantry and Artillery 5000 gl.

Sergeant Majors of the Infantry and Artillery 200 gl.

Brigadiers of the Generalls 180 gl.

Captains of the Horse 200 gl.

Foot Captains 80 gl.

The Adjutans of the Generalls 60 gl.

Ordinarye Brigadeers 70 gl.

Livtenants at Horse 70 gl.

A Cornett 60 gl.

Foot Lieutenants 40 gl.

Ensignes 20 gl.

An Aid Major, or Major Adjutant 20 gl.

A Quartermaster Generall 200 gl.

A Generall of the Wagons 200 gl.

A Quartermaster of a Regiment Horse 40 gl.

A Quartermaster of a Foot Regiment 30 gl.

A Quartermaster of a Company 25 gl.

A Souldier, Fierworker, Carpenter, Smith 9 gl.

A Troo-

A Trooper , or Segeant	15 gl.
All sorts of Commissioners.	50 gl.
A Conductor	12 gl.
A Gentleman of the Canon	40 gl.
A Gunner	10 gl.
A Gidsse	9 gl.
A Marriner,	9 gl.
A Ingeneer or Comptrollour	40 gl.
An Auditor	25 gl.

Doctors, Apothecaries, Chierurgions, and Servants, shall be dismissed without Rantfom.

It is agreed on both sides, that no Prisoners shall be unclothed or stript of their garments.

That they who may Serve under severall Chardges, shall be bound to pay rantsome only for the highest Office or Chardge that he is invested with, and accordingly be exchanged.

All Officers of the Artillery, except the Generall and others already specified, bearing the same name with the Infantry, shall be redeemed without any difference in the room of others their Equalls, or else pay the summe above mentioned.

If it should happen that the Prisoners of each side should not have those that are of a like degree, that may be regulated by releasing so many inferiour Officers, whose rantsome may amount unto as much as one Higher Officer, which may be done as well, as if it were mony, supposing the mony for the rantsome of severall Inferiour Officers, can but be made equall to the Value of the rantsome of an Higher Officer.

A reformed Officer shall give but a fourth part of the appointed Rantfom supposing he be really in Service.

Those Officers, who have any Chardge not relating to the Warre, shall pay a moderate rantsome according to the proportion of the Office they are in, lett it be, what it will.

It shall not be lawfull for either side to detaine the Trumpetters and Drummers, which come to reclaim the

Prisoners, nor after demand made, to keep the Prisoners above three days, on pain of paying their Chardges as long as either side doe detain them beyond that time.

The Woven shall pay no rantsome, nor Boys under twelve years of age.

Officers great and small, high and low, who are in service and recieve pay, without the Limitts of this Quarter, who are obliged to follow the Army, shall be rantomed, upon payment of 6 Months Sallary.

And in case any dispute should arise about the qualirye or Sallary of any the above mentioned Persons; it shall be determined by a Declaration which the Commandour of that Army, Province or City, to which the Prisoner belongs, shall give in writeing, on his *Word, Truth, and Honour*, without need of any farther Proof.

The Entertainment of Prisoners.

All Troopers, Souldiers, Pioneers, Pontgasten, Carpenters, Smiths, and the like may spend but 6 Stivers a Day; the Sergeants 12 Stivers a Day, and they, who shall have took any Prisoners, shall make this mony good unto them, according to the Vallue of the French coyne.

The Officers shall be treated, as they themselvs desire, and, according as they shall be able to pay.

't Is also agreed, that the Guldens here above speci-fyed, shall be French Guldens, eleven whereof make a Goulden Louis, or Spanish Pistolett, and three a Patacoen or Rijxdaller.

It is farther agreed upon, with reference to the above-mentioned Conditions, that all the Prisoners of both sides, shall within twelve days after the signing of these Presents in this Quarter be returned, without takeing any thing, for the maintenance of the Souldiers; and a calculation shall be made, of what the Officers have spent; and care shall be took on both sides for the payment thereof.

Each Party shall make a List of such Prisonners, which they returne takeing a receipt, from the Commandour of that Place, whether they are sent, that so, after the releasing of all the Prisoners, those that shall remaine debtours may take care to make satisfaction in conformity to the above specified Ransome.

All the Prisoners of the Armyes of his *most Christian Majesty*, shall be sent to Utrecht, and those of the *High and Mighty States*, to Oudewater or Gorcum.

Thus done and concluded on the 26. of May, 1673.

Was underwritten,

MONTMORENTSI *Luxenburgh.*

As empowered thereto by his *most Christian Majesty*.

W. A. Count of Horns.

As authorized thereto by the *High and Mighty States*, and his *Highnesse the Prince of Orange*.

After the French had the last time took the Post at Armeijden, and againe left it, wee afterwards layd noe more Guarrison there; the rather because by means of Vianens agreeing for a Neutrality, the same belonged unto this Place also, as depending on Vianen; which notwithstanding, the French came with some Guns, and posted themselvs there, from whence on the 31. of May they Designed to break in with 500 Men at Langerack; but 15 Men laying there on their Watch, who had made a Baricado of Hoops, and other stubble and rubbish; kept them of so long till the said Watch was secunded with more Men both Horse and Foot, and a Ship that lay thereabouts with Souldiers, who then beat the French back with considerable losse, and seeing little likelihood of doing any great matters there they afterwards quitted again that Post: In that Encounter was killed Captain *Turk*, Captain of a Troop of Horse, and the Sonne of the Lord *Van Maasdam* wounded, & took Prisoner; being both shamefully deserted of by their Men, which they had with them: wherefore afterwards two Officers were

shott

shott through; and three Troopers by lott were hanged, the fourth having drawn two Lotts, one which the Gallows was drawn upon, saved himselfe by eating it up.

The French hitherto had done nothing at Utrecht, save great preparations, but now it seemed as if they would commence all *à Sacris*; and pretended they would doe great matters after the Holy Sacramentsday, which was to be celebrated with great solemnity on the 1. of June, and their so called H: Sacrament was then to be carryed about in Procession; At which time the stupid zeal of many Citizens by their sottish fooleries, and Blasphemous Inscriptions, represented more Passion, than Devotion: *Conde*, *Anguin*, and *Luxenburgh* being, (as most of the Greatones are) not over devote, were not present; these were in the mean time plotting, which way they might best attempt any thing upon the Posts at the Vecht, seeing they were so nosed by the *Nieuwersluyce*: they concluded to draw of all the Water from the drowned Lands Eastward of the Vecht: To which end they first came to *Muyerbergh*, and pitched there; and also on the High-dike about a quarter of a league distant from thence, where they cast up a Battery, and entrenched themselves, as also on the low way by the *Hackelaers-bridge*, that they might not that way be fell upon by our Men, and hindred in their Designe on the *Dijke*; which work they notably advanced, notwithstanding wee fired hard upon them both from *Muyden*, and from our Ships on the *Y*: and great Flattboats in the *Vaert*: They chiefly employed thereto the Country-men of *Goyland*, whom they pressed to Work there, and held their Head-quarter at *Muyderbergh*, where they made many Tents under ground; and cast up a thick Mud-wall of about 8 or 10 foot high round about every House, to secure them from the *Cannon*: and by this Battery on the High-dijke they made a breach, to lett out the Water from of the Land, into the *Suyder-Sea*: and so makeing deep Approches, advanced 200 Rods farther on the *Dijke*, where they made a second Breach, with another Batterye to defend it, and would doubt.

doubtlesse have proceeded farther, if they had not been hindred: and the better to draw of the Water they had made Sluyce gates, to keep the Water out at high tides; and at Utrecht they stopt up all Sluyces, Locks, and other openings for the passage of Waters, that so, no Water from above should come downwards; and, thinking they had now well ordered every thing, they brought severall Mento Muyderbergh, to's Graveland, Westbrook, and Breukel, for the effecting their Designe: but, as the project was foolish, so the whole Designe, and all the preparation thereto vanished; and they also were much deceived, who thought the French had posted themselves there, the securer to compleat their Fortifications of Naerden, and that the stopping their Water-passes at Utrecht was to deprive us of our refreshments of Water.

June 1. The Admirall *de Ruyter* lying at Ancker on Schonevelt, on notice that the Enemyes Fleet was making towards them, called the Councell of Warre on board, and communicated unto them his *Highnesses* Letter, and the intention of the State, encouraeging every one to his duty and valour; with one gave such orders every where, as was requisite in a matter of so great consequence: whose laudable exemple the Admiralls of the respective Esquadrons followed to their subordinate Officers, and each Captain to his Men on board; and such Couragie was generally amongst the Seamen, that it seemed to promise a good issue: On the 2. the English and French Fleet came nere the North-foreland: on the 3. before Oostende, and the next day within sight of our Fleet, but kept of and on; because the unconstancy of the weather for some days hindred any engagement, till on the 6. the weather beganne to be a little stiller, which night the weather quite cleared up; the next day in the morning being the 7. the Enemy beganne to move, and, the Wind being good for them S. S. W. with full Sails they sett their Course directly upon us, who winding in our Ankers till they came to stand upright under our Ships, and full of couradge waited the coming of the

Enemy : The Engage ment beganne at one of the Clock at Noon ; it was very furious , and lasted till late in the Evening , in sight of the Zealand , and Flemish Shoar : The most remarkable circumstances thereof may be seen by the two authenticke Letters of the Admirall *de Ruyter*, written to his Highnesse the *Prince of Orange* , on the 8. and 11. of June , the Copies whereof wee have here annexed.

Illustrious, Highly-descended Prince,

MY last submissive Letter was on the 6. of this present Month about noon.

That afternoon the weather began to clear up , and towards the Evening wee gott sight of the Enemy again , and at night the weather wholly cleared up.

On the 7. in the morning the Wind was Northwest , and brave fighting weather , whereupon the Enemy began to move ; and I, haveing given the ordinary Signe , called the Councell of Warre on board , and resolved to shorten in our Anckers , that so , when the Enemy came upon us , wee might the easier weigh them , and with the Ebbe meet the Enemy.

The severall Members were not all gone from on board my Ship, but the Enemy beganne to advance upon us , with all their three Esquadrons , in the forme of a Halfe Moon ; and the Esquadron of the White Flag which was the Northermost , was the first , that engaged at one of the Clock , with the Esquadron of the Lord Lieutenant Admirall Tromp ; who steered together Northeastward : Wee, and the Lord Lieutenant Admirall Banckert , with our respective Esquadrons , could not be so soon attacqued by the Enemy ; and , in the mean time , that wee might not be separated one from the other , wee held our Course also North-Eastward , till about two of the Clock in the afternoon , and then judging that was the time and opportunity , to tack about Southward , I gave a Signe accordingly , and with an Advice-boat signified the same to Lieutenant Admirall Tromp : and so wee came to action also with the Chief- Esquadron ; and Lieutenant Admirall Banckert with the Blew Flagge : Wee quite pierced through one another ; but , I with better successe , than the Lord Lieutenant Admirall Banckert , whose fore Top-mast I saw shott off , and took speciall notice of it ; so that , when wee were past them , haveing cut off from the rest severall of the Enemys Ships haveing

Having got the wind of them, wee judged it not convenient to pursue them; but with the rest to sail againe Northwards, and meet the Lord Lieutenant Admirall Tromp: which wee towards the Even did, and then altogether steered Southward with the Enemy, and fought till the darknesse seperated us; and wee came to Ancker W. N. West about two Leagues from West-Capel.

It is impossible for us to give an exact relation of all the circumstances, which happened in this Engagement, as having not yet been able fully to inform our selves thereof; but wee absolutely judge that (praised be God) thus far the Victory is on our side: and for the compleating of it; Wee shall on our side with good resolution and animosity dispute for it, still hoping and trusting on the blessing of the Most-High.

Both sides fought very furiously, but on our side some more than others, as having had the advantage of the Wind thereto; the like wee judge of the Enemye.

There are in both Fleets many disabled Ships; the Officers on our side killed, are, the Vice-Admirall Schram, and the Reer-Admirall Vlugge, also Captain Van Bergen, and Backer, and Captain Nassau sorely wounded.

The Fireships on both sides have done little execution, yet many were burnt and consumed; the Enemy was very desirous to have employed some of them against us.

Wee have authorised the Reer-Admirall de Haen, to supply the place of Vice-Admirall Schram, under the Esquadron of the Lieutenant-Admirall Tromp: and the Rere-Admiralls Ship wee have bestowed on Captain Van Meeuwen, who yesterday came to us, whilst wee were in fight; who tells us he hath took an English Keth, coming from London laden with rich Cloaths and various Delicasses for Count d'Estré: Here is also arrived a Frigate from Friesland, with 30 Pieces, and 132 Men, Jan Vinckelbosch Captain.

To make the lesse alteration in transporting of the Flagge, I have commanded the Captain of the said Rere-Admirall Vlug, to bare the same till farther order.

A Commandour of a French Fireship, whom wee have saved, relates that the English were 60 Sail of Men of Warre strong, and between four and twenty and thirty Fireships; the French thirty Men of Warre, the least carrying 50 Guns, and ten or eleven Fireships: and with Pleasure-boats &c. were in all one hundred and forty Sail strong.

Prince Rupert commanded the Fleet in Chief; Count d'Estré

the Esquadron of the White Flagge; Sr. Edward Sprag the Blew: yet the English and the French were ranged one amongst the other, the French making a small Esquadron, or Company apart, under each Esquadron: as for instance, Rere-Admirall Monsieur d'Assandon, under Prince Rupert: and Monsieur le Marquis Grance la Cornette, bareing a split White Flag, under Sr. Edward Sprag.

The Enemy lays at present, N. W. and by W. full two leagues from us at Anckor buisy doubtlesse, as wee are here, with repaireing and setting things in order again, the Wind is W. S. W.

Wherewith, Illustrious, Highly-descended, Prince, &c.

On board the Ship the Seven Provinces, rideing at Anckor on Schonevelt, the 8. of June 1673. in the Forenoon.

Was signed,

MICHEL DE RUYTER.

Illustrious, Highly-descended Prince:

M*Y last submissive Letter unto you, was on the 8. of this Month, about Noon.*

The same day the Wind beganne to blow strong out of the South-west, and wee being come to Ancker the evening before in the dark, and so lay very nere one another, and now were forced to lay still, so that wee had enough to doe to avoid dammifeing one another.

On the 9. The Wind continued very strong, neverthelesse wee went forward with knotting our ropes, repairing the Sailes; fitting our Shrouds, stopping our Lecks, and filling of Cardooses: wee also sent out to discover the Enemy, whom wee found in like manner employed: for by all information it is evident, they have had great damadge.

Wee have had 3 French Seamen a board, whom our Men had saved out of a French Frigat, called la Friponne, manned with 200 Men, and mounted with 36 Guns, commanded by de Sourdis Knight, which was sunck.

They also declare, that another French Ship, called le Foudroyant, mounted with 70 Guns, manned with about 5 or 600 Men, commanded by Captain Jean Gabaret, was sunck.

And that they had seen two or three more Ships of their Fleet sinck, whose Names they knew not, nor could discern whether they were English or French; which others also doe confirme, and with Fireships, about 13 or 14.

Certaine Officers of small Vessels, who kept themselves without our Fleet, affirme that they had seen three of the Enemyes Ships blowne up, which were no Fireships: on the other side, wee misse not one Ship except what here after mentioned, and three Fireships.

One of our Galliotte-Masters, saved also a Sloop with Men, comeing from a French Fireship: where wee found certaine Divisions, Orders, and Signes for the French Ships, or the Esquadron of the White Flagge: which, for curiosity, I thought needfull herewith to send a Copy of.

On our side wee fought generally with good sucresse, and have few dead, or wounded, considering the furious shooting of the Enemy with both great and small Guns, which wee, next to the speciall blessing of God, impute to the unexperiency of the French.

On the 7. In the fight whilst wee were breaking through the Red and Blew Esquadron, a great Ship ran aboard, the Ship Deventer of Amsterdam, commanded by Captain Willem van Cuylenburgh, under my Esquadron, and in my judgement against both their wilis, they fought hand to hand; but the event by reason of the swiftnesse of our Ship; and the smoke that was between us, I could not discern.

On the 8. After I had dispatched away my former Letter, came the said Captain Cuylenburgh on board, to make report of what had been done; who said, the Frenchman entered him; and that about 34 of his Men with the Sloop abandon'd him, yet he so resisted him, that haveing killed severall, whereof 4 or 5 with his owne hand on the Halfdeck, he forced the rest to quit his Ship; and so, letting his Anker fall, they fairly left one another, the Captains Ship was very much damadged; I therefore ordered him to sail into the Wieling on the Flatts, and there to repair himselfe, and, to that end, gave him my owne Pilot along with him.

Afterwards I was from a good hand informed, that the said Ship Deventer the same afternoon, by the inadvertency of the Pilot, comeing before the Wieling, fell on the Point of the South-east Rassen, and in a moment was broke in pieces, and of 106 sound Men, and 65 wounded, which were in the Ship, makeing in all 171 Men, not above 40 or 50 were saved: amongst whom, both the Lieutenants, but the Captain and Pilot, who brought them there, and could both swim, were drowned; both whom, as also all the rest I specially lament.

The Sloop with the said Seamen, that Fleed came on board an Amsterdams Advice-boat, excusing themselves that they thought the Ship

Ship sunck, when they run out of her; I have transported them on the Ship of Captain van Meeuwen, who wanted some Men.

This day Vice-Admirall Swears arrived in the Fleet, being well man'd and mounted.

Wee also expect Captain Brakel this day, and shall then, with the Men on board the Frigate Rotterdam, commanded by Captain Swart, and otherwise, strengthen him with as many Seamen, as possible.

Captain la Sage, with a principall Ship, and some Frigats of particular Patrons and Lovers of the country, who have made an agreement with the Admiralty Court in Zealand, wee doe, according to the hope that is given us, hourly expect from the Weeling, as also the Frigats Delph, and Goes, who were unmanned by Lieutenant Admirall Banckaert, but now sett out again with fresh men by Captain Lonpu, and William Hendrickse.

Their Highnesses there would feigne have sent unto us 200 French Prisoners to be divided amongst the Dutch Ships, and so to have Seamen in their room on their Ships, but I could not embrace that proposall, on account of the resolution made by their Highnesses the High and Mighty States, upon th^t subject the 5. of June, 1672. and my owne mean considerations besides; so I have referred that buisnesse to the expresse order of the State, and your Highnesse.

The long expected Advice-boats begin now at last some of them to appear, which wee shall send this day to Zealand with wounded men to be looked after in the Hospitalls there, seeing the Northeast Wind hinders their going in to the Maes without much trouble.

Wee find it to be a mistake that was mentioned in our last of Captain Backers being killed, but 'tis the Commandour Matthew Megang, who commanded the Amsterdam Frigate Damiaata.

Wherewith, Illustrious &c.

Adum on board the Seven Provinces, laying at Ancker on Schonevelt, the 11. June, 1673.

Was signed,

M. A. DE RUYTER.

P.S. *This even Captain Brackel is arrived here in safety.*

In conformity whereto Lieutenant Admirall Tromp, on the 8. of June, wrote unto their Highnesses, that his Ship the Guolden Lyon, being much disabled, he went on board the Prince on Horsbaek, whose great mast again, after a small

a small times fighting, fell downe, so that from thence, he went on board the *Amsterdam*, on which he concluded the dance: that the foremost of the Enemyes Ships, amongst whom he was, began to retreat; and, after farther information, on the 9. he wrote unto the *High and Mighty States* the following Letter:

High and Mighty Lords,

M*Y Lords: Wee have now more exactly informed our selves, about the Battle which happened yesterday, against the English and French: Wee beleewe they have lost about 11. or 12. Ships both sunk, blown up, and burnt, and also severall Fireships, which were some shot on fire, and some sunck by our Ships, 3 of which Ships appear with their Masts, above water. Wee have (blessed be God) lost no Ships, except 5 or 6 Fireships, and the Lands Fleet is yet in good posture; and if the wind had not blowne so hard, Wee, and my Lord de Ruyter, intended to have kept close by the Enemy, but, seeing God pleaseth otherwise, by the continuall hard wind; wee are now vigorously buisy to bring our Ships again into good posture: I am now again on my Ship the Guolden Lyon, &c.*

Actum on board the Guolden Lyon, on Schonevelt, the 9. of June, 1673.

Signed

C. TROMP.

Of which Engagement His Highnesse Prince *Rupert* wrote this following Letter to the Lord *Arlington*, Secretary, from board the *Royall Charles*, the 8. of June, distant from East-Chappel seven leagues, in the afternoon, the Wind at S. S. W.

I*Give you herein an account of our Action yesterday, being the 28, such as at present can be made, having not had time to learn the particulars of the Enemies losses. The foul weather before having given us opportunity and leasure to sound all the Sands; on the 27. it was resolved at a Council of War held here on Board with the Flag Officers, to Attack the Enemy riding at Anchor, in a Line between the Rand, and the Stony-Banck. Accordingly a Squadron was then ordered out of the severall Divisions of the Fleet, (whereof the eldest Captain was to Command each Party) consisting in all of 35 Frigats, and 13 Fireships, besides small Craft to sound before them.*

them. Yesterday morning about eight of the Clock, they drew out of their Squadrons, and sailed towards the Enemy, the Wind at S. S. W. and by 12 a clock at noon Engaged the Van of them, Commanded by Trump: We were forced to engage sooner then intended, to prevent the Enemyes getting the Wind. That Squadron so Commanded by Trump, was so prest by us, that it gave way, and retired as far as the Sands would give them leave. The Squadron Commanded by de Ruyter, fell to the share of Count d'Eltrées, and the French, who behaved themselves very bravely. Sir Edward Spragge also on his side maintained the Fight with so much Courage and Resolution, that their whole Body gave way, to such degree, that had it not been for fear of the Shoals, we had driven them into their Harbors, and the King would have had 'a better account of them. The case being thus, and the night approaching, I judged it fit to stand a little off, and to Anchor here where I now ride.

The Enemy have had a considerable loss (which they will not easily repair) having many Men Slain, many Ships disabled, and some destroyed; de Ruyter and Trump had run a great hazard of being burnt by some of our Fireships, if they had behaved themselves as they ought to have done. Our losses are very inconsiderable, two of our Ships only being disabled, viz. The Cambridge, and the Resolution, which I shall send home to refit; the rest of our work will be easily done here. We have lost very few Common Men; as yet I have an Account but of these Officers Slain, Captain Fowles, Captain Woerden, and Captain Finch; Colonel Hamilton has his Leg shot off. All the Officers and common Men, generally behaved themselves very well, of which I shall send the Particulars, when I am better informed.

In my Squadron more especially, Captain Leg, Sir John Holmes, Captain Wettwang, Captain Story, Sir Roger Strickland, and Sir William Reeves, the first took a Ship of the Enemies, and the latter brought up a Fireship, and layd himself to Leeward of Trump, and if the Captain of the Fireship had done his Duty, Trump had been certainly burnt; Notwithstanding which, Story and Wettwang so Belaboured him, that Reeves cleared himself from the Crowd of the Enemy. I hope His Majesty will be satisfied, that considering the place we Engaged in, and the Sands, there was as much done as could be expected. And thus I leave it to His Majesties Favourable Construction, to whom I wish many happy years to come, this being his Birth-day.

Being out of these Letters sufficiently to collect the particulars of the whole Battle, we leave the rest to the judgment of the impartial Reader.

As soon as the Enemyes Fleet arrived on the Flemish Coast, the Field-Marshal *Wirts*, with a good number of Horse and Foot, shipt himselfe over for Walcheren, in about 100 Smackfail, to secure that Yland, and the whole Province of Zealand from any invasion, because 't was strongly reported that the Enemy intended under favour of their Fleet, especially if they had gotten any advantage, to have landed in Zealand. The Fieldmarshall being there arrived, putt all things in good order, and lodged his Men, on, and nere the Shoar, and, on the aproach of the Enemy, the Townsmen appeared there also in Arms; But the Enemy's Victory was not so considerable, that they dared hazard a Landing.

The French, after their so devout Celebration of the H. Sacraments-day at Utrecht, beganne to sett upon their Designes: Their Bridges of Communication over the Leck, nere *Wijck te Duerstede*, and over the *Wael*, by *Thiel*, were now ready. Much Folk came from the upper Countrys, and passed through Utrecht towards *Breukel*, to the guarding of that Post, viz: under Count *Doucan* 3000 Men; whether also much Ammunition of Warre was sent: also by the way of the *Mertens-dijck* passed 80 Wagons with Vivres and Ammunition, who at night unladed at *Westbroeck*: And a great body was commanded towards *Hilverfum*, whether the Dukes of *Anguin* and *Luxenburgh* themselfs also marched, carrying with them 8 or 10 Canons, severall Wagons and Carts with Powder, Lead, Matches, Storming-bridges, Scaleing-ladders, Shovels, Spades, Axes, and what els was needfull for such work. Also many Men gathered together by the *Vaert* and *Vianen*: at Utrecht and *Amerongen* stood ready 30 Pieces of Ordnance, with the Artillery thereto belonging; and about 2000 Foot Souldiers, and as many Horse.

To thwart these their Designes, wee used all possible

endeavours, especially about Muyden, against which they seemed chiefly to lay their Plotts: but especially on the 11. June wee fired sharply on their Works with our Canons out of the small Ships in the Souther-Sea, and from the Flatt-boats in the Naerder-Mear and the Low-way, and also out of the Towne of Muyden itselſe; and, under the favour of our Shott, wee caſt up a Batterye on the High-way, within Muskett-shott of the French, which wee ſo vigorously ſett to work about, that, on the 16. the great Canon was planted there, whereby the French at Muyderbergh ſuffered much damadge.

Whileſt the Enemy continued defending theſe Poſts at Muyderbergh and Breukel, there were daily Skirmiſhes between us, in which the Enemy had an innumerable number of Men killed and wounded: beſides thoſe that daily run away from them to us, in 10. 20. 30. and more rogeather; of whom, conſidering the great number of them, wee formed a Regiment apart. And the French, ſeeing they (beſides their conſiderable loſſe) could not advance any thing by their Poſt at Muyden, they left it againe of their owne accord, whereof more afterwards.

June the 2. The *King of France* at two of the Clock in the morning broke up his Leger from Liedekerke, and marched towards Bruffels in 3 Esquadrons, with a mighty Artillery, and an incredible number of Wagons and Carts, and 60 Canons, and camped in the Low-ground by Anderlecht, where, as indeed everywhere throughout his whole March, they committed all ſorts of violence, plundering, ruineing and deſtroying all they came nere. Whereupon the *Counteſſe de Monterey*, by order of my Lord the Gouvernour, her Huſband, who was at preſent at Antwerp, ſent immediatly *Don Emanuel de Lyra*, with ſeverall other Deputyes to the King, to complaine of their committed outrages, and to deſire Satisfaction.

On the 4. The French began to break up from before Bruffel, marching towards Charleroy; on the 6. the

King arrived at Voffem; on which day the Cavalry under *Sr. de Montal*, who hitherto lay in Mafeyck and Tongeren, and had now and then shewn themfelves before Maeftricht, befett the fame City, and with 3000 Horfe under *Count de Lorge*, sent from the Kings Army, quite blocked it up: on the 3. were arrived in the City 2 Regiments, which *Count de Monterey* had sent thither one of 1500 Italians, the other 400 Horfe; after which, they within fallyed out feverall times upon the Enemy: efpecially on the 10. when the French loft many Men. On the 6. June *Sr. du Pilois*, a Brigadier, with above 300 Curaffiers, and the next *Sr. Ravylon* with 300 Horfe, and 4000 Foot, and 300 Baggage-wagons, who all had lain at Andernach and other places about the Rhijn, paffed by Aix la Chapelle for the inforceing them, that were already before Maeftricht.

The King, haveing in his way lodged on the 6. at Voffem, the 7. nere Nethene and Boffuyck, on the 8. nere Meldert and Hogarden, the 9. at Straten, the 10. at the Castle of *Baron van Boekholt*, on the 11. he arrived in Perfon before Maeftricht, his Quarters being prepared in a place called Ouwater; and *Count de Lorge* affured him, that fince his arrivall there had noe body gone into or out of the City: on that day the Line of Circumvalation on this fide the City was meafured off; and the Bridge of Communication was made over the Maes above and below; the King himfelfe kept watch that night, becaufe fufpected they might make a Sally out of the City upon them. On the 12. the Line of the fide of Wijck was alfo drawne, and that Quarter committed to *Duke de Orleans*, the upper Quarter on this fide of the City the King kept to himfelfe, and lower the *Duke of Monmouth* was entrusted with, under whose command, the King gave him 8000 Men, Horfe and Foot together. On the 12. and 13. the French were buify, in cafting up their Line of Circumvallation, and Contravallation, which they made fo irregular, and flight, that it shewed they intended noe long fieve, but, either fuddainly to fall upon it, or soon

to quitt it: in the interim there happened noe great matter of importance, only by their continuall shooring from within, some of their Blades in the Army were killed and wounded; some small Sallyes were made from the Towne, and severall Military Persons, by craft and *viva force*, got still into the Towne: and most remarkable was the Exploict of *Count van Dona*, who, being habited like a Frenchman, with a white Scarf, and followed by two or three Servants, haveing wel informed himselfe of the Posture of the Army on the side of Tongeren, passed the Watches for a Frenchman, and, haveing viewed most part of the Army, rode past the innermost Watch, as if he would recognize some thing, or course his Horse; but was noe sooner past the Watch, but he sett Spurs to his Horse, and through a whole storm of Shott, escaped into the Towne; his Servants, not being able to follow their Master, hid themselvs amongst the French, and so watcht their opportunity to make their escape.

3. June. At Nieuwersluys a Piece of Ordnance burst, killed a Gunner, and wounded severall others: in the Hague were two Troopers, both Brothers sett Prisoners on the Voorpoort, being both catcht in a Medow killing of a Cow; which insolences haveing been often committed, these two Offendors on the 6. of June were hung, first within the Hague, afterwards on the Gallows without the Towne.

6. June. The Commandour *Houtijn*, with 18 Standards Horse, and 1500 Foot, appeared nere the Post at Sonnega in Friesland, and summoned the Guarrison to surrender; but being denyed, some of them shewed themselvs nere the Blesser-Bridge, where *Marquis de Montpovillan* lay entrenched, who stopt them there, being seconded with the Cavalry of Berkoop and Wolvega, who designed to cutt of the Enemyes passadge to Steenwijck: whether also Prince *Mauritz* approached with the Troops of Herevean: but the Enemy being retreated, some of their Arrear were only killed, and some of them took Prisoner, in which Rescountre Captain *Monsieur de la*

Fouquette, and *Hans Stavoren* were killed, and about 50 wounded, were brought into Deventer: The Prisoners declared, that orders were given for the dividing of the Troops againe in their Guarriens; yet, for the prevention of any farther invasion of the Enemy, his Grace Prince *Mauritz* ordered, that by the opening of the Sluices, the Country thereabouts should be overflowed, which, by the help of a strong Wind, succeeded according to desire.

8. June. About 100 Men in severall Sloops and Rowing-boats went out, rowing behind Breukele towards Westbroeck, where the French had cast up a small Brest-work; they surprized the Watch sleeping, and then fell upon the rest, about 90 in number, most of whom they killed, and returned again with their Plunder and good Booty to Nieuwersluyce, leaving behind them 5 dead, and had two more wounded. At the same time, Captain *Yselmuyde*, who lay at the Post of Demrick, hearing that there were about 80 French, who lurked neere Joosten-dam, sent out in 6 small Boats 30 Men, under command of an Ensigne, who surprizing them in an House, killed 14 of them, amongst whom was one Lieutenant, and so returned againe with the Plunder unto their Post. About 100 of our Men drawn out of Nieuwerbrugge, went in a small Ship before Woerden, against whom the French sending out first 300, afterwards more, were forced to retreat into the Towne again with the losse of 40 Men: our Men turned again to Nieuwerbrugge having lost but one Man: about 30 of our Men about the 9. or 10. of this Month marched to Kokenga, on Notice, that the French had sett there, a Forelorne Watch; our Men made towards them, who seeing them retreated into a House, neverthelesse forced in upon them, and killed 8 of the Enemy, took 11 Prisoners, 3 more fled, and so saved themselvs; and ours returned with good Booty.

The Bishops Men were still buisy about fortifying their Post at Gramsberge, the Bishop was there himselfe in person

person to help forward the great Banke, which, by the advice of a yongue Gentleman *Ringelenkamp* was cast up thwart the River Vecht, partly by the stopping of the Water to distresse Coeverden, and hinder any incursions, and partly, that by means of the same, they might passe through the Morasses into Drenthe, for the security of which Dijke they had cast up 3 a 4 Sconses: those of Coeverden, neverthelesse, sent their Partyes abroad, and on the 8. of June brought into the City 4 Troopers with their full armour; but on the 12. about 40 Men gonne out under Command of an Ensigne, posted themselves in the Church-yard, at Schoonebeeck, but were fell upon by the Bishops Men of Gramsberge, who killed the Ensigne, and 16 Men, and putt the rest to flight: those of Coeverden, hearing the shooting, sent to their assistance Captain *Wibe*, with 300 Foot-men, and Captain *Sigterman* with his Companye of Horse; but they came to late, and gott only six of the Bishops Men Prisoners; those of Gramsbergen came and shewed themselvs under the Canon of Coeverden, and sett some Turf-houses on fire, and would have stole some Catle, but a Party being sent out against them, under the Governour *Eybergen*, drove them back again, and pursued them quite under the Works of the Fort Olthoen, and killed about 30 of them. At this time also about 600 Men marched from Heusden and Hemert, who, comeing above Bommel hidd themselvs in some thicketts there, and fell upon 150 Troopers, killing their Watch, and driveing them away: There were 3 Partyes sent out of the City, to redeem this Booty out of their hands, but our Men stoutly with stood them, killed severall, and took some Prisoners.

Wee have left now for a good while Marshall *de Turenne* resting in his Quarters at Soest; but the Emperour haveing now putt his Guarrison in Ehrenbreisteyn and Coblents, under Oath of Allegiance to the Prince Elector of Triers, and makeing preparation at *Ægra* to gather together the Emperiall Army thereabouts, and to send them to the Rhijn againe: His *Emperiall Majesty*, haveing on

the 6 June made known his Resolutions to the severall Provinces, that, for the security of the Empire he would raise a considerable power, to oppose therewith, the pernicious and unjust procedures of France, encouradging all the Princes and States of the Empire to that work: Here upon *Turenne* on the 10. began to move, and, according to the Treaty with Brandenburgh, to quitt his Country, (though sufficiently pillaged) and to break up, with the whole Army, to stop the Emperialists: they marched towards the County of Waldeck, over two Bridges which they had cast over the Roer, and made their head Quarter at Coerbach, haveing sent severall Troops, as also the Guarrisons that were in Wesel and Rhijnbergh & other Cityes on the Rhijn, to goe thence, in conjunction with the Forces of the *Electer of Cologne*, to Maestricht to strenghten the Kings Army there: from Coerbach *Turenne* removed his head Quarter to Wetzlaer lying on the Lhaan in the County of Nassau, whence he spread himselfe through Hessen and Wetterauw as far as hard by Hanau: thus, as it were, environing Franckfort, and ruining all thereabouts.

14. June was the second Sea-Engagement. The Enemyes Fleet, after the Battail, on the 7. remained 2. or 3. Leagues above our Fleet, within sight, without offering them Battail in six days time, although they had constantly the Leuward of us; so that on the 13. the Wind shifting towards the East, our Chief Officers resolved to attack the Enemy: the next day early in the morning, came the Deputyes of the *High and Mighty States*, vid: the Lord *Boschvelt*, *Van der Meyden*, *Moregnault*, and *Van der Vierse*, into the Fleet; Whereupon in the great Councell of Warre, on board the Admiralls Ship, the same resolution was resumed, and, approved by the Deputyes. At 9. of the Clock the said Lords went from board againe, and the blew Flagge was sett up, to give a signe to sail, and at 11 of the Clock all the Anckers were weighed: and so, before the Wind, wee made directly against the Enemyes Fleet, who being

also gott under sail, and held af towards the English Coast. The circumstances wee will not aggravate beyond what wee have in the authentick Letters of the Lord Admirall *Trump* to the State, and *de Ruyter* to particular persons, the Copyes whereof, wee have here sub-joyned:

High and Mighty Lords,

M*Y Lords, After wee had yesterday, about 11. of the Clock, weighed Ancker, and, with an Easterly Wind, beganne to make towards the Enemy; They, also weighed Ancker, and, with all the sail they could make, runne away from us; so that about 4. of the Clock in the afternoon, wee beganne with my Esquadron the Vantguard to Attack the Blew Flagge, being the Vantguard of the Enemy; and fought furiously with them untill 'twas dark: In the mean time Lieutenant Admirall Generall de Ruyter, and also Lieutenant Admirall Banckaert were also hotly engaged; and thus wee convoyed them as far as, within five Leagues of Soulsbay; and then (it being dark) wee tacked about again to our Rendevouz on Schonevelt. Our Men in the Fleet have still extraordinary courage; wee saw one great English Ship burnt, and some disabled; what passed between the other Esquadrons, your Highnesses will be informed, to which I referre my selfe. I can not, to my best knowledge find, that wee have lost one Ship. Wherewith, High and Mighty Lords, praying to God Almighty to blesse the Persons and laudable Government of your Highnesses.*

Remaine,

Your Highnesses humble, dutifull,
and faithfull Servant.

*Actum on board the Guol-
den Lyon on Schonevelt,
15. June. 1674.*

Was signed,

C: TRUMP.

A Letter from the Lord Admirall *de Ruyter*.

T*He Fleets of the two Kings remained within sight of us, untill the 14. when wee went to make a tryall, whether they were not to be moured; About Noon, wee were under sail, the Wind N. E. and a fresh gale; in our sail thitherwards the Enemy seemed resolved to stay for us, but, wee approaching neerer, they*

sett their course N. W. towards their owne Coast. The Admirall of the Blew Flagge was the foremost, whom my Lord Trump pursued: about five of the Clock, they beganne to come to action, to wit the said Admirall Trump, against the Blew Flagge, I, against the Red Flagge, commanded by Prince Rupert, and my Lord Banckaert, against Monsieur Comte d'Estre. The French and English, being again ranged one amongst another, and then, the fight was againe very violent, wee intended to have broke in upon Prince Ruperts Esquadron, but, he keeping continually off, wee were prevented; in the Interim wee continued cononing untill about ten in the Even; and were, by the night, forced to leave off. In the whole Engagement I saw but one Ship burning, and am not certaine whether 't was a Man of Warre, or a Fireship. But, as I am informed, two of their Ships are sunck: on our side againe none were lost, but many disabled: wee have againe also fought very successfully, haveing lost very few Men, and few wounded; and I find, there is still good couradge amongst our Men, both Officers, and Common Soulliers; the next day after the fight wee saw the Enemy no more probably they followed their course towards the River, wee thinking it sufficient, that wee had convoyed them half way to their owne Coast. The farther particulars of what passed, you shall be informed of in our next.

On board the Seven Provinces,
on Schonevelt 17. Juné, 1674.

M. A. RUYTER.

Prince Rupert wrote as before, unto, the Earle of Arlington, a Relation of the Sea-fight, from on board the *Souveraigne*, under sail the 15. of June, at 9. of the Clock in the morning, about 7 Miles from Lastof, the Wind E. N. E.

My Lord:

IN my last I advised your Lordship, that the Enemy lay on Schonevelt, and, that wee lay at Ancker seven Leagues off, of East-Chappel; I shall now tell your Lordship of a second Engagement with them, which was on the 14. of June. The Enemy lying so near their owne Coast had the opportunity of tackling themselves, and furnishing themselves with all things that they wanted; and they, well knowing, that, as the Wind for a time had stood, wee could not doe the like; were encouraged to come out upon us, which they, that afternoon, did haveing the advantage of a strong N. E. Wind,

N. E. Wind. which wee soon discovered and so gott under sail also ; Steering N. N. W. having all our Tackle in readinesse , bareing up so nere under the Wind , as wee could , and so , waited for them. About 4 of the Clock in the afternoon , came Trump with the Amsterdam Esquadron , and engaged with the Blew Flagge , shooting , according to their custome , a farre off : about 5 of the Clock de Ruyter with his Esquadron engaged with me and mine Esquadron ; The Zealand Esquadron with the White Flagge ; In the beginning , de Ruyter made as if he would come close on my side , but , before he came within Muskett shott of me , he tackt about , and bore up as nere the Wind as he could , and so , suddainly made away , which caused us to thinck , that he had recieved some extraordinary damadge in his Ship , or that himselfe was wounded. Their whole Fleet shott continually altogether against us , laying at a great distance from us , untill 'twas dark night , and wee kept our ground , notwithstanding the Fireships. About mid night , part of the Dutch Fleet tackt about towards the East , and by South : and , soon after , the whole Fleet did the like as to guest , being at a great distance , and having but a broken sight of them.

At two of the Clock in the morning , wee also tackt about , followed them six hours , but seeing no probabilitie of reaching them before they gott into their Banks , wee judged it not needfull to follow them any farther ; so wee tackt about , and made to our owne Coast. All that wee could see of the Enemy , was , that they retreated in great disorder , but left us in the dark , as to what losse they have sustained : On our side wee have not lost one Ship , and very few of our Men ; of our Commandours Captain White , Vander Waripite , Captain Sadlington , and Van de Croon are killed ; of the Land-Officers Captain Henschaw , and the Lieutenant Aitzgerald killed , and Lieutenant Tufton wounded.

PRINCE RUPERT.

The Prince deating his Letter at 9. in the morning , 7 Leagues distant from Lastof , whereas our Fleet arrived not , on Schonevelt till late in the Even , although the Wind also shifted southerly.

In this , as well , as the former Battail , each Officer in the discharde of his Duty and Oath , according to the opportunity of weather and wind , have approoved themselves as sharers in the Glory , of haveing reitored the decayed

cayed State of our Country ; Only , in the last Rescontre Vice-Admirall *Swears* seemed to have been wanting in his duty ; because 8 of the Clock , in the Even , he bore off from the Enemy , as nere under the wind , as he could : But severall Deputies of the Councell of Warre , as my Lord *Cornelius Everts* , *Jan van Nes* , *Jan Dijk* , *T. van Wou* , haveing visited his Ship the *Eliphant* , they found it so disabled , and bored through with 5 or 6 shotts under water , that it was noe more in his Command ; but was forced to bare off , that he might repair what was needfull : Whereby , that Sea-Heroe was freed of all blame , and preserved the honour of haveing behaved himselve , as a true Souldier against the Enemy . The State , in acknowledgment of so great a blessing , they did appoint , that , instead of the ordinary Fast-day , a day should be kept , to thanck the Lord God , for his evident assistance and those signall advantages , he so wonderfully graunted unto us .

Presently after the Battail the English Fleet putt over for their Coast , and arrived that even before Soulsbay , the next day into Kingsdeep , whence on the 18. they sailed for *Quienborrow* , and arrived at the Bay of the Nore : which the *King* beeing informed of , on the 21. early in the morning in company with his *Royall Highnesse* went thither that He might fully be informed of all things , and , on the 23. returned againe , to London , being the nextday followed by Prince *Rupert* himselve : in the mean time , two Frigatts , the *Crown* , and the *Nightingall* , were sent out to recognize our Fleet , and on the 18 came within command of our Watch , who fired briskly against them ; whereupon wee thought on shoar , that there was a new Engagement till the shooting still going farther off , wee found 'twas only a pursuit of these 2 Frigatts in their retreat . On the 21. the Rere-Admirall *de Haen* was commanded out of the Fleet , with 12 Frigats and 4 Fireships to cruise before the Thames , who on the 22. arriveing at Soulsbay , found noe English there , but sending a Ship higher , found only one Ship in Kings-

Kings-deep, and their whole Fleet between *Quinborrow* and *Gravelend*: so that, finding no work to be done there, *de Haen* on the 27. returned with his Esquadron to the Fleet.

17 June. The French resolved to open their Trenches before *Maestricht*, at seven in the Even, a body of Horse & Foot, marched within a Musket-shott of the City, in two severall places: the Horsmen had Fassines, the Footmen Spades, & Axes; from the City they fired hard upon them, so that, many of the French were killed, the night was favourable to the Enemy, being very dark and rainy, so that the next morning they had 3 Batteryes ready, whereon were mounted 26 Pieces of ordnance, wherewith they shott violently against the City, and ruined severall Batteryes but they were soon repaired, whence also they as violently discarged on the Enemy, who, notwithstanding advanced with their Approches: On the 20. the *Duke of Monmouth* had the Watch in the Trenches, at which time they shott very furiously out of the City, which many a Frenchman will never tell tales of: By reason of the great rain many of them were forced to goe half leg deep, through the water in the Approaches: and on the Kings Battery, the Powder was accidentally sett on fire, by which means many Souldiers were blown up; yet he advanced within 30 Rods of the Counterscharp, and so approached soe nere, that they resolved on the 24. to storm the Counterscharp, they designed the assault at three severall places, though they principally depended on one: the *Duke of Orleans* on the side of *Wijke*: *Montall* on the other side of at the left: and *Monmouth* at two places, one only to divert them on the right side overagainst the green half moon, and the other, which was to be the principallst between both where he himself was present in Person: at 11 of the Clock at night, haveing given the Signe by dischardge of 5 Canons, they beganne the Attacque. The Assault of the *Duke of Orleans* was commanded by *Sr. de Lorge*, *Chevalier de Lorraine*, and *Monsieur de Vaubrun*, as Field-Marshalls; who were so succesfull, that after a vigorous resistance they

they remained Master of the Outworks; because they, on that side expected them not, for the French had scarce opened any of their Trenches, that way, and therefore, there were but 400 Men on that Work, the commanding Officer and severall others were killed. The French themselves, not expecting such successe, haveing designed that Storm only for a false Alarme, could not by want of scaling Ladders, and other Instruments follow their conquest, although they were advanced, as far as the side of the Mote; but were forced with a considerable losse to quitt those Outworks againe; with what successe *Montall* itormed, the following Letter will informe you, adding only thereto, that he scarce brought above halfe of his men back again with him; *Monmouth* lost not many lesse, though with better successe: *Monf. Vaubrun* commanded the Kings Foot-guard; *Monf. d'Artaignan* the Musquetiers of the King, being 100 Nobles. The King himselfe stood at the opening of one of the Trenches, on an Hillock; The assault was very violent, and the resistance not lesse; but, at last, the Enemy breaking through all opposition, gott footing on the Counterscharp, and cast up a work there; by the encouragment of which successe, he advanced farther to the outside of the Half-moon, which was on the side of the Brussels gate, and after one hours hott storm, he gained it, though our men resisted what possibly they could, and blew up two Mines, both to little purpose: thus the Enemy lodged themselves on the Outworks of the Half-moon, and joined their Line of Communication with the gained Counterscharp, whilst our men reintrenched themselves, on the inside of the same Half-moon, and intended to have done the Enemy great mischief, with a Mine on the left side; but the Enemy discovered it, and carryed the powder away. The next morning, when the Enemy thought himselfe sure of their new conquest, our Men fired a Mine on the right hand, and immediatly with great force fell upon the Enemy, and drove them, not only from the Halfe-moon, but from the Counterscharp also; A Cap-

tain

tain and 60 Souldiers being blown up into the air with that one Mine. The Enemy, reassumeing couradge, gained the Counterscharp again, but stopt at the Half-moon, and was upon the point of loosing all againe : so that *Monmouth* sent to the King for new Succours, which having obtained, they with new force, fell on again, being followed by *Monfieur d'Artignan*, and about 12 or 14 English Volontiers, many of whom, and all the Musketters, were killed or wounded ; *d'Artignan* himselfe killed : but, at last, they remained Master of the Half-moon, which conquest the *Duke of Monmouth* delivered up to *Montieur de la Fuillade*, who came to release him of his Watch ; this small gain was paid dear enough, for, with the losse of many men, there being numbred 226. slain and wounded Officers alone, of which Assault a French Lord himselfe wrote this following Letter out of the Camp, to the French Plenipotentiarys for the Treaty of Peace at Cologne.

From the French Army 25 June. *It was not without cause, that so impatiently was longed to hear what passed yesterday about 11 of the Clock at Night : I stood by the King on an ascent, whence wee could exactly discerne all the motions of the Enemy. Monsieur de Monmouth commanded the Assault of the Guards, with the Kings Regiment : Monsieur de Montall those of Picardie, with the Regiment of the Dauphin, from 10, till 11 of the Clock there was a great silence on both sides ; at 11 of the Clock 5 Canon shots were given for a signe. Wee saw a continuall firing of Musketts and Grana- does, for the space of an hour, more furiously, than ever was seen : Wee saw from whence wee stood, the Enemy some times advancing, some times retreating ; four Mines were blown up, which did their intended execution : dureing which dispute, every place was filled with miserable howlings, and yellings : never spectacle (according to the report of the oldest Officers of the Army) was seen so dreadfull, and terrible. The Regiment of the Dauphin gained the Counterscharp, and was beat of again, and regained it six times one after another ; and was yet, at last, forced to leave it, wanting powder and Pioneers to fortifye themselvs there : Monsieur de Monmouth was more succesfull, who gained the Halfe-moon, where he at present, is lodged ; in this Attacque which lasted all night, more than halfe*

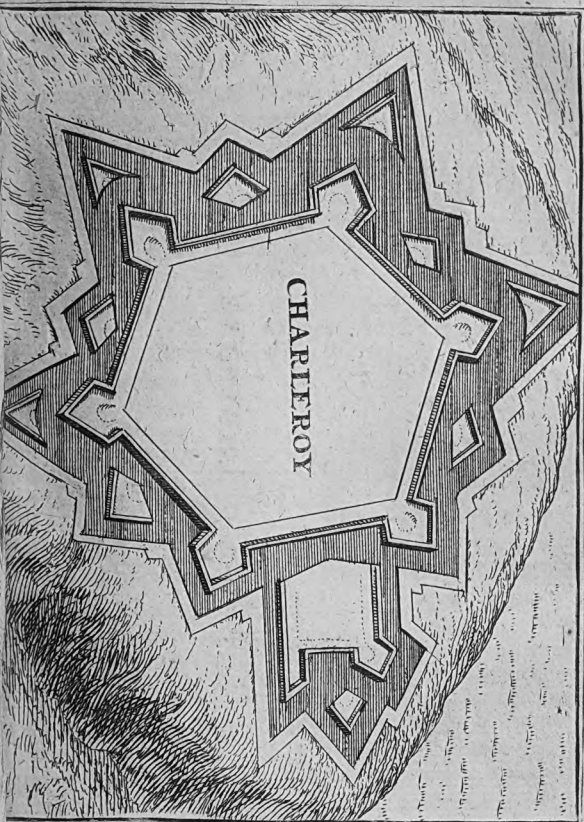
the Regiment of the Dauphin was killed : and of the Duke of Monmouths side, one Sr. Poll, Ingeneer : and many Officers whose Names I yet know not : there are also many English killed ; amongst others Collonel Sr. Jones : Behould here the Relation of what hath passed this night , which wee yet only have in Generall ; because the Word was not yet given to release them , and most part of those , that had been in action that night are gone to sleep , and the King also ; whom wee shall not come to speak with , till 2 of the Clock. There is , just now , another action passed , which was not much lesse bloody than the former : Monsieur de la Fuillade going to recognize the Gates , that he might be in the morning early with the Duke of Monmouth , whom in the Even he was to release ; they from within came to retake the Half-moon , and immediately beat our Men out of it , and regained it with their Sword in the hand ; Monsieur d'Artignan was killed : Monsieur de Verbenac wounded , and many others whom wee know not , whereof I shall , to morrow , informe your Excellency's : it was not two hours agoe since this last action passed , I write this in great confusion and amasement : I shall enquire after all the particulars in the Kings Quarters , and shall , to morrow , informe your Excellency's more exactly : I shall deferre my departure untill Tuesday , and then goe with Monsieur van Straetsburgh , or with Monsieur the Prince Willem , &c.

Wherewith , &c.

25. Ditto. There fell much rain , yet the Enemy neglected not to fortify themselvs on their new Post ; they cast up , that night two great Batteryes ; whereto the great Guns from Charleroy was brought into the Army ; and 't was resolved , on the 27. to storm the Outworks again , to which end , all things being made ready. Count *de Lorge* whose turne it was to be in the Approaches was , commanded to assault the Hornwork , on the left side of the Half-moon which *Monmouth* had mastered : and at the same time Monsieur *Fourille* , Generall of the Cavalrye , and Field-Marshal , should attaque the green Half-moon , on the right side of the Brussels-gate : at 11 of the Clock at Night , the Signe being given by two Canon-shott , the Enemy fired one Mine by the Hornwork , and thereupon fell in , and , notwithstanding a vigorous resistance , and a whole storme of Hand-Granadoes , they ,

at last, mastered the same, wee haveing blowne up 6. or 7. of our Mines filled with Granadoes, without doing any great prejudice therewith unto the Enemy: some of our Miners were there took Prisoners; who discovered severall other of our Mines: Monsieur *de Fourille*, after a like resistance, beat our Men from the Half-moon: so that the Enemy, though with the losse of many Men, became Master of most of the Outworks, on that side. The King stood on an high place, to see what passed, and sent, against the next day, two fresh Battallions, to reinforce Monsieur *de Lorge* in his new Conquests. Wednesday, the 28. in the Even came the Duke of *Monmouth* to release Count *de Lorge*, and he approached farther to within 10 or 15 foot of the Motes, when our Men again, at 10 of the Clock in the Evening, blew up 5 Mines, yet the Enemy kept the Post; 29. *Monmouth* was released by Monsieur *de la Fuillade*, which night nothing of importance happened; save that they were now preparing, to storm the City Walls, all the Outworks being already took in; which, they within the City hearing of, caused such opposition amongst many of the Rulers; most of the Townsmen, and great part of the Guarrison, that the Governour was forced to yeeld to a Parley.

30. The Governour finding himselfe pressed with a strong Enemy abroad, and one much stronger within; a Mutinous People, and the Guarrison weakned, by the violent Storms, and tired with continuall watchings, and being uncertain of any reliefe, at 6. in the morning, haveing by a Drummer, desired a Cessation of Arms, sent severall Colonells unto the King, with a project of an honourable agreement. He first demanded the City to be delivered, on mercy, but seeing they steadfastly refused that, and would rather stand out to the utmost, He did, in the Person of Marquis *de Louvoy*, enter into a Capitulation; and in a short time the following as well honourable as profitable Conditions were concluded on, which at 11 of the Clock was signed by the Deputyes of each Colledge.



His most Christian Majesty, is humbly entreated in the Name of the Magistracy of the City Maestricht, to graunt unto them out of his speciall favour, these following Articles:

That all offences and injuries, committed by any Ecclesiasticall, Spirituall, or particular Person, not only before, but during the time of the Siege, may be and remain wholly forgotten.
Graunted.

That from this time forward the Preaching, and exercise of the Reformed Religion, in the ordinary Netherdutch and French Churches may be continued publicly, and without any hindrance; and that the Lutherans Church may also be tolerated.

Was graunted, that the free exercise of the Reformed Religion should be continued in the City, in those Churches which have always belonged to them; and if there are none it shall be lawfull for them to build one; or else, in such place where the Governour shall assigne them; and, that in the mean time the exercise of the aforesaid Religion may be continued; they shall, for the space of 3 Months, keep one of those Romish Catholick Churches which they now make use of.

That the Schools of the Reformed Religion may remaine in their present State and their maintenance, as also that the reformed Ministers, may be furnished by such means as hitherto hath been, or by other equivalent, which shall be appointed thereto.

The Foundations laien by those of the Reformed Religion shall continue as they are; and if they are not sufficient for the maintenance of their Ministers, those of that Religion shall be permitted, to lay any imposition on themselves, for their subsistence.

That the Goods of the Reformed Poore and Orphans, may be administred by their Ecclesiasticall Consistoryes.

Graunted; supposcing they are founded by those of their Religion.

That the Ministers and Schoolmasters of the Reformed Religion may enjoy all such Freedoms, Imunityes, Priviledges and Exemptions, which hitherto they have enjoyed.

Graunted.

That the Lords the Chief-Sherrifs, the two Deans and Chapters
With

with their Vicars ; the four Pastors ; the Colledges , Cloisters , and all Persons of what state , quality , dignity , order or function they may be , none excepted , may be maintained in the peaceable possession of all their Goods , Rents , Incoms , Dignities , Priviledges , Freedoms , Libertyes , Exemptions , Lordships , Jurisdictions , Giveing of Prebonds , Benefices , Offices , Functions , Administrations , Customes , of what nature soever they may be , both within , and without the City , without any exception , and in the same manner as they hitherto have enjoyed , and possessed the same , without any ways prejudicing or hindering them in the same.

Graunted.

That all Persons and Familyes without any distinction of Religions , may be maintained in their Rights , Priviledges , Patents , Immunities , Libertyes , Companies , both within and without the City , by Water and by Land ; and that the Hospitall of the Holyguost for the Poor , and such like Foundations within and without the City , may enjoy the same Priviledges , in their district.

The Foundations shall be administred by those , that laid them , and , as to others , each shall be maintained in the Priviledges belonging to them , and which they have hitherto enjoyed.

That those , who make profession of the Reformed Religion , may be admitted to the Magistracy.

Graunted.

That his Majesty , out of his good will , would be pleased , to take upon him , in the City or Jurisdiction of Maestricht nothing , but what formerly belonged to the King of Spain in quality of Duke of Brabant , and was afterwards possfssed by the Staats Generall , according to the Charters of the City , which shall be kept in the Secretarye of the said City , as in former times.

The King hath made a Treaty with the Prince of Liege about the conservation of these Rights , which shall punctually be observed.

That the Lords Bishops and Princes of Liege may keep their Jurisdiction , and Dominion entire , as they have been of old.

Graunted.

That his Majesty should please to governe with the Prince of Liege , both the City and the dependances thereof , as a City and Province separate from other Provinces in all the aforesaid Lordships , in the same manner as the King of Spain with his Bishop , and after that

that the States Generall did reigne, both with respect to the execution of Justice, receiving of Finances, and other matters of Policy.

Graunted.

That the Publication of the Proclamations and Edicts, as also the permission of all sortes of Mints, may remaine in the City, as in the time of the King of Spaine, and the Government of the said Lords States.

Graunted.

That the Chief-Officers, who have Commission either from his Highnesse the Prince of Liege, or from the States, or the ruling Magistracy of this City, and the Earldome Vroenhof; by vertue whereof, they are in any employ, may remaine therein for their life time, or, that the said Officers may resigne the same unto Persons, who are capable, and acceptable to the said Princes, or to the Magistrates on whom they depend.

According as they shall keep the Conditions agreed on, between this, and 6 Months longer, his Majesty will take his resolution.

That all Spirituall Persons, Officers, and Townsmen, may have their libertye, to retreat to their Goods, and Familys, without the Towne, and always, when they think fitt, come and sell their Goods, and Inheritances, without being hindred in their power.

Graunted.

His Majesty is most humbly entreated, to graunt, that all the Inhabitants of the City may have their freedom, to goe to, and frequent all Cities, under the obedience of the States, for the space of two years, next ensuing, to look after their affaires, first acquainting the Governour thereof, and, under security, that they shall undertake nothing, that may tend to the disservice of his Majestye; and, that all strangers may be permitted, to come hither, to administer, sell, and alienate their goods.

Graunted, for the space of 6 Months only.

That noe new Imposts may be laid on the City of Maestricht, or the Citizens thereof, without communication of the same unto the commonality, with advice of his Majesty, and the Prince of Liege.

It shall be permitted, as hath been formerly used.

That the City, and the Government be not burdened with new Fortifications, but be obliged only to keep in repair, their Gates, draw Bridges, and Walls at the Cities chardge.

Nothing shall be put upon them in that respect beyond their power.

That the Guarrison, both Horse, and Foot, which shall be brought into the City, may with their Wagons, Baggage, and Trayn of Artillery be lodged by authority of the Magistrate, as hath been hitherto practized; or otherwise, as the case may require, agree with the Magistrate about it.

As to this, it shall be regulated, according to the Custome of France.

That the Accounts of the City, publickly made and adjusted, shall remaine so without being subject to any farther inquisition.

Graunted.

That all Debts, and Interests, which have been contracted during the siege or before, shall be owned, as lawfully made: and that the capitall Debts made and contracted in the name and for the benefitt of the States Generall (already fallen due) may be paid out of the revenue of the country of Overmaes, and out of the Dominion of Vroenhof.

Graunted.

The King accorded, that the Governour and the Guarrison should march out, with their Baggage, and two Guns, one Morter-piece, colours flying, Drums beating, and Ammunition of Warre proportionable, with 16 Boats for transporting of their wounded Men; and Carts as many as they had need of.

Agreed on in the Army before Maestricht, the 1. of July, 1673.

Was signed, L O U Y S.

Propositions to be made to his most Christian Majesty, on behalfe the 3 Lands of Overmase.

1. **M**ay it please his Majesty, that the States of the Lands in Overmase may be maintained in their old Priviledges, with the Officers, and their Dependants.

The King promiseth to defend them in their Priviledges, permitting them the free exercise of their Religion, as was agreed with Maestricht; and, as to Officers, according to their behaviour between this and six Months time, his Majesty will than take his resolution about them.

2. That the Officers in the aforesaid Lands may be continued in their Charge, Sallary, and Offices, for life.

3. That all Debts contracted with the said States, the Interest whereof is yearly to be paid, shall remaine wholly as they are.

4. That all Accounts discharged by the said States according to their ancient custome, shall for the future remaine so, without any Obligation of being accountable to any other.

5. That the Recievers of the Revenues, Subsidies, and Spirituall Goods, and others, shall without any hindrance collect the same; and force payment of whatsoever to this day is behind hand due unto them.

6. That the Ministers with their Pensions, the exercise of the Reformed Religion; the Administration of Justice; and Revenues shall remain in thate Stat and place they were in immediatly before the Warre.

7. That the Inhabitants of the aforesaid Lands, in consideration of the heavy Taxes born by them, for severall years, especially since this Warre, may be eased by his Majestyes graciously discharging them from the payment of the ordinary Subsidies, for the space of two years; and that afterwards they may be regulated, as they were formerly by the States Generall.

Thus resolved in the Assembly of the aforesaid States, and ordered to be signed by the three Griffiers of the said Lands, the 30 June, 1673.

Concluded in the Army before Maestricht, the 1. July, 1673.

Was signed, L O U Y S.

As soon as the Articles were agreed on, *Marquis de Rochefort* with a Regiment of Guards took possession of one Gate of Maestricht, and *Count de Lorge* with another Regiment of one Port of Wijck, untill the 2. of July, at which time the Guarrison with Baggage and full Arms, with two Canons, and one Morter-piece, marched out, towards 's Hertogenbosch, and, at the same time, the French marched in: On the 6. the King himselfe was in the City incognito, and made *Count d'Estrades* Governour of Maestricht, and *Sr. le Roy* Lieutenant Governour, and *Sr. Boutillon* Majoor, *Sr. la Maliere* Lieutenant of Wijck, and *Sr. d'Estienne* Major.

Thus that glorious, and throughout the World most famous Fortification, the Bolwerk of many States, fell into the hands of the French : Spain, and the Empire in truth, being noe lesse interested therein, than this State, who now can with more fruit employ at home that great Guarrison, which they were forced to keep so far from their Borders.

Some were displeased at the so suddain surrender of this Place; that when they first made their Circumvallation, and opened their Trenches, and on their advance farther on the Towne, noe greater Sallyes were made; that the Enemy being come only to the outside of the Mote, without haveing made any Galderyes over the Mote, or Mines under the Wall, or any considerable Breach, they did not stay till the Enemy stormed: but, considering the continuall force used against the City, it was necessary to spare their Men, and not to hazard them, by many Sallyes: And a storme indeed might perhaps have been stood out, if any reliefe had been nere at hand: but the chiefeft occasion of all was the Mutiny of the Townsmen, who would have given over the Towne themselvs, if the Governour would not have come to a Capitulation: The Governour otherwise, as to his owne particular, and the Guarrison in Generall behaved themselvs to admiration; a third part of the whole Guarrison, a very great number of Officers being either killed, or wounded, according to the following List.

A List of the Officers killed and wounded, at the Siege of Maestricht.

The Commandour Weede, and Count van Dona wounded.

Of the Regiment of my Lord Prince Maurice de Nassau.

Dead. Lieut. Coll. Pfaffenrode: as Coll. Captain Droft, as Lieut. Coll. Puchler, as Major; Lieut. Zensinck, of Cats.

Wounded. Capt. Cats: de Groot, who commanded the Company of Sergeant Major Bishop: Kien, Ensigne of Droft: La Riviere,

viere , *Lieut. of Dijk* : Wittenhorst , *Ensigne of Ackersloot* ;
de Radt , *Lieut. of Bergen* : Bleyenburgh , *Ensigne of Meteren*.
8. Sergeants.

Of the Regiment of my Lord the Governour.

Dead. *Lieut. Coll.* Sanderlant , *as Coll. Capt.* Embise , *as Lt. Coll. Capt.* Bitter . *Capt.* de Laen . *Capt.* Bodack . Norword , *Lieut. of Culpeper* . *Sergeant of Ropert* , *as Ensigne* . Pelts , *Ensigne of Diepenbroeck* . Aldenhove . *Lt. of Gageren* , *the Ensigne of Gageren* . 3 Sergeants.

Wounded. *Capt.* Culpeper , *as Major* . *Capt.* Ropert . *Capt.* Haf-
ten , *Capt.* Diepenbroeck . *Capt.* Gageren . Arskine , *Ensigne of the Colonels Comp.* Van der Horst , *Ensigne of Culpeper* .
Taignon , *Lieut. of Monplaisir* . La Riviere , *Ensigne of Ropert* .
as Lieut. Sergeant of Culpeper , *as Ensigne* . Praem , *Lieut. of Haftern* . 2 Sergeants.

Of the Regiment of Kirpatrick.

Dead. Hacket , *Lieut. of the Majors Comp.* Hillensbergh , *com-
manding the Comp. of Kapt.* Andela . Croyser , *his Fathers En-
signe* . 1 Sergeant.

Wounded. Levelston , *as Lieut. Coll. Kapt.* Croyser du Mee , *Lieut. of Laysnier* . Herle , *Pyls Lieut.* Elant van der Andla , *as Lt. Bandelett* , *Ensigne of Tailifer* . Vuller , *Ensigne of Arskine* .
One Sergeant *as Ensigne* . 2 Sergeants.

Of the Regiment of Heeswijck.

Dead. Kapt. Foyert . Lodesteyn , *Ensigne of the Colonels Comp.*
Sergeant as Ensigne of the same . Ingen , *Ensigne of Treslong* .
2 Sergeants.

Wounded. *Lieut. Coll.* Mario , *as Coll. and Prisoner* . *Serg. Major*
Oudensteen , *as Lieut. Coll. Kapt.* Treslong . Langenhorst ,
Commandour of the Comp. of Coll. Frentz . Nieport , *Ensigne of*
Frentz . Laurentius , *Lieut. of Winteroy* , *as Kapt.* Van der
Goes , *Ensigne* , *as Lieut.* *his Sergeant as Ensigne* . Staats , *Lt. of*
Sollos . 1 Sergeant.

Of the Regiment of Hofwegen.

Dead. *Lieut. Coll.* Commersteyn , *as Coll. Kapt.* Cop , *as Sergeant*
Major . Kapt. van der Steen . Kapt. Velsen . Kapt. van Someren .
The Ensigne of Commersteen .

Wounded 1. *Sergeant Major* Ghendt, as *Lieut. Coll.* Kapt. Saverny, as *Lieut. Collonel.* Hogendorf, commanding the *Collonels Comp.* Ravigny, commanding the *Comp. of Marrin.* Ostenburg, *Lieut. of Commersteen.* The *Sergeant of Commersteen*, as *Ensigne.* The *Lieut. of Ghendt.* Pornine, *Lieut. of Van der Steen.* The *Ensigne of Marrin.*

Of the Regiment of Beaumont.

Dead. 1 *Sergeant of Van der Steen.*

Wounded, Kapt. Hinjossa. Kapt. Van der Steen, *Prisoner.* Fagel, *Lieut. of Hinjossa.* Pelnitz, *Lieut. of Van der Steen.* The *Ensigne of Vander Steen*, as *Lieut.* 1 *Sergeant of Cats.*

Of the Regiment of Carry.

Dead. *Coll.* Carry. *Lieut.* de Haes, commanding the *Company of Doublette*, *Sergeant of Roofencrans*, as *Ensigne.* Sentius, as *Ensigne of Amerongen.* 2 *Sergeants.*

Wounded. Van Hove, *Commandour of the Coll. Company.* *Ensigne* Porterfon, as *Lieut.* Godbey, *Lieutenant of Panhuys.* Laverne, *Lieutenant of Major Esse.* *Lieut.* Cool, commanding the *Comp. of Roofecrans.* Kapt. Dudin. 4 *Sergeants.*

Of the Regiment of Bremt.

Wounded. Kapt. Salsburg, and 3 *Sergeants.*

Of the Auxiliary Italian Regiment, commanded by Don Mario d'Orilla.

Dead. Kapt. Valesco. Jaq. Florentijn. A *reformed Ensigne.* 2 *Sergeants.*

Wounded. Two *Adjutants of the Regiment.* Suola, Nelori, Lubuon, Romavolo, Capanoga, *Kaptains.* Bonagjunta, Itzo, Farno, Barbaco, *Reformed Kaptains.* Bertoy, Guanio, Macian, De Pier, Brivio, D. Alte, Martin, Manzetti, Belanson, Corda, De Silva, Maetain, Capanago, La Sala, Eteen, Garoni, Cajella, Ferars, Galet, *Reformed Ensigns.* 4 *Sergeants.* 18 *Reformed Sergeants.* The *Sergeant Major Prisoner.*

Of the Comp. Granadiers: Kapt. Van Bergen. *Lieut.* Dalquen. 1 *Sergeant Dead.* *Ensigne* Calf. *Sergeant* Veruyle, as *Lieutenant*, *Wounded.*

Of the Company of Mÿners: 2 *Sergeants Dead.* Magis, the *Ensigne Wounded.* 3 *Gentlemen of the Artillery Dead.*

Of 20 Officers of the Prince of Vaudemont, commanded by Lieut. Coll. Bois Bernard, were 13 killed and Wounded.

Of the Cavalry.

Dead. Plasburgh, Sergeant Major of Coll. Well. The Quartermaster of Coll. Swartsenburgh, Sergeant of Prince de Solms. Heys, Sergeant Major of Coll. Morbeecq. The Sergeant of Morbeecq.

Wounded. Coll. Well. Kapt. Filly, and Vuller. Lieut. Van der Poll. Coll. Wou, and Franken. Prince of Gerement, Kapt. 3 Lieut. of the Prince de Salms. 2 Cornetts of Prince de Salms. Count de Varroux, Kaptain. Baron de Sprang, Kaptain. One Reformed Kapt. Adjutaint, Quartermaster, and Sergeant of Coll. Morbeecq.

According to the Muster made by Commissarye Middlekoop, and the Auditor Fiochbach. On the 6. July, 1673. in the Race-field at 's Hertogenbosch, were tould 2230 Men, left of 8 Regiments of the States; Of the Italian Regiment, 225 Men; Of the 12 Companies of the States Horse, 412 Horse; Of the two Auxiliary Regiments of Salms, and Moerbeek 350. The rest, both Horse and Foot were killed or wounded, the number whereof is great, as may be seen by the aforesaid List, of the dead and wounded Officers, being in all 229. The Enemy, dureing the Siege, took 80 Prisoners, both Officers and common Souldiers; which (according to the Capitulation) were released; the like we did, on our side, with their Prisoners.

A sufficient evidence, that this City was not rashly, or tracherously surrendred; and the great number of the Enemyes slain, and almost innumerable wounded, doe testifye the same: Although they pretended they had but 1800 killed, and about 4000 wounded, yet certainly the number was far greater, and amongst them, and many great Persons, the Very flower of the French Nobility: so that their gaine was the lesse, haveing bought it, at so dear a rate: for there is no place in the World which is accessable, that may not be gained if, without any care of loosing men, one is resolved to runne upon death it selfe, and with Storm after Storme, to tire out the besieged;

sieged; as was done before Maestricht, who neverthelesse (according to the opportunity they had) defended themselves praisworthily.

France haveing made his exception against Cologne for the place of the Treaty, caused *Marquis de Grana* to depart thence to Vienne; and his Regiment, as also that of the Cirkel laid downe their Oath unto the Magistrate. Whereupon to please the Bishop, they endeavoured againe to transferre the Treaty thither, and in order thereto, at the latter end of May, the King send his Plenipontentiaryes the *Duke of Chaunes*, and *Monsr. Courtijn*, from Liege, not to Aix la Chapelle, but to Wesel; and inclined the King of England also, to the same choice; and so this State was pleased to content themselvs therewith also: whereupon all preparations were made at Cologne, and their Lodgeins hired. On the 6. June the French Ministers made their publick Entrancethere; the same day the Sweeds Embassadours, *Baron Sparre*, *Ehrensteyn*, and *Count Tot*, departed from Aken towards Cologne; and on the 12. were followed by the Plenipontentiaryes of this State, my Lord *Beverning*, *Hairen*, and *Odijsk*, who on the 13. at 6 of the Clock in the Evening arrived at Cologne; and the same day 3 hours before, arrived there the English Embassadours, *Sr. Leonel Jenkins*, and *Sr. Joseph Williamson*, (the *Earl of Sunderland* by reason of indisposition remained at Paris) on the 16. arrived there *Don Emanuel de Lyra*, & my Lord *Oudenhoven*, for Spain, being followed by the Emperiall Ministers, Count *Koningseck*, and *Baron d'Isola*. Between which Lords it was concluded, to hold the Treaty in the Convent of the Carmilites: which, that it might have the better successe and progresse, the Swedish Ministers, sent again a Gentleman to the King, before Maestricht to desire a Cessation of Arms; On the 30. Count *Tot* went to the King himselfe; and on the 28. June they had their first Conference about it. But lett us now leave these Lords here a hunting after Peace, while wee proceed in our farther relation of the progresse of the Warre.

18. June. The Commandour *Joseph*, with a Party of 160. Horſe, march'd towards Maeftricht, to ſee if there was any thing for him to gett there, who, finding himſelfe within 2. or 3. Leagues from the French Army, ſent out before him 21 Horſe, who lighted on a Convoy of 36 Horſe, and a Mule well laden, haveing 21 Souldiers with them, which Booty on the 26. they brought into Breda; from whence Cornett *Gerrit van Heemskerck* not long afterwards, went out with 52 Horſe towards Charleroy, who meeting with 12 French, killed 7 of them, and took 5 of them Priſoners: and afterwards fell upon 100 Foot-ſouldiers, under command of two Officers, who had poſted themſelves behind a Hedge, but were ſoon forced by our Men to throw downe their Arms; ſome of them eſcaped, but 60 of them were took Priſoners, as alſo two Baggage-wagons and ſome Horſe, haveing mony for three Months pay, of two Regiments, and ſeverall Horſmen; which Booty they brought all ſafe into Breda.

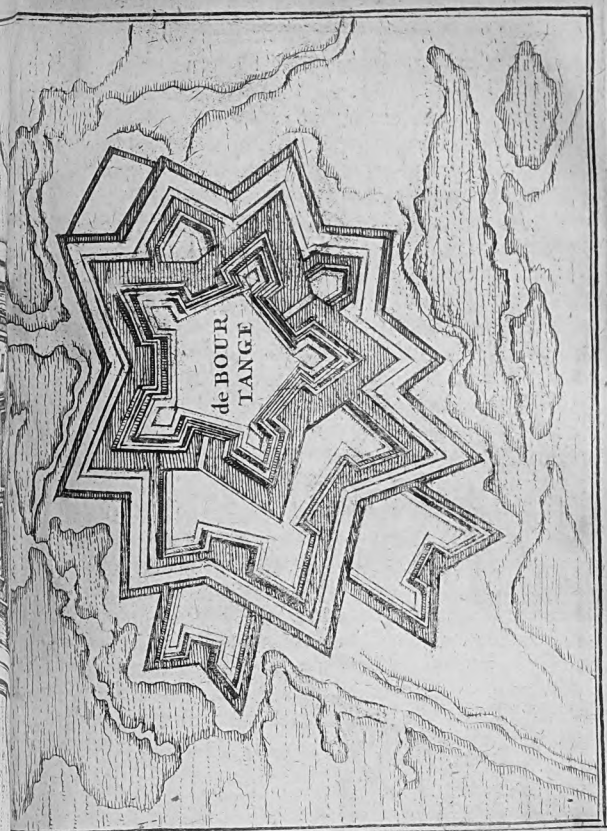
24. June. The *Earl of Horns* cauſed a Woman at Gorcum to be apprehended, who was accused of carrying Letters between Bommel and the Boſch, who, being ſharply examined, diſcovered ſome of the Boſch who maintained correſpondency with the Enemy. Whereupon the *Earle of Hornes* with 2 or 300 Horſe rode immediately thither, and brought with him thence 2 or 3 Townſmen Priſoniers into Gorcum, who were kept very cloſely and examined: the next day was quartered at Gorcum a Country-man of Lakervelt, whom the French had made uſe of as an Eſpy, to ſound the Mote of the City of Gorcum.

About 400 Horſe and Foot, from the Guarrifon of Sluice and Aerdenbergh, being gone abroad on their adventure, began to plunder nere about Veurne, the Country-people, that had refuſed to give Contribution, and made great Booty; but, being ſcattered abroad here and there, were fell upon by not above 300 Frenchmen; but, the Country-men haveing broke in pieces the Bridges and Boats,

Boats, so that our Men could not joyne againe, they released the Plunder, killed 14 or 15 of our Men, and carryed about 40 or 50 Prisoners into Duynkercke, the rest saved themselves by flight.

About this time came news from Suratte and Gameron by land, that the Commandour *Goens* with severall Ships from Batavia, had retook from the French the Cattle Trinquemale, on Ceylon, and with one severall French Ships, Prisoners, and good Booty. News came also from the West-Indies, how that *Cornelius Evertse* with severall Ships from Zealand, had made great havock on severall Islands there, especially St. Eustache, where he ruined severall Ships, and took great Booty; and afterwards ruined the greatest part of a whole French Terranauts Fleet.

Lieutenant Generall *Rabenhaupt* haveing the whole Winter preserved the Olde-Ampt, and the Lands round about, from the invasion of Munster, by a Blockado of the Lang-Acker or Nieuwe-Schans; His Excellencye, on the 10. of June, made all preparations to assault that Place by maine force; whereupon he ordered a good number of Men, with Shott and Ammunition by water, at the other side of the Towne, who posted themselves on the Boonder-dijck; He pitching himselfe at Stocksterhorn, and the Boner-schans, that he might approach the Towne three ways. The Bishop, knowing the consequence of this Post, endeavoured by force to release it; to that end, he designed with 600 Dragoons, and 400 with small Fagotts, under Commandour *Meyndersbagen*, to break up the Siege, but they were so mett with, that, with the losse of the greatest part, they were forced to retreat; after which the Siege was more vigorously carried on, and the Schans was plaid on from severall small Vessels on the water-side; and our men along the Dijcke, approached as much, as was possible, and the incommodiousnesse of the exceeding rainy weather would give them leave: so that, being come very nere the Fort, the Bishop resolved to make another tryall, whether he could



could not relieve the Towne, falling upon the Post of Bunde with 3500 men, under the Commandours *Weddel*, *Nagel*, *Vont*, *St. Paul*, and others: designing, by the Way of a new made Banck to cutt of Collonel *Aquila*, from the rest of the Army; but *Rabenhaupt* being informed of the Enemyes designe, sent immediatly 9 Companyes, under Major *Heym*, to his assistance, who, not only turned of the Enemy, but putt them confusedly to flight, leaving above 300 slain and wounded, besides severall Prisoners, and all sorts of Arms, and, amongst the slain, were severall Officers both of high, and low degree; after this, the Enemyes Troops marched into and about the Frontiers of East-Friesland, Bruwaal, Brou, and Keen, and the Bishop himselfe came to Stapelmoer, deliberating about a farther attack, but nothing came of it; so that our Men, without any hindrance, save the rainy weather advanced within Musket-shott of the Enemy.

The 18. July, (my Lord *Rabenhaupt* having summoned the Schans, and recieved answer from the Governour, *that the Ravens should not make their Nest there this Winter*) His Excellency ordered Lieut. Coll. *Taminga* to advance on the Stocksterhorn-bank within 200 Paces of the Redout, and, between the 21. and 22. to fall upon it *Viva force*, they, having the day before fired very violently against it from the Boner-schons; at 1. of the clock in the Night the Assault beganne, which was carryed on so fortunately, that, after some resistance they carryed the Redout; the Enemy, fleeing very confusedly, were followed quite through the Gate into the Very Fort, by our Stormers though but few in number, because passing through 5 severall Traverses with Palissadoes, they could goe, but one by one; but the Enemy surprized by this unexpected accident, thinking all our force was there threw done their Arms, and cryed for Quarter; *Rabenhaupt*, not expecting so great successe, to favour the Stormers, shott against the Schons, after wee had mastered it.

In this Storm were but two of our Men killed, and very few of the Enemy; the Booty was great; they haveing

for

for a long time stored up their plunder there: the Soldier was very earnest in plundering out of the Enemy, one alone having got 2000 gl. in Gould; the Officers, and their Wives were not spared, not so much as the Wife and Daughters of the Governour Nitzau himselfe, but were also, stript. There were 400 Comon Prisoners, besides one Collonel, the Commandour; 2 Lieut. Coll. *Elberfelt*, and *Plettenberg*; 5 Captains, *Holting*, *Spoor*, *Heysbeen*, *Cruyder*, *Elingen*; 7 Lieutenants, *Ludwig Wilhelm*, *Jessel*, *Neville*, *Kleensorge*, *Van Emelen*, *Schenckendorp*, *Van Gent*; 2 Lieutenants Reformed, *Snel*, *Stadel*; 6 Ensigns, *Munch*, *Swerin*, *Nitzau*, *Heydman*, *Doppelsteyn*, *Gling*, and *Puggera* Reformed, one Adjoutant, *Hubans*.

A Register of the Canon took at *Nieuwe-schans*.

Brasse Guns.

- 2 Demiculvers, mounted with the Arms of the Generality.
- 2 Demiculvers, mounted one with the Arms of Swoll, another with the Arms of Munster.
- 2 Brasse Guns, shooting 12 pound yron.
- 3 Brasse Guns, which are to be laden behind, and shoot 4 pound yron.
- 9 Brasse Guns in all.
- 2 Harvitzes of 24 pound yron.

9 Yron Guns, carrying 12, 8, and 6 pound yron.

11 Yron Guns in all.
Morters.

1 Brasse Morterpiece of 100 p. stone.

3 Morterpieces of different calibers.

About 5 a 600 pound Powder.
The Granadoes and Bullets are untould.

The Ensigne of the Artillery Hans George Turk, and 9 Gunners, took Prisoners.

In the Ammunition-house, being by his Excellencies order visited by *Peter van Kolenburgh*, was found as follows.

Canon Bullets.

- 815 Bullets a 24 pound.
- 425 Bullets a 12 pound.
- 58 Bullets a 6 pound.
- 408 Of severall sorts.
- 1706 in all.

Powder.

- 40 Barrels, good Powder.
- 13 Barrels, bad Powder.
- 5 Open Barrels.

Bullets

Bullets for Musketts and Firelocks.

15 Barrels.

Item.

56 Baggs small Shott.

22 Air-bullets.

36 Bundles Match, and some loose Match.

1000 Hand-granades, good and bad.

7 Barrels good Hand-granades.

27 Granades out of the Canon.

25 Trench Bullets.

2 Barrels unrefined Saltpeter.

2 Barrels of Brimstone.

2 Bowder.

1 Brasse Petard.

A Parcell of Pins for Palissades.

7 Brille-barrels.

2 Handscrews.

10 Ammunition Carts.

11 Wagons for the Canon.

3 Covered Rideing-Wagons.

4 Carriadges.

Severall Horse harnesses.

Provisions.

6 Barrels Flesh.

7 Barrels Mault.

About 12 Quarters of Rye-meal.

3 Quarters Rye.

1 Barrel of Salt.

12 Open Barrels of Salt.

1. July. Above 300 Horse and 600 Foot, went out of Friesland in Drent, to Diveren, with 4 Brasse Guns, and above 200 Wagons with Ammunition and Provision, the Commandour *Brant* with his Dragoons marched in the Front, and his Grace *Prince Mauritz*, with the Lord Deputy *Scheltinga* followed, in a Sjege, with all the Horse, and the other Souldiers on Wagons, with all the Traine: the March lasted 3 hours long, and haveing bated at Diveren, they that even marched forward in the same posture, desigining to rowse up the Commandour *Post*, who had made an Entrenchment nere the Bridge, between *Wijck* and *Staphorst*, and cast up a little Schans for his defence, but without Guns: behind him lay the long Villadge *Saphorst* and *Rouveen*, the passadge being narrow between high trees, and a broken Land. Our Dragoonders haveing the Van on Sunday morning went out from the Villadge *Wijck*, there being but the space of a little Field between that and the Bishops Schons. 600 Men were also commanded from *Blockziel*, to cutt of their passadge to *Swoll* and *Hasselt*, if they should be forced to retreat; that so, if the Designe succeeded, they might destroy

destroy all the Bishops men, but by reason of the misunderstanding of the Signe, those of Blockziel came not time enough to stop the fleeing Enemy: for when our Dragoonders first shewed themselves, the Commandour *Post* thought it was but a Bravado, and so came out against them; but was soon shott above his eye, and in his neck, so fell from his Horse and was took prisoner, but dismissed againe on his *parole*; severall other Officers were wounded and killed; about 17 or 18 in all killed; 20 took Prisoners, and the rest escaped before those of Blockziel (who looked for the Signe) were come to their appointed Post; whereby they ignorantly fired against us, while wee pursued the retreating Enemy; 'till coming to know one another they saw the little successe their Designe had, laying the blame one upon the other. So that this whole force returned againe through Diveren, to the Heerenveen, and the Bishops men soon after took their ould Post into possession againe.

The King of France haveing laid a Guarrison of 1500 Horse and 6000 Foot in Maeſtricht, demolished all the Woks, the Army had made there, and threw downe their Circumvallation, Entrenchments, Approaches, and Batteryes, and encamped himſelfe on both ſides of the Maes, nere Viſe, whiſt he cauſed the new made Works of Tongeren and Maſeyck, to be thrown downe; needing now, ſince his conqueſt of Maeſtricht, no other place in the Land of Liege or on the Maes, to be the Seat of the Warre thereabouts: the greateſt part of the Army the King ordered to march, under the command of the Marquis of *Rocheſort*, to the Biſhoprick of Trier: 5000 Men he ſent away to *Turenne*, who was paſſing the Rhijne by Andernach; and was many, to joyne with the Prince of *Condé* below; and 2000 Horſe, under the Marquis of *Bellefonds* to Tournay, to conveigh the Queen thence to Lorraine: and, leaving a body in the Spaniſh Conqueſts, under Marshall *de Humieres*, to keep his eye on the Spaniard, Himſelfe on the 12. July, with the reſt of the Cavalry, broke op from Maeſtricht to goe and meet the Queen

Queen in Lorrain; that night he lodged at Waaren, the next night nere Peruez, where the thunder struck severall Souldiers dead, as they stood on their watch before the Kings Tent: on the 14. he came to Chastelett, nere Charleroy, where the Duke of Orleans and *Monmouth* took their leave of the King, the Duke of Orleans departing for Paris, and so to St. Klou, to *Madam*; who dureing the Campagne was delivered of a yonge Prince; and *Monmouth* for London, where he was recieved with great respect, by the King: From Chastelett the King marched through Philippe-Ville and Marienburgh, to grand Pre, where he mett the *Queen*, who on the 5. July, departed with the Court from Tournay, and on the 8. arrived at Amiens, where being something indisposed a few days, on the 13. departed thence to grand Pré, from whence both their *Majestyes* on the 22. arrived at Thionville, and the 30. at Metz: and on the 4. August. arrived both at Nancy.

Monsieur de Rochefort with the grosse of the Army, consisting of 1300 Foot, and 4000 Horse haveing crossed the Maes nere Vise, marched on the 13. July through Limburgh, laying on the 18. between Staveloo and Almedy, and on the 21. in the Land of Luxenburgh, where he most miserably destroyed, and ruined all; and, after he had pilladged all the Country; on the last of July, he came to Grevemacheren, on the Moesel, sending the Field-marshal *Fourilles* with a small body, along the Moesel, to Trier. and *Marquis de Vaubrun* on the other side of the River, who encamped himselfe nere Feneitrang, on the Saar, all which Troops were no farther separated, but that they could soon be drawn together again.

The French at Utrecht being sence able of their folly at Muiden, made shew, as if they intended to attempt some things nere Vianen, whereupon they gathered a small Army there; and took speciall care for their Fort on the Vaart, storeing it, with all sorts of Ammunition: Viz: Stinckpotten, Granadoes, and Fagotts smered with Pitch and Grease; and on the highest alcent, just under the

the stone Mill, they gathered severall last of great Stones, that, if need was, they might rowl them downe the hill on the Enemy: so that on the 6, July, they left all their Works at Muyderbergh, both on the Banck and the low Way, and carryed all their Guns to Utrecht, whereupon our men levelled again all their Works, and filled up their Approaches: the French retreated to 's Gravelandt, where they immediatly, gott about 5 or 6000 Men together, in all appearance as if they intended some great matters, but, nothing came of it; so that the Prince of *Conde* finding himselte in a great confusion by reason of our posting ourselvs at the Nieuweriluyce, and seeing no where an opportunity of effecting any thing, departed on the 15. early in the morning, with his Sonne and many Persons of quality, from Utrecht to Aernem, and thence to the Grave. At the same time, those men that had lain at Vianen and Ameyde, came downe to Utrecht, and on the 16. all the Troopps that were gathered in 's Graveland, broke up also: so that, it was evident enough, that they despaired the doing any good here, but now designed to try their fortune in Brabant, to which end some part of the Militia followed the Prince of *Conde*, who also there mett the Troopps, which the King had sent him from Maestricht; wherewith haveing for some time wandered about the Meyery of the Bosch, nere the City itselste, turned again to the Grave; and at last, finding as little probability of doing any good here, as at Utrecht, he marched with a considerable Militia quite to Lille.

This State, after the surrender of Maestricht, being uncertain which way the French would turne their Arms; but in all appearance, towards some City, or other, on the Fronteers of Brabant, as the Bosch, Heusden, Breda, or Bergen op Soom; therefore that they might, at all hazards, be able to second them with sutable assistance, an Army was gathered at Raamsdonck, and in the Langestrate, between Heusden and Geertruydenbergh, from whence wee could with ease be ready to assist any of them: and the Prince of *Conde* was no sooner gone from Utrecht

to Capitulate before the moat was fill'd : that he held not longer out. Thereto he answered, to the first, that the Enemy was to strong in Horle, and could lightly have cut off the retreat of those who should have made the sally, for as much as he had no Canon to defend them : to the second, that when the Counterscharp was won, the moat might easily be fill'd within two or three hours : to the third, that he thought it better to give over upon honourable Conditions, than, through a little obstinate holding out, to deliver over so many courageous Men, as lay there in Garrison, to a certain destruction : Wherein nevertheless the Judges found not so much satisfaction, but that he was condemned to a perpetuall Imprisonment, and declared to be deprived of all his dignities ; which sentence was pronounced the 7. of November, for the receiving whereof he was brought upon the Neu, led away through the passage under the Gallows, the Sword broken at his feet, and a spade given him in his hand for a token of being degraded from a Gentleman, wherewith all he must tread forth before every Companie standing there in Arms, and hear the reading off of his Sentence : all the other Officers who had laid in Naerden, were cashiered, onely Monsieur *la Mote*, who had protested against the Capitulation, remained, and was after that appointed by the King to be Colonel of the Marine or Sea-Soldiers.

One *Charles de la Lande*, a born French-man, but a subject of this State, at the time of Naerdens being given over to the French, casting off all due subjection to the State, did during the command of the French there, continually correspond with them, to the great damage not onely of the Inhabitants, but also of the State itself, and after the regaining of that Citie being apprehended, he was for the forenamed Maleversations on the 3. of November by the Supreme Council of Warr declared a Traitor, condemn'd in a Fine of 60000. Guilders and in the costs of the Court of Justice, and moreover banished for ever out of the United Netherlands. And on the

9. dito there was condemned in the Hague the Lord *Lewis François*, Baron de Grisperra, who had been Colonel a Foot, to be openly beheaded, for that he had passed a false Procuration or Letter of Atturney, put in many Mortepays, or pays of Soldiers dead, debauched other mens Soldiers, sold all the Charges in his Regiment by Brokers, and many other foul things; besides that, boasting, that he should easily cheat the Lords of Holland; which his condemnation was so farr moderated by the Earl of *Waldeck*, that, in consideration of his Friends, the condemned should be beheaded in silence in the dark evening in the prison, called the Gevangoport, and his body given to the Friends to be buried, according where-to on the 13. dito in the evening at 7. a clock by torch-light, at the Fore-gate of the Court in the Examination-Chamber, in the presence of the Officers of Justice he was executed. On the 23. dito was there brought into the Prison-porte or Gate-house the Colonel *Brodde*. And on the 25. dito came into the Hague Colonel *Stecke*, who had been Commander of Deventer, who since the going over of that Citie to the Bishop of Munster was by him kept up and secured, without being able upon his o't repeated instances to understand any of his accusations, and now being escaped out of his detention, he retired into Friesland, from whence under the oversight of a Serjeant, he was conducted to the Hague, for to make his defence about the surrendring of that Citie.

It happened severall times that the designs upon the Southren-Sea mishap'd, as that of Harderwijck and Swart-fluys: after which one was undertaken upon the little City Elburgh, between Harderwijck and Campen, whereto all sorts of preparations were set forward, and a good number of Militia were shipt, as also a part of the Garrison of Naerden, under the chief command of the Colonel *Stockheym* on the 8. of November drew thitherwards; but finding that the design was discovered, and the Enemy well upon his guard in a good defence, they drew

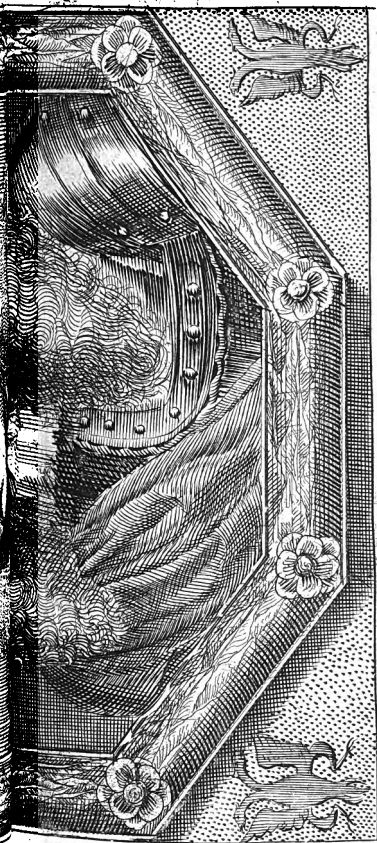
drew off again without undertaking any thing, and were laid in their former Posts.

Heretofore have we prosecuted the Field-march of his Highness unto the last of October; when he was broken up from Breuil to draw forth by Bon towards Lyntz, and there to join with the Imperialists, but on the 2. November he found some opposition in his way by those of Rijnbach, where the Citizens strengthened with some Soldiers and Country-people, set themselves in a way of resistance, and they from within shot two Capitains in the Army dead, so that his Highness commanded 2 Regiments of Dragoons to storm that place, which was done with such success, that they soon carried it, and took it in by storm, whereby, according to the custome of Warr, all were destroy'd who still continued to bear Arms, who were said to have been between two and three hundred; and his Highness left here the Lord *Valckenburgh*, who had led on the attaque, and was therein somewhat wounded, to be Governour, with order to fortifie the same so much as was possible. Also on the 3. dito there were likewise some of the foremost Companies of the Emperours come by Duyts, right over against Cologn very soon in the morning, but the Citizens had made fast the chains, and shot lustily upon the Imperialists, withall ringing the Alarm-bell, whereby Lieutenant Colonel *Schadé*, who stood thereabouts ready with his Troop of Horse in the Service of Collogn, for to convoy the Prince of *Furstenbergh*, towards Westphalia, shot at them, for to second those of Duyts, but shot too short, and most of his Companie fell there, he himself deadly wounded, his Standart gained by them, and the place overmaster'd, which is since with all diligence fortified by the Imperialists, being very well situated for to command the Rhijn before Collogn.

After the overcoming of Rhijnbach, his Highness drew up in the Van, being followed by the Spanish Scout-master General Monsieur *de Louvigny* with the Cavalry, and the Earl *Affentar* with the Spanish Infantry on

the 3. November over the Ar-stream by Lyntz, and join'd between Lyntz and Andernach with a part of the Emperours Leaguer, there being the same day 86. Ships with the Imperialists under the Prince *Pio* and the Earl of *Starrenbergh* landed by Bon, though the greatest body was yet encamped about Coblents, and the conjoined Force of the Allies, after many Officious performances between the Generalls, and holding of Council, drew lower down, setting themselves down on the 4. dito before the Citie Bon, the residence of his Electoral Highness of Collogne, His Highness taking his Quarter below the Citie, towards the side of Collogne, in the *Clayner Graen-ryndorf*, the Earl *Montecuculi* above the Citie in that of Holy Cross, and the Earl *Affentat* in the middle at Kessenig, whereupon those within on the 5. dito set on fire the fair Cloister Dietkirchen and other stately buildings, which they apprehended to be to near, and sought to bring all things into such a posture, whereby they might defend themselves, there being here, besides the hope of relief, a good Fortification, a Magazin of all sorts of necessaries, a Garrison of above 2000. Men, commanded by the French Brigadier *Revillon*, who was held for a vigilant Soldier, under whom on the Bishops behalf there commanded Major General *Laensberge*, to whom the Earl *Montecuculi* at his coming on sent a Trumpeter, desiring that he would sent out the French Garrison and take in the Emperours, but he received for answer, that the Prince Elector his Master commanded him to keep the French Garrison there within for the defence of the Citie, whom he must obey.

So soon as the Leaguer was set down before Bon, notwithstanding the sharp shooting of them from within, they presently begun to open the Trenches, and soon after that to cast up the Batteries, the Earl *Schellaert* having the watch in his Highness Approaches till the 8. dito, at which time they were advanced to within 50. paces of the Citie-wall, and then was that Earl releas'd by his Highnesses Regiment of Guards under the Earl *Konings-*



RAYMUNDUS GRAEF

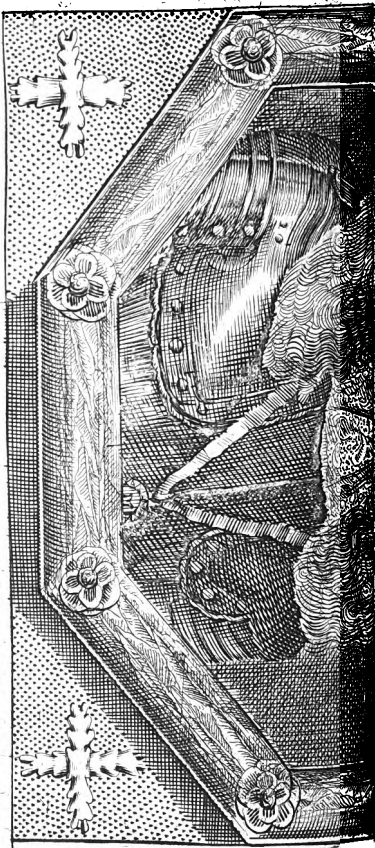
van MONTECUCCOLI
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mark; meanwhile those who were beleaguere'd made a sally on the 7. ditto, but of little importance and to their own loss, yet they continued stedfast in their opposition upon hope to be relieved by *Turenne* and *Luxemburg*, but neither of both did appear: onely the Marshal *d'Humieres* seemed to be willing to undertake somewhat, who on the 1. of this Month passed through *Mastricht*, on the 2. dito was come to *Wylers* and *Eysch*, holding him on both sides the *Geul*, where he was further followed by 2000. Horse from about *Mastricht*, and on the 3. dito he came to *Gulich*, from whence he sent an Express to the Duke of *Chaulnes* to *Collogne*, with report of his being com'd thither, and that he expecting to be reenforced by the Duke of *Luxemburghs* Troops, meant shortly to come upwards, to traverse the design of his Highness, the which Troops he having received under the Earl of *Choiseul*, came with 9 or 10 thousand Horse on the 6. dito to *Berchem*, where the Duke of *Chaulnes* sufficiently understanding that his coming with so small force was to no purpose to set the Citie free, his Highness making his whole Cavallry at that time sitt all night a Horseback, to pass upon him, he onely on the 8. dito sent to the Citie Monsieur *de Silvestre*, with 100. Horsemen and 8. Officers, who giving themselves out for *Lorrainers*, coming to release the Guard, had the hap without any hindrance to get into the Citie, but 150. being upon the same adventure, who intended to follow the former, were discovered, and all kill'd or taken prisoners: and the Marshal *d'Humieres* seeing he could effect nothing there, presently turned off to *Nuytz*, from whence he sent back the Troops he had under him to *Mastricht*, and went in person with the three Squadrons which he had received from below from the Earl of *Choiseul*, towards the *Hollands Conquests*, there to command as General in the place of the Duke of *Luxemburgh*.

Now was the business in right earnest before *Bon*, and on the 8. November the Batteries were ready, from whence they begun first at 6. a clock in the evening with the

the great Canon to play upon the Citie, and the next day to cut the Granados into it, which were since continued with great fury, and meanwhile they made so very much hast in their approachings, that on the 10. dito his Highness was drawn neer to within a few paces, and the Imperialists to close by the Citie-wall, so that the Canon of the Citie lying high, could do little more harm, whereby on the 11. dito they were all over on the side of the Wall, when in the evening a Ravelijn before the Gate of Cologne was stormd and overmattered by his Highness, and pursuantly all was put in posture to make a generall storm upon the next night, to which end the Imperialists had two Mines in a readyness on the dry side; but the beleaguered having got knowledge hereof, and being reduced to a hopelesness of being set free; on the 12. dito in the morning, beat a Parley, accordingly capitulated, that very evening entertained at one Gate the Emperours Companies, and so gave over the Citie by appointment, after that it had been shot upon but four or rather three days, the 9. 10. and 11. of November: in which Belcaguering severall of the Enemy were lost, yet no less of the Confederates, who lost there before the Citie by their furious Attacque between three and four hundred Men, most Hollanders and Spanjards, among whom was the Earl *Koningsmarck*, the young Earl of *Schellart*, Lieut. Col. *Kielmanig*, and other Officers of Name. The 13. ditto in the morning the Garrison drew out with 2. Field-pieces and Baggage, under the conduct of 400. Troopers, lodged that night at Brueil, and were the next day convoyed to Nuyts: immediately after the evacuation the Imperiall Garrison drew in, finding there, besides 80 Metall Pieces, a fair Artillerie, and great quantity of Ammunition, Victualls and all sorts of apparel, and on the 14. dito came in there the Marquis of *Grana*, taking his abode in the Lodging of the Bishop of *Straasburgh*, where he then nobly treated the Prince of *Orange* and the Earl *Montecuculi*; and further diligently took care for what might be fitt for the reparation of the

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GUSMAN FONSECA,
DIE HAAR

GRAEF van MONTFRY
Goevernuer Vande Spaensche Nederlanden ,



Fortifications of the Citie, and forthwith made ready the Bridge there over the Rhijn, with the strengthening of the same on the other side, in such sort, that the Imperialists could have always here a freedom of marching over, for the better securing whereof, the Fortification-works of Siburg, thrown down by the Duke of *Newburgh*, were made up again by the Emperours, where they could always keep a fast footing on that side of the Rhijn, to serve themselves thereby upon all occasions.

His Highness, after the overmastering of Bon, having showed his Army in Battalia, to the Lords the Netherlands Plenipotentiaries at Collogne, broke up the next day and drew downwards, together with some of the Emperours Horse, under General *Sporck*, lodging in the night about Cologne, having that day dispatched a Partie of the Emperours to master the Castle of Breuil, which render'd itself without making any resistance and took in a Garrison of the Emperours, being onely held by 80 French, who presently departed, likewise also an Imperial Party out of Bon, cover'd in two Ships fell at unawares early in the morning on the Electors Grier-bridge of Bon, lying now as an Outlyer provided with Guns before Collogne, which they overmasterd and brought up to Bon, where a part of the Emperours Army was gone over the Bridge, who, as his Highness on this side, marched also on the other side along the Rhijn, whereby the Cities on the Rhijn were alarmed, fearing that they might be fallen upon, but the design being no further than to secure the upper part of the Diocess, those Troops returned back to Bon, and his Highness also drew from the Rhijn down to the Maas, lodging on the 17. dito at Browiler: from whence the next day the Imperialists drew before Lechnich, and the Princes people before Kerpen: those of Lechnich having but a little before gotten in an addition of 200. French, set themselves in defence, but before the Evening a breach being shot in the Walls of the Castle, they gave over upon discretion, as they of Kerpen also to his Highness the next day; and both the Castles being

furnished with Garrisons, they pursued the March to Duuren, of which also possession being taken, the Army spread itself abroad and refreshed for some days in Gullick-land: after which on the last of November the Imperialists drew back again to the Diocess of Collogne, and the Spanish with his Highness to Roermonde upon the Maze, and passed over it.

So soon as his Highness in the first beginning of the expedition was passed over the Maas at Venlo, and the Duke of *Luxembourg* was come again from Nimwegen to Uytrecht, men begun clearly enough to espy the fruit of this March, the French beginning from that hour and so on to make preparation for the leaving of so many places as there after followed, the coming off of *Turenne* and *Luxembourg* being thereby fenced off, and they forced to carry a considerable Army hence out of the Land to above: all unanswerable evidences of the weight of the Designs undertaken; in which lies founded the preservation of the State, and the immortal Glory of the Stadholder, whose Princely Conduct herein shall always live in the esteem of ages, what impediments soever the process of time may come to cast in, or how much soever envy may sharpen her rustie teeth against the same: the which hath moved the Supreme Power to order, that on the customarie Day of Prayer the 6. of December solemn Thanksgiving should be made, with outward Demonstrations of Joy and Thankfulness for so honourable Conquests, and withall that God should be prayed to for his further blessing upon the State and the Person of his Highness.

We have heretofore left the Marshal de *Turenne* in the Newstad on the Haart, from whence he, having spoiled most of the Palatinate, on the 2. November broke up with his Army towards Keyfers-lauter, and so forward to Kreutsnach, where having kept a foul house for eight days, after the committing of many insolencies on the 12. dito he suddenly broke up, leaving behind his train of Artillerie, passing over the Noh along the Hunsruck

to the Bishoprick of Trier, for to proceed further to visit the Imperialists, but upon advertisment of the frame of affairs about Bon, and the encamping of the Duke of Lorrain on the Moesel, departed back again, and for hindring the free open march of the Imperialists along the Rhijn, he took possession of the Muyfentoorn, and possessed it with Soldiers, treating also to come over the Rhijn into Rhijnkow, and so wholly to shut up that passage, but the Countrey-people upon the Fort Ehrenfels, lying right over against the Muyse-toorn (or Mice-tower) hinderd him from so doing, and Turenne observing that this possession could do little hurt to them that passed by, evacuated the Tower again, but in despite of the *Electer of Ments*, he made himself master of Binge, and let his Army ravage through the whole Bishoprick, meanwhile that Army melting away exceedingly, so that he begun to prepare to draw into Winter-quarters, endeavouring to encamp himself along the Moesel, whereto again taking out of Binge those who had possessed it, he on the 22. November dispatched 4. or 5. thousand Men horse and foot, with some Pieces of Canon under the Chevallier *du Plessis-Praslin* to Berncastle on the Moesel, that, by being Master of that, he might there Quarter and secure himself: but those Men taking notice that the Garrison there was strengthened with 1000. Men, durst not attempt it, but gave the Marshal advertissement thereof, who now lay with his Troops dispersed in the Dukedom of Zimmeren, of which he sent a part to Trier, and marched with the rest to Lorrain, whereunto the Earl of *Vignory*, Governour of Trier had secured him his passage, by the possessing of Zaarbruck with French Garrison, where this Marshal coming, quarter'd his Soldiers all along the Zear, and himself in the beginning of December went to Paris, having with his whole Army which he brought out of Westphalia, and so many times strengthened by new Succours, effected nothing the whole summer; but that he ruined a brave part of Land in Germany, and committed

many insolencies and outrages, there being in that expedition above 10000. of his Men melted away.

Woerden, the last of the Cities which the French had taken in possession, though not the least testimony of their illimited tyranny, should now have the good hap to be the first that should be set free by their own forsaking it: for that Citie being not to be kept without a heavy Garrison, their further marching into the Land being now stopt, it was not of the considerablest importance for the Enemy, who had in this constitution of affairs occasion enough to use that people elsewhere, and so in the end of October they made præparation to draw out of it, by packing up their Baggage, Spoil and Ammunition, withall ruining in part the Fortification, and caused some Bulwercks, Gates, and the Castle to be undermined, and to let them at their departure be blown up; further threatning them that they would plunder the Citie and set it on fire, meanwhile letting them know, that with a notable sum of Money this roving and setting on fire might be bought off, which Money for buying of the firing was at last agreed to be 16000. Guilders, the half in hand, and the other half to be paid within a certain time; whereupon they went forth with destroying the Outworks, and casting down the Breast-works, and with plucking out the Palisado's and Storm-pales, which yet the Citizens bought for 1000. Guilders; and on the 4. October the French carryed out 12. Pieces of Ordinance, with their Magazin and Baggage, under a good conduct to Uytrecht: of which the State having cognizance, the Earl of *Waldeck* commanded Major-General *Fariaux* with 3. or 4. Regiments from thereabouts to draw into *Woerden*, whereto they came on the 5. dito, the Lieutenant Col. *Boreel* being sent out before upon recognition, who on the 6. dito had an advantageous Skirmish with the French, in the Fort on the bank towards the *Wiericken*, where 25. of the Enemy and none of ours were left dead: the next day at 9. a clock in the morning the Garrison was wholly drawn into Uytrecht, without

without committing any irregularities through the good order of the Governour *Maquelin*, but they took with them as Hostagers for the 8000. Guilders which were yet to be paid for excuting the firing, the Brewer *Cornelius Jansz. Lambertson*, the Brewer *Daniel Buyck*, *Henry Giesfen* Wine-feller, Doctor *Boogh*, *Nicolas Swager*, *Aert Claesz. Valck*, *Gilbert Griffioen*, *Nicolas Feck*, *Swartendijck*, *Nicolas Bersingen*, *Pons Lambertsz. van Seyst*, and the Advocate *Blyeel*: Wherewith that very evening they came within Uytrecht, having withall quitted their possession of the House at Harmelen.

So soon as advertisement of the Frenches out-marching was come to the Lord *Fariaux*, he with the Colonells *Thouars* and *Lorrain*, and the Companies they had with them drew into Woerden, and having enform'd himself of the present state thereof, found the Fortifications less damaged then was thought, and the Mine of a Bolwerk, before its going on, fortunately discovered: of all which report being made to the State; and a narrower inspection taken by Commissioners, order was given to repair all again, and accordingly that Citie was brought into a good posture of defence; for the greater securitie whereof 300. Men were presently posted in the House at Harmelen, the same being also forsaken by the French.

Harderwijck, a Looking-glass of the Enemies furie, stood now also in a readyness to be freed from their further rage: a full third part of the Citie being burnt, the whole was left naked of defence, and two Gates blown up with Gunpowder, so that it remained no otherwise than as an open Village, and yet they demanded 12000. Guilders of the Citizens as an exaction to save them from burning of that pittiful remainder; but most of the inhabitants, and especially the ablest being got out of the Citie, they could procure no assent, nor get any sufficient Hostagers, but seeing they durst not trust themselves any longer in this open place, on the 4. November they departed to Aernhem, leaving yet 30. Men on the House the Old-Allert, to gather in the remaining tax and the Money

Money demanded for sparing them from burning ; of which ours having gotten knowledge, 150 Men were on the 7. dito gotten by water into that place, who attacked and overmastered the foresaid House, 12. of the Enemy falling dead, whereupon ours returned back, and the Citie remained wholly freed from the French ; into which afterwards was brought a Garrison of the States, and preparation made for repairing the Fortification, but in consideration that this place was not of so great consequence for the bestowing so great Charges as the defence thereof might advantage us, it was resolved to quit the same again ; whereupon the industry of the Citizens fenced it round about with Palitado's, and cast up a breastwork to save it from the roving Parties : and to prevent the coming back again of the French, they sent the arrears of their former taxation to Aernhem.

Bommel, after the suffering of manifold mischiefs, saw also the hour of it's deliverance appear ; in the beginning of November they begun there to make ready to depart ; they were fourteen days long a doing with ruining the Fortifications, where they also constrained the Citizens to help ; they caused three gates to be blown up ; all the Canon, Artillerie, Ammunition, Victualls and Baggage were carryed up by water ; but one Ship with the choicest Guns was by the Shipmaster bored in the ground, he saving himself upon an Outlyer of the State : there were also some of the Earl of *Horns* people sent out of *Gorcum* (where he did command) into the Ward (or Libertie) of *Bommel*, and his Excellencie himself with some more Companies followed the former, that, so soon as the French were drawn out, he might take the Citie again in possession, or if 't were possible give them some hindrance ; the inhabitants were agreed for 36000. Guilders to prevent their burning, the half whereof the French having received, took some Hostagers with them for the rest, and on the 14. November after that the Mass was celebrated in the morning, marched out at noon, and the Earl of *Horn's* being come again into

into the Citie at 3. a clock afternoon, having taken inspection of all, found nothing nigh so great a desolation as was expected, three of the principallest Mines, in one of which a match was found yet burning, were not gone on: of which report being made to the State, and further information given by Committees, order was presently given to make up again the Fortifications, and to bring the Citie into it's full state of defence.

Crèveceur, in itself a considerable Fort, yet by the French leaving of Bommel not well to be defended, must therefore be forsaken also; but that being onely a Fortres without many inhabitants, always of very small consideration therefore could they there make no bargain for avoiding their firing; and sith the Garrison was not strong enoug to flight that wholly, they onely threw the Breastwork into the moat, and on the 6. November sent to the Bosch, to tell them, in case they would preserve the Church and the Commandours House, they must presently send 3000. Pistols, but in stead of that, the Governour *Kilpatrick* sent 5. Men out of every Company with Scops and Spades to Empel to post themselvs there, and to hinder the French in their marching out, upon which those of *Crèveceur* on the 8. dito made an out-fall, meaning to fall upon them, but seeing they lay already entrenched, and had Guns by them, the French were so entertain'd, that at least 60. fell dead there, yet the French had the good luck to overmaster the Outlyer of Capt. *Haren*, which they lay there fast, and after ward they cut through a bank, whereby they should not be any more hindered by them at Empel: so that they departed again to the Bosch, and the French sent up most of their Baggage by Ship, on the 12. ditto kindling fire in the Houses, which went mostly out of itself, and drew to the Graef, but while yet under way they burnd' the Church of Empel.

Uytrecht, the Stage of the Frenchmens mischievous doings, stood now also in hope to be freed from the French, in case there were so much appearance, as to be

cleansed from all the French : That Citie by the overcoming of Naarden and the leaving of Woerden, having no other Bolwerks, but the strength of those who Possessed it, and could not be defended without a great Garrison, the which was more needed otherwere : there was something indeed propounded of a Neutrality for that Province, but without the least show of success here, so that it was resolved, absolutely to quit it ; to which end Colonel *Phyfer* on the 3. of November drew upwards with 3 Companies of Switzers, and on the day following came in again 4 Companies of *de Sales*, as also the Convoy of the Baggage out of Woerden : On the 6. dito drew out the Battalion of *Compte de Seau*, and the next day in the evening there came in the whole Garrison of Woerden, with those who had possessed the House at Harmelen : On the 8. dito there drew out two Battalions of *la Reyne*, and the 10. and 11. dito the Regiments of *Piedmont*, *Normandie* and *Auvergne*, but on the other hand there came in from Amersfort 600 Horse, and the whole Garrison made themselves ready to depart ; the Duke of *Luxemburg* being also on the 11. dito gone upwards to form an Army between Rhijnberg, Orsoy and Nuyts ; but there came in his place the Marshall *d'Humières* to command the Militia as Generall in the Conquered Places, who having sent his Companies back from the Rhijn to Mastricht, came onely with a Convoy on the 11. of November to Nimwegen, and having conferred with the Duke of *Luxemburgh* on the 12. dito at Aarnhem, arrived on the 13. dito within Uytrecht, being met and conducted by the Intendant *Robert*.

Although by these and other preparations it appeared sufficiently to those of Uytrecht what was the intention of the French, yet afterwad it seemed very strange, that the Governour *Stoupa* did on the 11. November make known to some of those in Government, that because there were so many evil-minded people, who corresponded with the Hollanders to the detriment of the French, he had received order from the King to depart,

and to plunder and burn the Citie; but that he would go speak with the Intendant, if 't were possible, to prevent the same; an evidence clear enough, that this was but a threatning, to knock a good Summe of Money out of their purses, the demand of the Intendant being 200000. Rijxdallers, the half in hand, and the rest within a certain time; thereupon they most amply laid open the inability of the Commonaltie, want of Money and Credit, the desolate State, and impossibilitie of bearing so heavy a burthen; yet all this could not help, there must be Money, or the Kings Order be executed, and that without the neglect of any time: whereupon those of the Government of the Citie did the next day cause the following Notification to be published:

Seeing the Lord Intendant doth at present, beside the former full tax, yet further demand of the Citie of Uytrecht alone, for the buying off the burning of the said Citie, five hundred thousand Guilders, therefore is it found good, that without delay knowledge thereof should be hereby given to all and every one of the Neighbourhoods of this Citie, to the end that they before ten a clock forenoon to morrow should bring in their considerations in writing into the Secretarie-Office of the Policie, whether we shall endeavour to make accord with the Lord Intendant about the said Summe of Money: And in case they answer, yea, then to give up an account how much every neighbourhood shall be able to bring up, by way of Loan, and on condition of all possible securitie for Restitution, and meanwhile also for satisfying the due interest; and if any man for his particular find it a grievance to him to make it known to the Neighbours, he may address himself to the Secretary-Offece of this Citie, without any manner of fault therein, for that the case admits of no delay. Don the 12. November. 1673.

By the order of the Lords the Burgermasters
and Common Council.

J. NIEUSTADT.

Whereupon the remonstrances of their inability were again renewed, with instances and Requests for moderation, representation of the dreadfulness of such

an execution , and difficultie in carrying it on ; whereto the Intendant answered, that he could do that easily, and could plunder the whole Citie with 25. Men, the Garrison standing wholly in their Arms : that his demand was moderate enough, and if he had not already made the same, he should ask of them, as much more; but that now he would hold his word, and for the easing of the Commonalty under their inability to pay, he would take off 50000. Gilders, but without the least further alteration, or delay : whereto he was answered by those in Government, that although they saw no possibilitie of getting together such a summe, yet taking notice of the necessitie thereof, they would use all their endeavour to give satisfaction, which was, for so farr, taken to be agreed, and yet meanwhile were many fruitless instances made to the Governour and Intendant for further moderation.

Interim all were busied with packing up : the incredible abundance of Baggage of the Prince of *Condé*, Duke of *Luxemburg*, Monsieur *Stoupa* and the Intendant were carried by water upwards, with at least 300 Flatbottom'd-boats all along the Rhijn and then further, therebeing among that of the Intendants much of the most costly movables of those that were Fled out of town, a great many of which also were bought by a Jew of Frankford who came to Uytrecht expreisly for that end, and the rest was permitted to be ransomed by the owners for a fourth part of their worth ; without the Tol-steegs-gate lay the whole Kolck (or Water-pool) full of Ships, which were loaden with Canon, Artillerie, Ammunition and Victualls, the Magazins being emptied as clean, as if they had been swept with a beesom ; and on the 12. dito there came in above 900. Waggon, to carry away the Baggage of Victualls and Provender : there was no where found Waggon or Passage-boat which was not prest ; of five Ships that the Countess of *Solms* had order'd to come there for the Transport of her Houshold and Goods to Holland, She must spare three, and keep herself onely with two ; during 14. days long they were constantly carrying out their

to the Grave; but the *Prince of Orange*, on information; that they had a Designe to attacque the Bosch or Breda, immediatly marched to Raemsdonck, where he found a considerable Army, expecting for their farther strength 5 or 6000 Spanish Auxiliaries; and he kept such an eye on all the motions of the French, that they dared not undertake any thing at all; and he departed not thence, before the Alarme of the approach of the Enemies Fleet, called him back for the greater service of the Land.

20. July. Once more, it being the third time wee made an attacque against Swartsluyce; but it miscarried, as before; of which wee can give noe more particular account than what was published by the authority of Prince Maurice, which wee have here subjoyned.

A Relation of what passed before *Swartsluyce*, on the 20. July S. N. 1674.

ON the advice and informations which were given by severall hands: Prince Maurice of Nassauw, with approbation of severall Chief-Officers, resolved on a Designe against *Swartsluyce*, which, by the assistance of God might have well succeeded; but by reason that all our Troops, both by Water and Land, must meet, and joyn at Blockziel, which could not be done secretly, the Enemy by the great number of Ships, which were required to such an affair and the treachery of some, was warned; so that they at *Swartsluyce*, at 12. of the clock in the night sett fires on their Towers; whereupon those of *Hasselt* did the like, and so forward as far as *Swol*, and *Campen*. Our Troops came at their appointed places at the sett time; the very dawning of the day, according to their instructions: Vix:

The Commandour Grim on the *Hassels Bank*, at the Cloister-zijl, where he had order to entrench himselfe, which he did accordingly, to hinder and stop any succour coming from *Hasselt*, and to assure his Grace Prince Maurice, of his arrivall there, he sett one House on fire.

Major Maurick was commanded to fall upon the great Stone House, standing before *Swartsluyce* nere the *Hassels Gate*, and so to endeavour the taking of the said Gate.

The Colonel Ammema had his Post hard by the Lune-kills; before the Water-Gate on the Way to Meppel, and had orders to storme that with Storming-Bridges, because there was a broad and deep Mole there.

His Princely Grace, and the Lord Lieutenant Generall d'Ailua lay before the Vollenhoffs-Gate, to fall upon it; at the same time all our Cavalry and Dragoonders, under command of the Marquis de Monpouillan, Commissary Generall, and the Lord Collonell Harer stood before Steenwijck, with two Canons with them, to prevent any mischief that might befall us that way, having had severall Skerishes with the Enemy's Horse on the heath.

My Lord Lobs, Admirall of the Souther-Sea, was in Person with his Falks and Outleggers, who brought up two Batteryes on great Flatt-boats, close under the Canon of the Scons, whereupon the Enemy played furiously upon them; who were not behind hand with them.

Having now ordered and recognized all things they found them and the Fort itselfe far otherwise than the Scouts had informed them in stead of one, 3 rows of Pallissadoes very large; and staying for their Petars, Axes, and Scaling-Ladders which they were feig to fetch from the Wagons that stood a great way off, lost much time.

In the mean time wee saw a farre off about 4 or 5 in the morning, that the Enemy very furiously assaulted the Post of the Commandour Grim, whom he three times most couragiously beat off in the interim the Enemy gott two Canons carrying 12 pound iron and 4 Field-pieces, and therewith shott against his new cast Works, which he neverthelesse very manfully defended, at last the Enemy gott one Morter-piece, and therewith threw great Granadoes into his Works, whereby his men were brought into great disorder because they must needs give way to avoid the blow of the Granadoe: and the Enemy thereupon, with 2 or 3000 Men, and a multitude of Hand-granadoes fell in with all their might upon them: our men seeing themselves overpowered, were forced to flee, but the Colonel and all the Officers kept their ground, and are either killed, or too prisoners.

This action being seen at the Post of his Princely Grace, and the Lord Lieutenant Generall Ailua, and that thereby Swartsluyce was sufficiently relieved, discovering also the Regiment of Chamilly with their white colours, who were come to relieve it; Order was present given to Collonell Ammema, and Major Maurick, to retreat, in good order, and embarque themselves again; severall of the Regi-

ment of Collonell Grim went a board with them, and many others through byways crosse the Country come daily hither unto us.

It is remarkable, that one day before this expedition was beganne, severall thousand Frenchmen were come to Campen and Swoll, as also one Regiment of Peyeren, and one of the Duke of Hanover; whereof his Grace had not any the least notice given, because was forced to goe some times by water, and some times by land to Blockziel, and back again, so that the Spyes could not follow him; else he would not have adventured on such a perilous enterprise: for the ordinary Guarrison of Swoll and Hasselt were not considerable: and had he not retreated timely wee lay fair for the Enemy to have fell upon all our Posts, and they lying far distant from one another, to have totally ruined us; the which they might so much the easier have done, if, as was resolved, wee had assaulted the Towne from all quarters at once, but seeing so strong a force came so unexpectedly to their relief, and that so early in the morning, between 4 and 5 of the clock, wee durst not make a generall attaque upon it: and therefore his Princely Grace sent written orders to Collonell Grim, that he should labour to retreat as well as he could; but the Letter-carrier going all the way through watery places, and being forced to swimme through 3 or 4 Channels, came to late with his orders, after the Enemy had overpowered the Collonel: and the receipt of 4 severall Letters, and returne of the Spyes, who, as was said, could not come sooner, assuring us of a very considerable Succour, which was come to relief of the Enemy, was a farther occasion of the said retreat. Those Regiments which so furiously assaulted Collonell Grim, were 3 French Regiments, Viz: Chamilly, Count de Seaus, and the Regiment of Bourgondye, and severall Esquadrons of Horse; The Beyers and Hanovers Regiment were on their march, intending by the way of Meppel, to fall upon Collonell Ammemma and Major Maurick behind. And from the Swartzsluice they destined to fall upon his Princely Grace, and Lieutenant Generall Ailua, to which end wee saw them lett down their Draw-bridge for the Souldiers to passe over, but they did it prudently and cautiously, letting down all the Draw-bridges behind them to secure their retreat; nevertheless the Enemy followed with some Troops of Horse, but our Men facing about to meet them, they fled. Most of our Troops came that Evening into Blockziel safe: so that God Almighty hath graciously delivered us from greater danger.

The exact account of all our Officers and Souldiers, that are
 either,

either, took or killed, wee have not yet, but is expected by his Graces Trumpetter, whom he had sent, to that purpose.

Collonell Grim, and his Lieutenant Collonell, and severall other Captains are took prisoners; Captain Asquin and severall Lieutenants are dead; and of our Souldiers 'tis reported, there are about 150 killed and took prisoners.

The Contry-people report, that the Enemy, besides their wounded, have above 600 dead, which is credible, because the fight lasted some hours, and the Enemy came in a close body upon us. The particulars of all wee shall soon have.

What is above, is the very truth of what passed. *Actum Block-ziel, the 21. July S. N. 1673.*

Was signed,

MAURICE P. de NASSAU.

25. July. The Sentence passed on the 18. November 1672. against *Jean Barton de Mombas*, formerly Commissary Generall of the Cavalry of this Land, was now executed in the Hague, for his leaving of the Betuw, and fleeing from his Post; and was declared to have committed *Crimen læsæ Majestatis*, and so condemned (if ever he should be caught) to be punished with the Halter to death: and that, in the mean time, his Effigies should be hanged on a Gallows, and his Goods confiscated; which Image, haveing hung about an hour, was throwne with stones, and beat into powder by the Boys: but *Mombas*, and his Kinsman *de Groot*, kept themselvs for the most part at Cologne.

In England some differences beganne to break out, in poinct of Religion, by occasion of an Act of Parliament, whereby it was declared that every one, who should refuse to conforme to the Church of England, and take the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy, should forfeit all the Chardges and Employ they were in, whether Military or Politick; in conformity whereto, severall Great-ones, and Officers of the Kings House, also the Duke of *Monmouth*, and others had communicated in April and May, but severall refuseing so to doe, were at last, forced to resigne their places.

My Lord *Clifford*, High-Threſaurer of England, reſigned his place to the King on the 29. July; which was conferred on Sr. *Osborne*, Baronett; the *Earl of Norwich*, High-Marſhall of England followed him, whoſe Places were committed to the *Marquis of Worcheſter*, *Earls of Bedford*, *Suffolck*, *Peterborough*, *Carlisle*, and *Allbury*, as Commiſſioners: the Admirallſhip and dependants thereon, were alſo committed to Commiſſioners.

It was on the 14. June that the laſt Sea-battail happened; and, at that time ſome Land-militia was gathered, in order to Land ſome where as ſoon, as they ſhould have beaten our Fleet, but they now firſt beganne to engage in earneſt, on that deſigne: They raiſed Men from all parts, their Troops being to make out above 24000 Men; the Rendezvous was Blackheath, whether the King went dayly to ſee his Men exerciſe: The *Earl of Schomberg* came from France, to command theſe Troops in Chief. To be ſure theſe men were ready, and the Fleet had time enough to be ready to; to which the arrivall of 30 or 40 Sail of Merchant men, juſt before their going out, helped, not a little, whoſe Seamen were all divided amongſt the Men of Warre, and 4000 Land-Souldiers beſides; and for the transporting of the reſt there were ſmall Veſſels enough, and a long time before a generall Embargo had been on all Ships untill the Fleet putt out to Sea.

The Fleet of this State beeing ſoon repaired again, after the former engagement, on the 4. of July putt over for the River of London, and having cruiced there for ſome days, without diſcovering any Enemy, they returned again to Schonevelt on the 10. The Enemys Fleet alſo, after 6 weeks preparation, being now ready to putt to Sea; His *Majeſty*, and the *Duke of Yorck*, on the 25. July went from London to the Fleet, that by His preſence he might the more encourage both Officers, and Souldiers to a diſcharge of their Dutyes, and thereupon on the 26. and 27. the Fleet ſett ſail, being 150 Sail ſtrong, and ſteered their courſe towards the Zealand Coaſt; and moſt of the

Land-

Land-militia was also imbarcqued to follow the Fleet, but, not knowing what the Event might be, they were again landed at Yarmouth, and thereabouts on the Seafide they remained and pitched their tents.

Primo August. The Enemyes Fleet shewed themselves within sight of us, who also putt our selves in posture to receive the Enemy; the Councill of Warre mett on board Admirall *de Ruyters* Ship, and the Fleet was divided into 3 Esquadrons, the Enemy lying above us at Ancker; on the 2. in the morning, wee weighed Ancker, and sailed towards the Enemy, to gett the wind of them, first as far, as the Light of Oostende, at which time the Wind began to blow something more favourabler, so that wee sett sail directly upon the Enemy, but to noe purpose; in the mean time, two of their Catches laden with Victualls and Ammunition fell into the hands of our Fleet. The same Evening the Enemy shewed themselves before the Brill, which being very meanly stored with men, they might perhaps have took, if God had not miraculously prevented it, for there arose such a Mist, that one could scaerce see 3 Ships length; whereby the greatest part of that Fleet were driven with the S. W. Wind, beyond the River, so that they were seen that Evening before Scheveling and the Hey; the next day being the 5. (the same day that the Spanish, Muscovy, and Westindia Ships sailed with a good Wind out of Texel) they were seen before Santvoort, and Wijck op Sea, sailing along the Shoar, northwards, as far as the hight of Texel, and Vlie, and farther; alarming all the Country along the Coast with their continuall shooting out of their small Vessels, though they did noe great mischief. All the Country people, and Townsmen thereabouts, being on the Shoar.

Advyce hereof being brought to his *Hightnesse*, He on the 3. at Noon marched from the Army at Raamsdonck, with some Horse and his owne Lijf-guard, and the next day at 4. of the clock in the morning arrived in the Hague, where, haveing given what order was needfull, departed

on the 5. with two Regiments of Horse, by the Sea-side to the Helder, and Texel : as also arrived in Walcheren the Field-Marshal *Wyrts*, with severall Ships full of Soldiers, with whom he took what care was needfull to sett affairs in a fitt posture, so that they were soon out of any fear of the Enemy ; Whereupon Orders were sent from the State to *de Ruyter*, to goe follow the Enemy, and bid Battail to him.

7. August. The Fleet sett sail from Schoonevelt, and on the 8 arrived before Schevelinge; and, as far as the hight of Santvoort, where by strong and contrary winds they were detained some days; and recieved there from the Lords Deputyes confirmation of the former orders, to hazard an Engagement with them : Whereupon the State, being in daily expectation of a Battail, ordered sett times for publick Prayers to be made to that end : and on the 12. his *Highnesse* in Person went to the Fleet, and caused the great Councill of Warre to meet in his presence, where, by his encouradgeing of them, he inspired even a new heart and life into them; whence he parted with a thundering Volley of great Schott, and a lowder ringing noice of the applause of the Seamen. The next day early the Fleet sett sail, being informed, that the Enemy lay spread as far as from Texel to Ameland; but by reason of the continuall Storms and contrary Wind, our Fleet could not advance farther than the hight of Petten. But the weather at last growing more temperate, they came on the 19. before the Helder: and the Enemy seeing that our Fleet was sailed beyond the Haacks, brought all their Ships together.

On the 20. The Lands Fleet haveing lain Westward from the Kijckduyn, sett sail again Northwards, and the Enemys Fleet came on Southerly between us, and the Land, but remained a good way above us, loosing the advantadge of the Leuward, and the opportunity of giving us Battail: In the mean time, since our Fleet left Schoonevelt, severall Advice-Boats and Catches laden with Provisions for the English Fleet, fell into our hands,

amongst others, one with very costly apparrell, and other refreshments for the *Earle of Offery*.

21. The States Fleet, at the dawning of the day, came sailing from the Southward between the Enemy, and the Helder, very close to the Shoar, that they might gain the Leuward of the Enemy: and, as the Enemy lay divided in 3 Esquadrons, our Fleet being a like divided made to the Enemy; each of our Esquadrons engaging with one of the Enemy. The Lord *Trump*, with Admirall *Sprag*, bareing the blew Flagge; *Banckaert* with the French Admirall *d'Estré*, bareing the white Flagge: the Lord Admirall *de Ruyter* with the red Flagge, commanded by Prince *Rupert*. The Battail beganne at 7 in the morning, and it was so furious between *Trump* and the blew Flagge, as ever any was heard off; both the Admiralls of those two Esquadrons being engaged full 3 hours and a halfe, one against another; Admirall *Banckaert* in the mean while was in action with the French Esquadron, who, at first made, as if they would have fought very furiously, but, haveing fired one Fireship to no effect, being designed against the Admirall, they beganne, (being sepe- rated from the body of the Fleet) to retreat; and makeing what sail they could, they fled with their whole Esquadron. The Lord *de Ruyter* with Prince *Rupert*, and their Esquadrons haveing been for some time engaged together; the Prince tackt about, *de Ruyter* and *Banckaert*, also tackt about towards *Trump*; and so came to a new engagement, fiercer than before; the French still remaining above Wind, untill Sonne sett, at which time their Fleet unanimously retreated, whereof the following Letter.

THe first that engaged was the Esquadron of Lieutenant Adm: *Trump*, and of them first of all Vice Admirall *Swears*, and the Rere Admirall against *Kempthorn*, and *Offery*; and then the Lord *Trump* against *Sr. Edward Spragge*; and each other against his Party: *Swears* followed *Kempthorn* so close, that he was at last forced to give way, which made most of the Esquadron to fall back, being closely followed by ours; but *Trump* and *Spragge* lay
above

above 3 full hours engaged fiercely one against the other, without so much, as touching a Sail; but, about 12 of the Clock, Spragge retreated before the Wind, so that the English thought he might be either killed, or that he had received some great hurt; so that the Earl of Ossery went on board, to see how affaires stood; who found his Ship miserably shattered, the main Mast, and Miffen Mast falling immediately after both over board; so that Spragge was forced to shift himselfe on board the *St. George*, defending with all possible industry his former Ship the *Royall Prince*, which was in great danger of being took. *Kempthorne* with his division tacked about also, to their assistance; so the Ship was now so environed, that there was no possibility of mastering her by Fireships: but the Enemyes Ships were much disabled; the *St. George* so far, that Admirall Spragge quitted her againe, and went on board the *Royall Charles*; but, being in the Boat, a bullet came through the *St. George*, and sunk the Boat unto the ground; in which, besides severall other Officers, Admirall Spragge himselfe was drowned, a losse truly to be bewailed, he having, now as well as many times formerly shewn himselfe a brave Souldier. Trump neglected not with his Ships to follow the Enemy close, there being great probability, of ruining the whole Esquadron; but, it being secunded in the afternoon by the *Red Flagge*, they gott an opportunity of towing away the tottered Ship of Spragge, and so, in the Evening retired together; most of the Ships under that Esquadron being so mawled, that they were unfit for farther service. Trump had also transported himselfe on board the Ship the *Comet*, and his Ship the *Guolden Lyon*, as also that of Captain *Yonge* were sent up to the *Texel*, as being disabled. The rest of the Ships are in good posture, and in the whole *Amsterdam* Esquadron were found but 71 dead, and 120 wounded. Admirall Trump having shewd himselfe to be a Man of incomparable courage and conduct, who shall always live in the memory of this Nation, as a principall means of the restauration of our decayed State.

To which wee shall add as a farther account of what passed, the authentick Testimonies of the honourable, the Lord Admirall *de Ruyter* to the *High and Mighty States*, and of the Lord Trump, to the honourable *Great and Mighty Lords*.

High and Mighty Lords,

IN my last of the 22. current I advised your Highnesses, that wee were within sight of the Enemy, who lay to the Leeward of us: Wee sailed that Evening nere one another, Southeast, and, when wee judged wee were nere enough to the Dutch Coast, in the night wee tacked about W. N. W. and the Wind turning Easterly yester lay morning, at break of day, wee found wee were within sight of the Dutch Coast, and to the Leeward of the Enemy; whereupon I gave the Signe to ranguer our selus in order, and attacque the Enemy, who also with little sail waited for us, so that, about half an hour past seven, wee came to an Engagement: I against Prince Rupert; my Lord Banckaert against Count d'Estré; and my Lord Trump against Sir Edward Spragge; and so fought backwards, and forwards through one anothers Esquadrons, some the one, and some times the other getting the Wind. The Enemy thought to doe great execution with their Fireships, whereof they had 28, and lost about 8 or 10 of them, amongst which some wee without Sloops took from them, or at least forced them to sett them on fire, wee have also lost 4 or 5. A Commandour of an English Fireship, whom I have here prisoner on board, reported, that the Enemy 5 or 6 days agoe took one of our Eastindia Ships, which was seperated from the rest of our Return-Ships. The fight lasted untill Even past Sun sett, at which time the Enemy retired to their owne Coast, and left us, being much disabled in their tackle, and Sir Edward Spraghamastlesse, who was towed away by severall other Frigatts. One great Ship of theirs, wee know is sunck, on the contrary wee have not lost one Man of Warre: but of our Officers, the Lord Vice-Admirall de Liefde; the Lord Vice-Admirall Swears; my Sonne in law, Captain Van Gelder; and Captain Swerius, have lost their lives gloriously; and others wounded: as my Secretary Andringal in his leg, which makes it the more troublesome to him, to write. I hope to write your Highnesses more particularly hereafter. Wee thanke the Almighty God that hath been pleased to give us the opportunity of keeping the Sea, and securing our Sea portes free and open for the expected Ships. Wherewith concludeing, wee remaine in hast, and with all respect,

High and Mighty Lords, &c.

Was signed

Michiel Adr: de Ruyter.

Atum on board the 7. Provinces, sailing within sight of Texel, the 22. Aug. 1673. at 8 in the morning.

Honourable and Mighty Lords,

After that the Royall Fleets of England and France on the 20. instant in the Even, had the Wind of us; on the 21. at break of day, wee found wee were to the Lenward of them, the Wiind being E. S. E. a fresh gale, and good weather, our Fleet about a League from Petten, wee sailed Northerly, at 8 of the clock, the Enemy turned Southerly, and wee with them; their Fleet being 150 Sail strong, great and small Ships. The Lord Admirall Banckaert with his Esquadron had the Vantguard against the French, or the Esquadron of the White Flagge: the Lord Admirall de Ruyter, the main battle against Prince Rupert; and wee the Rereguard against Sir Edward Spragh, the Blew Flagge. The Sunne being about S. E. our foremost Ships beganne to reach one another, and so by degrees the whole Fleet, setting our course W. and S. W. and meeting with Admirall Spragge, wee kept firing so long till his main Mast and Miffen Mast were shot downe, and then wee intended to have boarded him, or sent a Fireship to destroy him; but, found such resistance from his Seconds, and other Ships of the same Esquadron, that wee were quite disabled in our Sailes &c. so that I resolved to goe on board the Comet, where wee hung up the Admiralls Flagge, about 2 of the clock in the afternoon: in the mean time the Enemy had gott the Wind of us, yet wee were not neglectfull in our best endeavours, so that there are scarce 5 Ships in that Esquadron, but they are so handled, that they will hardly ever forgett this day; and wee continued fighting with that Esquadron till in the Evening, and then wee putt them to the flight. And Vice-Admirall Swears being dead, I intended to morrow morning to goe on board his Ship. What passed in the Esquadrons of my Lord Admirall de Ruyter, and Banckaert, referre you to their Letters, and so after the presenting of my humble Service; I remaine

Honourable Mighty Lords,

Your Honours Officious, and humble

C. TRUMP.

Actum on board the Comet, sailing with a S. W. Wind, the Texel lying S. E. from us, 10. Aug. 1673. at 10 of the clock at night.

The States in acknowledgment of this blessing, ordained the next Fast-day, to be converted in a Day of thanksgiving, for the Victory so miraculously given to us.

In

In the latter end of July : five of the Magistrates, went from Utrecht towards Holland, who were detained at Ouwater, and were forced to remain there in arrest 'till notice thereof was given unto his *Highnesse*, but they were soon released : at the same time the Dean, and severall Canons of St. Peter went to the Land of Buuren, to farme the Tythes there and thereabouts, for ready mony ; after the effecting whereof travelling homewards with their mony were sett upon by a Company of Hollanders, and carryed prisoners to Gorkum, where they were forced to leave their booty. The Major and severall Captains travelling from Tiel to Utrecht with a good summe of Mony, under a Convoy of 24 Souldiers, were sett upon by 30 Men that lay in Ambush nere Heuklum ; the Major, 2 Captains, and 3 other were killed, and the rest with the Booty were carryed Prisoners into Gorkum ; Whereupon those of Gorkum enticed with such Prises, sent out again 28 Men, who hid themselvs in ambushment nere Wayenoven, waiting for the prey which they soon found, for Marquis *de Cauviffon* with his Baggage going to Bommel, with a Convoy of 30 Men, were fell upon by them ; who with 15 of his Men soon yeilded themselvs Prisoners, and with all their Baggage, and 18 Horse were carryed into Gorkum by the one halfe of the Hollanders, the other French escaped, and the rest of the Hollanders, greedy of getting more Prey advanced nere the City, where they found severall Swords, and Rapiers, which those that fled, had left on the rode ; but the Commandour being informed hereof, sent out 500 Men to retake the lost Booty, but they came to late ; yet lighted on the remaining Hollanders, who retreated to Hemert, and putt themselvs in posture of defence in the Church yard, the Wall serving them for a Brestwork ; where they defended themselvs a long time, and beat of the French twice, but at last were forced to yeeld, haveing killed 100 of the Enemyes men.

In the beginning of August. the *Bishop of Munster* came in person to Swoll, to keep his residence there for a certain

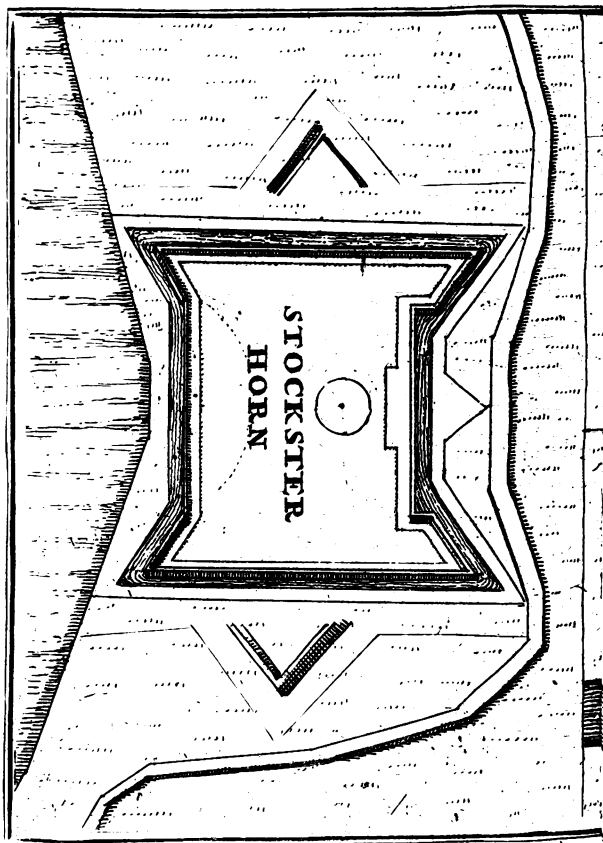
rain time, and went immediatly and viewed Hasselt and Swartsluyce, where they were buyfy about their Fortifications; and about the Platt-boats with Guns on them, which wee in the last engagement had sunck, because wee could not carry them away with us, which the Shippers for 100 Rijxd: drew out of the water againe, and the Guns were carryed to Hasselt and Swartsluyce. The Bishop went often to vieww his Troops, that were gathered between Hasselt and Swartsluyce; on the 3. of August, severall Dragoons of the Commandour *Brandt*, rode out of the Frieland Posts, as far as nere Steenwijck, where they fell upon the Enemyes Watch, consisting of 18 Horse, whom, after a short skermish they took prisoners, and carryed them to the Herevean; on the 5. seven other Troopers with their full Armes were brought thither also by another Party.

On the 17. In the night, severall hundred of the Enemyes Troopers (by gueffe 1000.) marching from Westphalia to the generall Rendevous-place, came to the Bourtange, and had gotten the Gate of the Outworks open; but, being discovered by the Watch on the Walls, they retreated without attempting any thing farther. At the same time the Capers on the Southern-sea fell upon the Passadge-boat between Swoll and Campen, and took thence 3 French Officers, and good store of Mony, also 8 French Souldiers, and some Huxters, whom they carryed all Prisoners to Blockziel. The Munsters men, who, along the new-made Banck by Coeverden, (which the Bishop was still buyfy about) came as far as Drenth, and were lodged at Dalem, on the news of the takeing of the Langacker-scons immediatly retreated, some to Gramsbergh, and some to the generall Rendevouz-place.

The Bishop, haveing since his being at Swoll, gathered together all the force he could, out of all the Guarrisons, both Munsters and Cologne Troops, and renforced them with 45 Cornetts French Horse, from Nimwegen, Aernhem, Utrecht, and Sutphen, makeing in all about 7 or 8000 men, with severall Field-pieces, Shovels, Spades, and

and other Instruments, threatening to fall into Friesland, and beat Prince *Maurice* out of his Quarters, wee had warning sufficient of their coming, they were commanded by Generall *Morna*, who on the 21. Aug. marched through Staphorst and Rouveen, towards Meppel, and shewd themselvs within 5 or 6 Miles of Groeninghen; but our Men, who lay nere Suyd-laaren with 6 Comp. of Horse, and two Dragoons, for the defence of Drenthe as much as was possible, being informed thereof, sent out of each Companye 4 Men, under the command of Cornett *Proest*, who on the 23. in the Even, with a good Guide, came to Holtencinck, and haveing refreshed themselves there, at break of day, their scout discovered a party of Horse; whereupon the Cornett, immediatly marched towards them, and commanded 11 Men under a Sergeant of the Dragoons, to chardge them, which they did in good order; and the Bishops men, under command of a Lieutenant, fell also altogether upon them; but the Cornett thereupon, with the rest of his Men forced in upon them, and beat through the Enemy, who, being hinderd by a Water on one side of them, to face about, as they ought, when our men turned again upon them, they endeavoured to make their escape; but 11 of them were killed, and 19 took prisoners, the rest escaped; the dead Men and Prisoners were immediatly stript, and so together, with a booty of 22 Horse, were on the 24. brought into Groeningen; on our side were 3 or 4 wounded, amongst whom the Cornett himself was one.

But this Rescontre was unexpected by the Bishop, whose designe was another way, intending to fall into Friesland, and break up the Head-quarter at Herevean, to which end, on the 25. they marched with all their force into Friesland; and our outermost Quarters haveing been before at Heereveen; wee afterwards, for the security of that Post, and defending apart of Land there about from the plundering of the Enemy, and to lodge some more of our Militia there, did besett severall Out-posts, which, being far distant from one another, did reach a great way; and



and each of them, not being sufficient of itselfe, to withstand any great force of the Enemy, was in danger of being cutt off, which seemed to be the chiefeſt deſigne of the Enemy, who thereupon marched upon four ſeverall places together, but our Men retreated timely from their ſmall Poſts to the Herevean, skirmiſhing continually with the Enemy in their retreat: My Lord *Brant* with his Dragoons, and the Stadholders of Frieſland's Regiment, and that of the *Duke of Holſteyn* retreated from Oldeberkoap to Bruglaan; *Ailua* with three Regiments Horſe, to witt that of *Haren*, *Kingma*, and *Baron Paltzterkam*, with *Ailua's* owne Regiment of Foot; and Prince *Maurice's* retreated from Wolvega to the Veau, being followed continually by the Enemy, though recieved no damadge; Count *Dona* with 200 Men remained at his Poſt at Meldam, where he engaged with 150 of the Bishops Horſe, and killed 30 of the Enemy, and gott a great Booty; and the following day Coll: *Turk* had a Reſcontre with another Party at the Gordijck, where many of the Bishops Men were killed; yet the Enemy advanced as far as Schoten, hard by the Herevean, and brought all thereabouts under Contribution; but, at laſt, being reſolved to break up Houſe there, they plundered ſeverall of the Villadges, and here and there burnt ſome, and committed all manner of outrage, and on the 30 and 31 quitted thoſe parts againe, haveing demolished ſome of the Poſts which our Men againe made up, and putt Guarrifons in them as before; ſo that the Enemy gott nothing by this invaſion, but ſome Plunder in the Country, which they paid dear enough for with the loſſe of many of their men, beeing the Sconſes Herevean, Bleſſerbrug and Stockſterhorne kept in their full defence.

25. Auguſt. Our Men burnt the Fulling-mill in the Naerder-mear; whereupon the French, in revenge, burnt and ruined the Houſes at Muyderbergh. The Commandour *Leandorf*, on the 22. with his Lieutenant, and 30 Polacks, went in the night from Muyden, to the Very Gates of Naerden; whence 16 Horſe rideing out, he took

took no notice of them till they were past, and they fired amongst them, and killed them all, except two, which they brought prisoners into Muyden.

The Prince of *Condé*, being now broke up from nere the Bosch, wee designed to be on some exploit with our Army lying at Raamsdonck; whereupon Patents were given to the Spanish, to march; but they were again countermanded. On the 21. his *Highnesse* arrived personally in the Hague, who on advice of the Bishops invading Friesland, sent 7 Regiments thither, but coming to Amsterdam, they recieved Patents to disbarck themselves, and to march to Wesop, on advice that the Enemy had left Friesland. On the 30. his *Highnesse* broke up with his Army from Gertruydenbergh; and on the 31. camped at Werkendam, nere Gorkum; The *Duke of Luxemburgh*, on notice thereof fearing some designe that way, marched immediatly with 6000 Men to Tiel; but, his *Highnesse* haveing another designe, on the 31. at 12. at night passed over the Taamer-bridge, and so forwards towards Amsterdam; on the 5. of Septemb. in the night, the foremost of his Men were sett over the Vecht in small Boats, and so all the rest afterwards, it being terrible stormy-weather, where, if the French had any Men, they might easily have hindered it, those 200 Men which were there made it disputable enough, though at last, they were forced to flee.

As soon, as part of the Militia was landed on dry ground, his *Highnesse* took possession immediatly of the Loosdrecht, and some other Posts, and now ordered all things for to beseege Naerden, which designe was so secretly manadged, that the next morning after our Men were on the high ground, by Naerden, the Enemy at Utrecht knew nothing of it, whereby wee had the better opportunity of carrying on the Designe; in the mean time, to make a diversion, wee shott very violently from severall Flatt-boats, and small Vessels against Bommel, thereby allarming those Quarters round about.

The Army of the State, above 25000 Men strong, being

being now on the high ground, there, the Lord *Fariaux* blocked up the City Naerden, and thereupon the Circumvallation and Batteryes were made, and the Trenches opened; and on the 8. September wee beganne to fire our Canon against the Enemy, who answered us but very faintly, whereby wee had the better opportunity of going forward with our Approaches, which on the 11. were advanced nere under the Countrescharp; whereupon wee resolved to storme the said Countrescharp, and the Ravelijn of the Huyser-gate; which Marquis *de Wargnies*, whose turne it was to have the Watch at that time, was commanded to doe with his Regiment, whilst the *Rhingrave* and Collonel *Palms* Regiment stormed the Outworks on the other side; which, at 11 of the clock at night, they fell on very furiously: and were soon Master of the Counterscharp, and after 3 hours fight, gained the Raveline also, driveing the Enemy thence in such a confusion, that they had almost gained the Towne with one: many were killed on both sides; in the morning, the Enemy seeing that wee were now Masters of their Counterscharp, and that all was reday for a generall Storme, gave a signe to Parley, presenting themselfs in great numbers unarmed on the Walls.

Dureing this Siege on the 9. a Troop of about 300 Horse, under command of Baron *Turckses*, mett with a like number of French, nere Amersfoort, with whom they were engaged very succesfully; but the Enemy, being secunded by above 1000 more, who lay hid in the Valley, ours were forced to fight their way through, so that many were killed, some took prisoners, and the rest disperfed: Captain *Heamskercke*, a stout Souldier, was killed; and Baron *Turckses* himselfe wounded; though there were full as many of the Enemy killed on the place, and some of them also brought prisoners into the Army: the said Troops of the Enemy, were those which *Luxenburgh* had gathered together to break up the Siege, with whom were joynd 4 Regiments of the Bishops men, Viz: *Hel. Westerholt*, *Masbag*, and *Roys*, who in their march burned

part of Harderwijck, but, though they were now encreased to a considerable power, yet never durst they attempt the relief of the Towne.

After they had gave the Signe to Parley, Hostages were exchanged on both sides: the Marquis de Louvieu, my Lord de la Mote, and the Major of the Regiment of Navarre, came into the Quarter of Don Francisco d'Agourto: and my Lord de Leau, Earl of Tilly, and Captain de Franck, went into the City; whereupon the Capitulation was soon made, and that Night the Articles were signed, and brought out of the Towne into the Army; and Marquis de Wagnies took immediatly possession of one Gate, and the Rhijngraave of one Bulwarck; and the Siege was ended with as much successe, as it was manadged, with prudence and valour.

It was by Capitulation agreed on, that the Enemy should march out with all their Baggage, and Arms, Colours flying, Drums beating, and 2 Canons, which the next day was effected, under direction of the Rhijngraave, and the former Governour Monsieur du Pas, and strict search was made, whether any Runnagadoes had hid themselvs in the Baggage-Wagons, whereof 20, though much disguised, were found, some-whereof were shott to death, and others were pardoned. The French with a Troop of Horse were convoyed to Aernhem; it was verily a wonder to see above 3000. such brave Men march out, haveing wanted for nothing, and being in daily expectation of relief, which was gathering hard by, and that out of a place of so small circumference, so well fortified, before any Breach was made in the Walls, or the Mote any where dammed, or any Approach made neerer than the Outworks; but some discontent within, seemed to have been the occasion of the so suddain surrender, which perhaps will scarce be answered.

After the French, with about 50 Baggage-Wagons, and almost as many Wagons with sick and wounded men were marched out, our Guarrison marched in, and immediatly putt all in posture to defend the place; Count Konings-

Koningsmarck being made Governour there, and *Colloa nell Palm* Commandour the Circumvallation, Trenches and Batteryes without, were immediatly levelled, and the City-works, that were short downe, repaired. The French by *Nieuwersluyce*, no sooner heard of its surrendre, but immediatly for fear of being fell upon, also retreated to *Utrecht*, blowing up the House at *Grunde-steyn*, and burning the other at *Nieuwenroy*, and to leaving all open to us as far as *Utrecht*: but whilst wee were now in expectation that the Army of the States should undertake some thing else on the *Veluw*, they, in prosecution doubtlesse of the designe which was under hand before the Siege of *Naerden*, broke up, and marched to *Brabant*, and camped nere *Rosendael*: His *Highnesse* followed, who had some personall conferences with the *Earl de Monterey*, concerning the joynt employ of the Spanish and States Militia.

That force which the King of France had left in *Flanders*, under Marshall *de Humieres*, as Generall of all the Militia in the Spanish Conquests, daily encreased, being divided in severall Guarriisons: and the *Prince of Condé* himselfe, who had lain a long time at *Hintem*, by the *Bosch* joyned with him also; who not daring to attempt any thing there, broke up on the 9. of August. towards *Maeſtricht*, sending away severall Troopers under *Sr. du St. Clar*, towards the Bishopdom of *Trier*; with the rest of his Cavalry he marched to *Charleroy*, joyning with the Army of *Monſieur d'Humieres*, between *Tournay* and *Lisle*, consisting in all of about 14 a 15000 Men; of whom a generall review wastook, and they againe immediatly sent into the Guarriisons; the said Prince, on the 17. and 18. after a Conference held with the Marshall at *Aeth*, went to *Lisle* and *Tournay*, and kept thereabouts, the Months of August. and September, without undertaking any thing, unlesse now and then plundering the Land, and some petty Skermishes on the Spanish Territories.

To prosecute the Actions of France, wee must now

trace them quite into high Germany ; for the King, whether for fear of the Emperours armying, or for the propagateing his great Designes, had drawne most of his Power out this Country ; and for the security of his owne State against all invasion, went in person to Lotharing and the Elfas ; sent Marquis *de Rochefort* to the Bishdom of Triers, and Marshall *de Turenne* into Franckenland ; all whom wee shall shortly follow, because of the connexion they have with the affairs of this State, seeing the Emperour, by noe perswasion of France, or any of its Favou-rites, nor especially by the *Prince Electour of Beyeren*, can be induced to keep his Forces in Bohemia, but hath fully resolved to have them march downe the Rhijn, for defence, not alone of the Empire, infested round about by the French ; but also to divert the French Arms in the Netherlands : whose purpose thereto he hath openly declared, and called in all Germans in the French service, and given all needfull Orders for the March.

The King, and the whole Court haveing now for a long time been at Nancy, where they worked very hard about the Fortifications of the Castle, he in the mean time now and then suffered his Troops to plunder the upper and lower Elfas, and caused the Marquis *de Louvois*, to take a diligent inspection, and inquisition into every thing : whereupon, on the 25. he departed for Brisack, where he arrived on the 30. his Troops *en passant* he caused to take possession of the Towns of Kolmar and Schledstadt, environing Kolmar with a Brigade under the Duke *de Feuillade*, and Schledstadt with the Troops under Monsieur *de Boquemar*, being all things so ordered, that he was assured these Towns would surrender unto him without any resistance ; and thence he sent for Deputyes from the other Towns, who came and immediatly submitted : these Towns had held themselvs a long time dubious between the French, Emperiall and Cantons protection, but now were fallen into the hands of the French, togeather with the whole Elfas, which, and especiall Kolmar he quite rased, and carryed all the Guns, Artillery and

and Ammunition to Brisack; the quantity whereof is almost incredible, amongst other things, 90 Canons, and 400000 pound Gunpowder, and the commonality were above measure burdened with quartering of the Souldiers; the King, after he had finished this, returned to Nancy.

The King haveing now secured all Lorraine, and the upper and neather Elfas, was contriveing the same with the Arch-Bishoprick of Triers, on pretence it was necessary so to doe for the security of his States, and that he might revenge himselfe on that Bishop, because he had placed an Emperiall Guarriison at Coblents and Ehrenbreitsteyn; the French, haveing publicly declared, that they resolved, to take all places in the Empire that had Emperiall Guarriisons in them; to that end they had already took possession of most the Cityes, Castles, and Forts in that Bishoprick, and had brought all the Country under Contribution, Monsieur *Fourilles* lay a little below Trier, advanceing neerer to it, and *Sr. de Sourdis* on one side, and Marquis *de Rochefort* on the other side of the Moesel, higher than the City: to whom came about 40 Cornetts of Horse more, sent from the Prince of *Condé* under *Sr. du St. Clar*; and on the 26. August. was the first shott against the City, who proportionable to the small Guarriison that was there, defended themselves valiantly, so that many French, amongst whom 30 Officers were killed, and Marquis *de Rochefort* himselfe sorely wounded; but, after some dayes Siege, the French advanceing close upon them, they were forced on the 8. September to surrender, the French found store of provisions there: It was agreed, that the Souldiers should march out in order, but the Towsmen were left to their mercy, who laid very heavy burdens on them; thus that whole Province fell into the hands of the French, except Coblents, and the invincible Castle of Hermenstein, whether the *Prince Electour* and his Court were retreated, adhering still to the side of the Emperour.

Thus the whole Country on this side the Rhijn as far

upwards as Switzerland being in the hands of the French, who were thereby sufficiently guarded against any invasion, they now laboured to bring their Arms into the heart of the Empire, and to that end Marshall *de Turenne* on the 11. August. decamped from Wetzlaer marcheing upwards to Hanaw, and made a Bridge over the Mayn nere Selingstat, over which he marched on the 18. with part of his Horse, so marching on both sides of the Main, towards Affschaffenburgh, which they haveing also secured, they marched forwards towards Wertheim, 4 miles from Wyrzburg, where he erected his Magazijn, intending to march up higher into Franckenland; the Chief reason of which suddain march was on a designe against Wyrzburg; which Castle the Commandour was to deliver over unto the French, haveing already recieved 8000 Rixdallers, but the plott being discovered, and the Commandour imprisoned, *Turenne*, haveing first well provided all his Posts, on the Main, marched with his Army up to Ochsenfurt, where on the 11. September he encamped himselfe on the high Grounds, being also the Emperiall Army arrived thereabouts.

The Emperour haveing openly declared his approaching marriage with the Arch-Dutcheffe of *Inspruck*, whose Suter the Duke of *Yorck* had formerly been; and his resolution of sending his Army towards the Rhijn; on the 15. July he dispatched away the Artillery with 38 Canons, and 4 Morterpieces, with all necessaryes thereto belonging, from Vienna with 600 Horse, besides those that stood ready in Bohemia; and then in like order the other Regiments followed, marching to Egra, the generall Rendevouz-place. The Emperour himselfe with all the Nobles on the 4. Aug. departed from Vienna, and on the 18. arrived at Egra, where also severall of the German Princes mett; and on the 20. the Duke of *Saxen*, and his Sonne the *Prince Electour* arriveing, there were solemnly recieved by the Emperour himselfe, Count *Königsheck* also about the same time, arrived there, who had been sent to the Electour of *Beyeren*, to have a finall
answer,

answer, concerning the disposall of his Troops, and the graunting passadge through his Lands; but that Prince seeming unwilling to declare, all was made ready for the march, and the whole Army was found to be 38560 Men strong; listed under these following Regiments:

**A List of the Regiments, both Horse and Foot,
that marched to the generall Rendevouz
at Egra.**

Regiments of Horse.			
<i>Gen. Lieut. Montecuculi</i>	900	<i>Marquis Pio</i>	2500
<i>Gen. Sporck</i>	900	<i>Marquis of Baden</i>	2500
<i>Duke of Lotheringe</i>	900	<i>Gen. Watchmr. Lessie</i>	2500
<i>Gen. Field-tuygmr. Baron</i>		<i>Gen. Watchmr. Portia</i>	2500
<i>Heister</i>	900	<i>Count of Starenbergh</i>	2500
<i>Gen. Watchmr. Schneidau</i>	900	<i>Marquis de Grana</i>	2500
<i>Gen. Watchmr. Caprara</i>	900	<i>Gen. Watchmr. Keysersteyn</i>	2500
<i>Duke of Holsteyn the elder,</i>		<i>Commandour Kniege.</i>	2500
<i>half Regiment</i>	450	<i>Commandour van Strein halfe</i>	
<i>Duke of Holsteyn the yonge</i>	900	<i>Regiment</i>	1000
<i>Commandour Dunewald</i>	900	<i>Count Scherini</i>	2000
<i>Count Rabbata</i>	900		<hr/>
<i>Commandour Seys</i>	900	<i>In all Foot</i>	25000
<i>Commandour Caraffa</i>	900	<i>Horse</i>	13650
<i>Commandour Harrand</i>	900		<hr/>
<i>Commandour Balfi</i>	900	<i>In all</i>	38560
<i>Count Gallasch</i>	900	<i>Remaining still in the Empire</i>	
<i>Commandour Gotzki</i>	900	<i>Horse</i>	6350
	<hr/>	<i>Foot</i>	15000
<i>Horse in all</i>	13650	<i>In Elsas and Province Coln</i>	6000
			<hr/>
Regiments of Foot.		<i>In all</i>	27360
<i>Generall de Souches</i>	2500		

These Troops on the 22. in a very large Field were drawne out into Battailia, before his Emperiall Majesty and the other Lords and Ladies, there present: and was divided into 2 Batiaillons: The first was commanded by the Duke of Bourneville, the right Wing of the Horse by Generall Field-Marshal *Sporck*, and the left Wing by Prince

Prince *Charles of Lorraine*; the Infantry by Prince *Pio*, and Count *Portia*: The second Troop was commanded by the Field-Marshal Generall *Vertmiller*, the right Wing by Count of *Caprara*, the left by Count *de Chavignack*; the Artillery under Prince *Harman van Baden*; the general command of all was committed to Count *Montecuculi*; the bravest Army that ever eye beheld. After which review the Army on the 25. broke up, and beganne their march, on the 26. the *Emperour*, Prince Electour of *Saxony*, and the other Princes departed againe.

The Emperiall Army being marched through the upper Paltz, camped themselves on the 1. September within 2 Leagues of Nurenburgh, where they divided themselves into 3 parts, and so broke up towards the Dukedom of Wirtenburgh, the left Wing marched mostly in Frankeland, Generall *Spork* led the Van, who on the 6. was come nere Wurtsburgh, and soon after the whole Army followed nere Ochsenturt, where they had severall Skermishes with the French; but *Turenne*, being posted there so advantagiously, could not without their prejudice be brought to a Battail, so that the Emperialists fought only to cutt them off from their provisions, which were sent to them from Wertheim; and on the 15. they fell upon, and beat a French Convoy, between Wertheim and Wurtsburgh, and took 17 Mules, two whereof were loden with Mony, and 16 Wagons; and thence marched up to Wertheim, where they ruined 14 of the French Victualling-Ships: whereupon *Turenne*, wanting Provisions, was forced to leave his former Post, and so retreat to Affschaffenburgh, some of the Rere were fell upon, and beaten. What farther these two Armyes have done together, we shall afterwards prosecute.

After the third and last Sea-engagement, which happened on the 21. August. the Fleet of the States remained for some days nere the Texel; dureing which time an English Kings-Pleasureboat, which was sent to the Fleet with a Chirurgion, was discovered by our Watch: and, after a short pursuit, took. The Enemyes Fleet made over

to their owne Coast, and on the 24. were seen S. E. off of Yarmouth; on the 27. about 7 or 8 Leagues from the Maes, steering S. W. and primo September arrived before Harwitch, where they made some stay; and severall of the Officers went up to London; Count *Schomberg* also, and all the Militia lying at Yarmouth, and thereabouts were divided into their Winter-quarters. And, our Fleet also, haveing for a good while cruised backwards and forwards, on the English Coast, came into our Havens on the 23. September: the Saison being past, and the Enemy a laying up their Ships also. After which the Lord Admirall *de Ruyter*, that Miracle of all Zea-Heroës, and the other Chief-Officers, made report unto the State of the particulars of what had passed; haveing fought 3 times with much valour and honour, without loosing one Men of Warre, and, by the blessing of God, not a thousand Men, on the whole Fleet. And my Lord Admirall *Trump*, that Lightning of Warre, presented unto the Admiralty-Court at Amsterdam, the Flagge of *Sir Edward Spragh*, as the Trophees of his Victory. The States returned their thanks unto all these Officers with a liberall acknowledgement of their faithfull Service.

Soon after the arrivall of the Navy, 2 East-India Returne-Ships came home also, bringing us the same news that the Ship *Paepenbroek* had donne, just before the last Engagement, Viz: that the Enemy had took 4 of our East-India Return-Ships, and had retook St. Helena; the other East-India Schip, which was missed, was arrived at Bergen in Norway. The particular Relation of the English is as follows:

A Relation of the retakeing of S. Helena.

ON the 4. of May, early in the morning wee came within sight of the Island S. Helena, and within 2 hours, wee had resolved on what was to be done, in order to the retakeing of it; and ordered 200 Men out of one Ship, with their Officers and Colours, to Land, whilst wee should attacque the Ships in the Rode if there were any.

On the 11. the Frigate the Assistance made Sail that he might discover the strength of the Haven; and in the Evening the other Ships were with him. The next morning, at 7 of the Clock, our Ships laying to the windward of the Island, about 5 Leagues distant, our Boat came on board, and told us, all was ready in the Rode, so that wee sett 200 Men on the Fireship, and left them with another Ship with 400 Men to the windward of the Island, in the Prosperous-bay: the 4 Ships of Warre sailed towards the Fort, before which wee arrived at one of the Clock, and came there to an Ancker, and, after engagement of 4 hours together, wee steered westward, and then came to an Ancker again, being sufficiently assured, that our Men were now all landed, and had by this time gained the top of the Island, and so wee might expect them, the next day behind the Fort; against which time wee were resolved, to bring the Ships The William, and Thomas, and one more close under the Fort. But the Hollanders, as soon as they saw us coming up, and that wee were resolved not to leave them, came and proffered to surrender the Island, on condition that wee should not plunder them; they having yet noe knowledge of our Men that were landed; which Condition wee accepted, and towards sunsett, wee took possession of the Castle James, and sent a Trumpetter to Captain Kiegwin, Commandour of our Land-militia to acquaint him, with what had past, and to prevent the committing of any insolencies on the Island which otherwise our Men might have done in their march towards the Castle. On the 11. between 7 and 8 of the Clock in the Evening, wee got sight of a Ship; which wee pursued, and overtook at about 11 of the Clock, and took it, being a Dutch East-India Ship which was sent with a new Governour for St. Helena. On the 26. early in the morning wee saw our Flagge sett up on the mount, which was a Signe to us, that there were 6 Ships in sight, about 11 of the Clock before noon, wee were informed that 4 of them came one way, and 2 another, and so they presently discovered themselves, at both ends of the Island: but as soon as they saw us they tackt about before the Wind, as fast as they could; and wee after them: the Assistance, the William and Thomas, and one Merchantman, and a Fireship pursued the 4 Ships Eastward; the Mary and Martha, with 2 Merchantmen, the other 2 Westwards, at night the Assistance overtook their Vice-Admirall, and the Thomas and William, their Admirall, and remained the whole night by them, and on the 27. in the morning took them, but not in companye, because each of them took his owne way, thinking so to escape, the better; the said

4 Men of Warre, one Fireship, and 3 Dutch East-India Prizes; with 5 English East-India Ships, are since well arrived in England.

This losse, being the greatest, and almost the only losse wee had at Sea, was soon requited, in generall, by the news that *Cornelius Evertse* with the Ships he had with him, after severall Exploicts, had fell among the Virginia Fleet, of whom he took 7 or 8, with above 5000 Barrels of Tobacco, and one great Ship laden with Peltery, and burnt about 5 or 6 more, laden with 2000 Barrels Tobacco: a losse, which the Commonality smarted more for, than the Company above-mentioned for the other; who also, for their owne particular, have well requited them, haveing, as they are advised, took severall both English and French Ships there: and, above all this, it is very probable that the advice is true which wee have of the said *Evertsons* takeing the New-Netherlands: so that our affairs in India are in a desired posture, and here at home have a better aspect than ever before: to which that wonderfull accident about the Fort of Coeverden, contributes not a little: for the Bishop with great chardge, and costs, had as it were quite environed it, with a Bancks, whereby it was so annoyed with the high Water, that there was little probability of their holding it out this Winter, without relief; so that my Lord *Rabenhaupt*, haveing for some time been makeing preparations for an exploict, in order to the makeing a breach through that Banck, was now, for that purpose come to Coeverden, when at that very time by a great Storm 3 breaches were made therein, whereby many of the Bishops Men were drowned, and Coeverden by the hand of God, thus freed from that troublesom blockado.

Haveing before now and then continued an account of the Negotiation of the Swedish Mediatours, from the beginning to their arrivall at Cologne; wee have, since the last of June not medled any more with them, and that partly, because there is nothing of their Proceedings made publick yet, and partly, because 'tis to nice a point

to be rashly handled ; but neverthelesse , not to be wholly defective in this , wee shall note so much of their transactions as by all probable circumstances , is already published to the World ; without engaging any one to the beleef thereof , but shall on purpose passe by the endlesse Feasting , Balls , Huntings , Comedies , which are continually celebrated by the Ministers of France and England , and the other Grandees and Ladies , in all which the Bishop of Straetsburgh , that Elder of the Romish Church , hath approved himselfe a most perfect Master , whose Brother Prince *William of Fustenburgh* , often sett his witts togeather , to seduce the Emperiall party by his subtile tricks .

The whole World was intent on this Negociation , where the Ministers of all engaged Partyes were now mett , many expecting great matters from them : the first conference was held the 28. June , and the next day the second , the Mediatours haveing sent a Noblemen to France , to desire a Cessation of Arms , who was returned *re infecta* . Count *Tot* , on the 30. went to the King in the Army before Maestricht , to speak with him about that Subject ; but found not the least probability of effecting it , especially at the instance of the English who wholly declined it ; neverthelesse , it was reported that the French had promised , to undertake nothing more by Land against us , after the gaining of Maestricht . On the 7. of July Count *Tot* made report of what he had done , and so the Partyes proceeded to their demands , and with one there was propounded under hand , a seperate Treaty , excludeing the Confederates , which this State would by noe means , hearken to ; and as little was done in the Conferencies held the 11. and 12. wherein the Plenipotentiaries of this State had desired to know the reasons , why the Kings had made Warre with this State , that so they might on a good and solid foundation work out , and establish a lasting and indissoluble Peace ; but the Mediatours answered , that the occasion of this meeting was not to enquire into , and debate about the causes Of the Warre , but

but to think on means, whereby wee might gett out of it, and therefore they longed to have the answer of the States to the demands of the Kings, and their Allyes. Whereupon the Lords *Beverning* and *Haren*, and also *Don Emanuel de Lyra* went to the Hague, to make report of what was done, and to desire the Resolution of their *Hightnesses* about that affair; and thereupon Deputyes were sent to the respective Provinces: in the mean time some hopes being come from England; on the 15. ditto, *Don Bernardo de Salines*, Spanish Minister, to the *High and Mighty States*, departed by post for London, with reasonable proffers from this State, to see whether he could incline that Crowne to their owne interest, or, by the assistance of a person in great esteem in that Court, facilitate at least the Treaty, but, coming there, found such an alteration there, that, seeing noe probability of attaining the end of his mission thither, he on the 6. of August. returned againe from London; and gave an account of what he had done there.

After the Advices of the respective Provinces concerning the Treaty was returned to the Generallity, the Plenipotentiaries of the State had more particular Instructions given to them: and though 'twas thought they would stay to see the issue of that Sea-battail, which was now unavoidably at hand, and so accordingly to regulate their matters, yet without the least respect thereto, they on the 10. departed for Cologne, where they on the 14. arrived, and at the 17. had a new Conference, wherein the Mediatours persisted in their desiring an answer to the demands, that were made; France demanding in lieu of his Conquests as an equivalent, all the Land between the Maes and the Schelde; and England by the inducement of France, who would notwillingly see them have one foot in this Country, stood no longer on their having any cautionary Guarriison here as a security; but demanding restitution of Surinam; the Bishop of Munster required, a free exercise of the Romish Religion, in all

all the Provinces, and admission of the Professors thereof to civill Charges; The City of Swoll, Droftship of Zallant, the Twente, Lochem, Groll, Borkelo, Brevoort; demolition of Linge, Boertange, Niuwe-schans, and other Forts, and removeing the Guarrifons from Embden, and Leeroort; restitution of the Earl of *Bentem* Children, and the Summe of 20000 Rixdallers: To which was answered, that the States out of their good inclination, and desire to a sincere, lasting Peace; would give unto France some places that doe belong unto them, without determincing, whether they were already mastered, or were as an equivalent to the Conquests they had made: and as to England they should speak particularly to the English Embassadours: and in another Conference the Ministers of this State declared, that they would yeeld to the King of France the City Maestricht, with all the Country of Overmaes, Dalein, Valkenburgh, and 's Hertogenrade, also Groll, Brevoort and Borkelo; but on condition, that they should be exchanged for other Places of the Spaniard: and farther that the States out of respect to the King of France were ready to restore unto Brandenburg, the Cityes on the Rhijn, Orsoy, Wesel, Rees, and Emmerick; and to the Prince Elector of Coln, the City Rhijnbergh: and that, if the Bishop of Munster would desire Peace, they would graunt it him: which proffers being not very acceptable to the Parties, the Treaty beganne to be dubious, although in the Conferences on the 25. and 26. they seemed willing, to accept of Nimwegen, and Bommel, in the room of the Bosch and Breda, which these States would not consent to part with: but that not at all facilitateing the buisnesse, and wee makeing noe farther proffers, haveing some dependance on the Treaty that was ratifyed between Denmark and this State, and the Defensive League made with the House of Austria, and neerer Allyance between Spain and this State. So that, the Treaty being very dubious, propositions were made by the Ministers to depart, but ours had order to stay as long, as any one was there; the Conferences

ferences were still continued, and the Mediatours found out a new project, which might be as a medium between us, Viz: wee should give unto France, Maeftricht, with all the dependances thereof absolutely, the Bosch, Breda, and the Graave, on condition that they should be exchanged with Spain, for an equivalent which should be referred to the Mediatours, or other Arbiters: that wee should give Surinam to England, and some Millions of Mony; a regulation of the East-India trade, the strikeing of the Flagge; and that, the pretence of 12000 pound Sterling per annum, as a Subsidie for the Haring fishing should be something moderated: but, wee being not inclined to yeeld more persisted in what wee had proffered, and were resolved rather than to make ourselvs as tributary by such a recognition, to forbid the Haring fishing wholly; as being more for the intrest of all Catholick Princes, than this State itselfe.

Octob. 1. His Highnesse the *Prince of Orange* having, after the happy conquest of the City Naerden, brought off again the greatest part of his Army, especially of the Horse from that Heathy Land, to the borders of Brabant, many murmured, why, sienge the Army was now upon hard Land, the Successes against the French were not further carryed on, and more Cityes endeavoured to be mastered, perhaps not considering, that it might well be eighty Years work again, ere every Citie one after other could be wonn: The design was of a farr greather weight; even the same that was under hand before the Enterprize of Naerden was undertaken, the very same that was the last Yeer attempted, when the Troops were carryed up to Charleroy, and that onely which is meet to free the State from the yoke of the Enemies; Viz. to hinder them above, to turn their Weapons of from us, and to carry on the Warre upon the Enemies Bottom: for all that many ill-willd people have grumbled at the former March, by reason of its unsuccesfull issue, and have endeavoured to blemish this present expedition, by naming it a second Charleroy-journey.

This,

This State then, in pursuance of a later agreement, with his Imperiall Majestie concluded the 30. of August this Year, being obliged to join an Army of 14. or if possible of 20 thousand Men, with the Emperours upon the Rhijne, or otherwise to act by itself apart against the Enemye; so did his *Highnesse* now, in conformity thereto, carry up the Troops to the Rhijn, and wee shall follow him in this march; but seeing there are hereto annexed the motions of the Spanish in the Netherlands, the Kings in Lorrain, the French in Flanders, the Emperours and French in Germany, and of Luxenburgh in Guelderland, we shall take inspection into all these before we enter upon particular casualties of this Month, and then at the end of the year join together the reflections which all these expeditions have had upon each other.

After that most of the Troops were marched before, his *Highnesse* in person, follow'd by the Lords, the *Rhijngrave*, *Stierum*, *Monpouiljan*, *Brederode*, and other High Officers, departed from the Hague on the last day of September, through Rotterdam and Dort to the Old Bos, and on the 1. of October he arrived by Bergen op Zoom, from whence with 17 Regiments of Horse, and 7 of Foot, makeing together about 12000 Men, He went to Rosendale, where the foremost of the States Army had encamped themselves; and on the 4. ditto went his Highness betimes in the morning thence to the town Clamphout, not farr from Antwerp, there to conferr with the Earl of *Monterey*, who was the same morning with many Lords, Gentlemen, Guards, Kettledrums, Trumpets, &c. ridden out of Antwerp thither, some *Baggage-wagons* haveing been the day before sent to that place, with all sorts of necessaries: where for some hours particular Conference was held, and then a noble Feast given, after which his Highness took leave and went again to Rosendale, and his Excellencie to Antwerp. Upon the 7. of the same month towards eveing came his Highness personally into Antwerp, being received by the Earl of *Monterey* without the Citie, and reduced through double ranks

ranks of Citizens in Arms, to his Lodging, and there entertained with so much affection and State, as the worthiness of a Royall Highness (with which Title of Honour he is saluted by his Excellencie and all the Great ones) can require, and after consultation held, the next day afternoon with all possible respect he returned to Rosendale; from whence on the 13. ditto he broke up with his Army, and marched to Herenthals, to join with some Spanish Troops thereabouts.

The Spaniards now preparing themselves more than ever formerly to the Warr, had a good while ago gathered together many Souldiers in the Confines of Antwerp, by Mechelen and elsewhere, with all necessary provisions requisite for a Campagne, so well Ammunition- as Bagage-Waggons and convenient Artillerie; which the Earl of *Monterey*, after he had conferred with his *Highness* at Clamphout and Antwerp, did cause to march on the 12. of October, under the Command of the Marquis of *Affentair*, Generall Master of the Camp to Herenthals, there to join with the Army of his *Highness*; and now all being ready for an open rupture, He gave the Governours of the Frontiers notice of it, and sent thither a party of Horse under the Prince of *Vaudemont*, *Don Francisco Antonio d'Agourto*, *Don de Velasco*, and other Generalls, for the securing the Borders, for furthering in the Contributions, and making all manner of excursions upon the Enemy: Whereupon at last upon the 16. of this Month He denounced the Warr by a Trumpeter, to the French Governours of the circumjacent Cities, and on the same day was the Warr against France declared in severall Cities of the Spanish Netherlands, of Luxenburgh and Burgundy, in form as 'twas published in the Castle of Antwerp.

Don Joseph de Villalpando, Marquis, &c.

Since it is resolved to deal with the Subjects of the Most Christian King, as with declared Enemies of the King our Lord, and his Kingdoms, and to use all kinds of Enmities, and force of Arms against

against them, without permitting any Correspondence, Communication or Commerce to be used with them, but to make them by all manner of ways to feel the rigour of the Warr: Therefore is every one warned by this Proclamation to take cognizance thereof. In the Castle of Antwerp, the 16. of October. 1673.

And consequently it is commanded and published by my Lords the Under-Schout (Deputy-High-Sheriff) Burgermasters, Aldermen and Councill of the Citie of Antwerp.

Since there is Warr between the Crowns of Spain and of France: Therefore give we all the Inhabitants and Freemen of this Citie to know, that they should presently draw in all the Effects of the Goods which they have in France aforesaid, or in the Lands yielded to them.

In testimony whereof, it was signed in Antwerp. the 18. October. 1673.

A. van VALKENISSE.

IT is commanded on behalf of his Excellencie, that all Naturall and born Frenchmen shall with their Wives, Children and Families, within the time of six Days depart out of the Command and Jurisdiction of his Majestie of Spain, upon pain, that the same shall be held for Prisoners of Warr, and declared to be Prisoners effectually.

Thus given in the Colledge, the 20. of October. 1673.

In witnesse

A. van VALKENISSE.

Hereupon followed the General Proclamation of the Earl of Monterey, som what allaying the foregoing sharp Ordinance; Viz.

Don John Domingo de Zuniga and Fonseca,
Earl of Monterey, &c.

FOr as much as there is Warr between his Majestie and the King of France: We give order to the Generalls, Governours, Heads, and other Officers of Warr, and Souldiers both Foot and Horse, and to all Subjects of his Majestie, to fall upon and runn upon those of

the King of France, in what Cities or Places they may be, and to all Vassals and Subjects of his Majestie aforesaid, which are under the Dominion of France, that they depart from thence, and return to be under that of his Majestie, within fifteen Days, asier the publishing of this, and not to hold any Corressondence, Communication or Commerce, with those of the foresaid King of France, without our expresse consent, and to all Officers and Souldiers, both Foot and Horse, Subjects of his Majestie, who are gon without our leave, under the Command of France or any other Stranger-Prince, that they return again within one Month, under the Ensigns and Standards of his Majestie, on pain of Life, and confiscation of Goods: Ordaining further, that all the Goods, moveable and unmoveable, belonging to the Subjects of the King of France, lying in these Lands, be confiscated to the profit of his Majestie; and to all natural French and (without distinction) of the said Crown of France, be they Officers, Souldiers, Citizens or others being in these Lands, that they avoid or go out of the same, with their Wives, Children and Families, within eight days, after the publication of this present Ordinance, upon pain, of being made Prisoners of Warr, and declaring their goods prize; expressely commanding the respective Chambers of Accounts, Councils, and all others, whom it can or may concern, to proceed by seizing their Goods moveable and unmoveable, which we both now afore hand and then, do declare to be confiscated for the profit of his Majestie. And if it should happen, that any of the foresaid Officers, or others should hide them or any Subjects of the foresaid Crown of France els where, and not declare to the Receivers of the Confiscations, or other Officers thereto appointed, their Goods, Effects, Actions and Credits, they shall forfeit the fine of thousand Rijxdalers, and for the next time Confiscation of their Goods or other arbitrarie correction, according to the exigence of the case, the foresaid fines being to be applyed, the half to the profit of the Informer, and the other to the profit of the Officer. Given at Brussels, the 25. October. 1673.

Was compar'd
De Pa.

Signed
Y. el Conde de Monte-Rey.

The King of France haveing been now for a good while detained in Lorraine with the fortification of Nancy, about this time drew most of his Troops togeather, both

both out of the Alsatia and the Bishopprick of Trier, making a show, as if he intended to fall upon the Dukedom of Bourgondy, and so with that blow to warn the Spaniards, of whose intentions he had sufficient notice: but, what ever 't was that hinderd that Design, the Troops which were already on the march thither with the Artillerie, were countermanded again, and Monsieur *de Coulanges*, with the Horse gather'd together out of severall places, is sent to Colmar, to stay in Alsatia, in the place of those Troops, which were commanded from thence to Nancy; and his Majestie, when he had left 54 Companies of Foot, and 6 of Horse, under Monsieur *de Bissy*, in possession of Nancy, on the last of September, broke up with the whole Court and all the Militia from thence, taking their way to S. Quintin; He slept that night at Toul, the 1. October at St. Michiel, 2. ditto at Bauzey, 3. at St. Maneheuld, where the Troops stay to refresh the next day, the 5. at Notre Dame de l'Espine, 6. at Silvery, 7. at Cornicy, and the 8. at Laon, where again the following day they refreshed, and received order to march, under Sr. *de Fourilles* to St. Quintin, and there to join themselves to the Army of the *Prince of Condé*, the King, attended by most of the Cavallery of the Kings House, taking his way over Soysons, Villers-Corres, Dampmartin, to Versailles; where on the 14. ditto He arrived with the whole Court, and was welcomd by all Persons of Honour.

The *Prince of Condé* had brought together about Oudenard all the Companies out of the French Netherlands, and took out of the Guarrisons so many as they could any way miss, making out about 5000 Horse, and 6000 Foot-Souldiers, at which time observing the approaching March of the *Prince of Orange*, He on the 3. of October sent the *Marquis of Lauson* to the *Earl of Monterey*, in the Name of the *King of France*, to desire, that no stranger or forraign Troops should be permitted to pass through the Spanish Territories to the French Dominions, but to hinder the same by vertue of the Neutrality; whereto

answer

answer was given, that the French had more-times passed over those Lands, and his Excellencie had no Order from his King, to deny that to the Princes People, besides that as yet he knew not what intention the *Prince of Orange* might have: after which *Condé*, haveing on the 9. ditto received an Expreſs from his King, held the great Council of Warr the next day, which gave ſuſpicion, that he would draw out with his Army upon ſome Exploit; though nothing elſe followed, ſave that he on the 11. ditto broke up, dividing ſome of them again into Guarriſons, and with the reſt, after he had committed many extravagancies in the Land of Aelſt, he marched to Tournay and St. Quintin, there to joyn to his Army the Troops which were come under *Monſieur de Fourilles*, with the King from Nancy; with which conjoined force the *Prince of Condé* fell down again to Pont d'Epieres, where he encamped himſelf, and there on the 16. ditto getteing the tidings that the Spanjards had declared the Warr againſt France, and had already given order for Actions, he forthwith ſent an Expreſs to the Court, and on the 18. ditto declar'd by Proclamation, all the Effects of the Spaniſh reſting in the Conquered Netherlands to be conſiſcated. Whereupon the 19. ditto there was concluded at Verſailles, and the next day published at Paris and otherwere, the following Declaration of Warr againſt Spain.

His Maſteſtie being informed, that the Governour of the Spaniſh Netherlands on the 16. of this Month begun the Acts of Hoſtility, againſt the Subjects of his Maſteſtie upon all the Frontiers; Hath ordained and doth ordain by theſe preſents, ſigned with his Hand to all his Subjects, Vaſſals and Servants, that they go freely forth againſt the Spanjards, both by Water and Land; and hath forbidden them, like as he doth forbid upon pain of life, that henceforward they ſhall not have any Communication, Commerce or Intelligence with them; and to that end His Maſteſtie hath from this time forward recalled, and doth recall all Permiſſions, Paſſes, Safeguards or Freedoms, which may have been granted by his Maſteſtie, or by his Lieutenants-Generalls and other Officers, contrary here-

Reveunto, and hath declared the same null and of no value, forbidding all, whosoever they be, to give any regard thereto. Further his Majestie gives command to my Lord the Earl of Vermandois, Admirall of France, to the Marshalls of France, his Majesties Governours and Lieutenant-Generals in his Provinces and Armies, Field-Marsalls, Colonels, Masters of the Camp, Captains, Heads and Leaders of his Souldiers, both Foot and Horse, French and Strangers, and to all his other Officers, whom it may concern, that they and every of them do execute what is herein contained within his Might and Jurisdiction: For this is his Majesties pleasure, who understands, that these presents shall be published and affixed in all Sea-coast, and other Cituens, in Havens and other Places, where it is needfull, that no man may pretend ignorance thereof.

Done at Versailles, the 19. of October. 1673.

Signed

L O U Y S.

And lower

LE TELLIER.

And on the 20. ditto is ordered a Proclamation by way of retorsion, whereby are confiscated all and every ones Goods, belonging both to the Subjects of the Catholick King, and to those, who actually dwell under his Jurisdiction, or who have Chardges or Employment there, upon what place of the Kings States and Lands soever such Goods are: yet with exception of the Franche Compté, (or Burgundy) touching which his Majestie hath not yet found it meet to take any resolution: now what this exception imports 't is variously judged, it being likely that the King would gladly grant the Neutrality to that Earldom, to please the Switfers

Both the Army, of the Earl *Montecuculi*, and the *Marshall de Turenne*, haveing now laid for sometime close by one another in Frankenland, without any appearance, as if the one or the other did intend in earnest to hazard a Field-battel, but most to incommode each others passage, and by Skirmishing to do some kind of damage, which fell out much to the advantage of the Imperialists, and especially when a considerable Convoy, under the

conduct of 50 Dragoons, going from Wertheim toward the Army, was wholly beaten by the Emperours, and also some of the French Provision- and Ammunition-Ships were burn'd, which necessitated *Turenne* to retire from the Mayn to the Tauber, and was very angry at the *Bishop of Wurtsburgh*, who, notwithstanding the pretended Neutralitie, had yet given the Imperialists a Bridge, for to go over the Mayn, and to take the French un-awarres; therefore *Turenne* gave over the whole Jurisdiction of that Bishop, to the rage of his Souldiers, and some Villadges were plunder'd and burnt: Whereupon that Bishop declar'd a freedom to his Subjects, to reply and fall upon the French, and many Soldiers were killed by the Boors (or Country-people,) and at one time 40 Victuallers, and at least as many of their Servants were destroyed by the Boors.

The Imperiall Army, haveing now, by the retireing of *Turenne* to the Tauber, a large passage open through Frankenland to Lohr on the Mayn, began the 1. of October to break up, from about Zallingen by Wurtsburgh, wherethey had for a while rested, whereupon the French, being uncertain whereto this March might tend, put themselves in posture of Battel; yet the same day Generall *Spork* drew out with 6000 Imperialists, at Lohr over the Mayn, right towards Hanaw; whereupon *Turenne*, being a fraid of Affschaffenburgh, drew up presently to the Tauber, and till he came under Wertheim, sending the Earl of *Guicke* with 4000. Horse and 2000. Fantailins to Affschaffenburgh, for the defending of that Pass. Of the Van of the Imperialists there were the 4. ditto 60 Troopers close under Franckford, 400 Dragoons having overmasterd and assured themselves of the Bridge at Gelenhausen, other 40. of them brake off the Bridge of Lamboy by Hanaw, and that day came the *Earl of Hohenlo*, Commissary General of the Emperours Army, within that City, declaring that the whole Army was on their march, which, leaving onely some Regiments in Frankenland, was passed over the Mayn on 2 Ship-bridges, on

on the 3. and 4. ditto by Lohr, the foremost of which Army being 2000 Horse, showed themselves the 8. ditto about Hanaw, the Generall *Montecuculi* then taking up his Head-Quarter at Gelenhausen, an Imperiall Citie, lying on the Kints, and on the 10. ditto came the *Marquis of Grana* with 60 Troopers to Franckford, where he bespoke with the Magistrates all necessities for the approaching Army : whereupon the main body of the whole Army on the 15. ditto encamped about Franckford; and that night is a party of the Imperialists, under the Marquis of *Baden*, come with 4 Pieces of Ordnance and 2 Morter-pieces before the free Imperial-Citie of Fridberg, wherein the French had left some of theirs in possession, but after a small resistance the French gave up the Citie and Castle, the most of them, being Dutch, taking Service under the Emperours, who the 19. ditto prepared a Bridge over the Mayn, a little below Franckford, over which some Troops marched the next day, but finding the French gone already from the Mayn to Darmstat to march up the Bergstreet, came back again over the same Bridge, and broke that away after them; whereupon the Army broke up from about Franckford toward Rinkaw, below Mentz, the Earl *Montecuculi* taking up his Head-quarter the 21. ditto at Wisbaden, rideing the 23. ditto with the *Marquis of Baden* to Mentz, to confer with that Bishop, being there also most Nobly treated, and the day following he begun to lay a Bridge over the Rhijn, below the Citie; the French on the other side having already sent away to Bon their Bridge, which they had laid over the Rhine at Andernach, and divided into severall places those who lay there fortified for preserving it.

The Emperours Militia which was left in Franckenland, on the 25. October part of them past by Mentz, in 14 Ships, because that passage by Water, since *Tureune* was now withdrawn from the Mayn, was wholly secure, and they fared forwards with 22 Provision-Ships down the Rhine to Coblents, and the next day the whole Army begun to march up out of Rinkaw; the Bridge over the

Rhine,

Rhine, which was so good as ready, was again orderd on the 27. ditto to be taken away, and the Artillerie with the Foot-Souldiers where theré shipt, to be carryed alongst the Rhine lower down, the Horse drawing through the Westerwald towards Andernach, and came the 31. ditto about 15000 Men to Andernach, who having there and at Lintz left a sufficient number for the garrisoning of the same, fell down lower, to join with the Troops that were marching up under the *Prince of Orange*; which expedition occasioned so great a disquietness at Bon, that all, who could, fled from thence to Collen, foreseeing now that undoubtedly it would fall upon that Citie; The Bishop himself retiring from thence into the Cloyster of Panthaleon, at Collen; Straasburgh and Furstenburgh carryed all their Baggage, and 200 Wives with their Children and Moveables came the 27. day within Collen, and the Citie Bon was provided, so well as the confusion would permit, to endure a beleaguering.

The *Marshal de Turenne* haveing sent the *Earl of Guiche* to Asschaffenburg, and sett himself down by the Tauber, passed over that River, and encamped all along the same from Bishopheim to Wertheim, when he understood that the Imperialists were passed over the Mayn by Lohr, and observing their nimble march through the Wood Speshart, to the Wetteraw and Franckford, he quite left the Tauber, and drew all along the Mayn to Asschaffenburg, mean while continually expecting a considerable Recruit, whereto Monsieur *de Vaubrun* was on the march towards Philipsburgh, and Sr. *du St. Clar* stood by Spiers with some Cavalrie, for to go jointly through the Palatinate to the Mayn, but *Turenne*, having found himself too light (or weak) to oppose the Imperialists, or to hinder their March, and seeing that they were now already so far advanced towards the Rhine, that it was impossible to stop them, but on the contrary that they cutt off his Pass below, shut up the Mayn and Rhine, & he by that means wanting passage for Provisions, did on the 20. October break up from the Mayn, quitting all that he had there had in possession,

session, and not dareing to trust the *Bishop of Mentz*, though he pretended to be Neutral, any more than the *Bishop of Wyrtsbug*, and would not therefore draw down through his Territories to the diocess of Trier or Lorrain, he was necessitated to march up the Bergstreet toward the Palatinate, where the 23. ditto he passed with his Army over the Necker, on a bridge laid at Laudenburg, between Heydelberg and Manheym, taking his course to Philipsburgh, where he passed over the Rhine, and being strengthened with some Troops of *Sr. de Vaubrun*, making out in all about 26000 Men, without making any stay there, he drew forth again along the Rhine, and the 27. ditto marched on by Spiers, taking his way toward Newstat, scituate on the kill the Haart, having in this March so sadly spoiled the whole Nether-Palatine, that the Electour of Heydelbergh complain'd thereover in the extreamest manner, and evidenced that they had not dealt there as in a Land of one that stood Neutrall, but as with an open Enemy, as he especially signified in a Letter to the Lord of *Boirlabe*, demanding right and compensation of the King, for the injury don to his State and Subjects.

This being now the state of affaires, and the Imperialists in a full march downwards, his Highness the *Prince of Orange*, after he had joined with some Spanish Horse and Foot by Herenthals, did with an Army consisting of 11000. Troopers, and 14000. Footmen, and a sutable Train, break up on the 16. of October, marching through Eyndhove and the Meyery of the Bosch, to Venlo, where a bridge was laid over the Mase, which his Highness passed over on the 22. and 23. ditto, taking the way to the Land of Gulick, and the 24. ditto his Head-quarter at Dhalem and Kaakirken, where by misfortune a fire burst out, whereby one Trooper, and 15 or 16 Horses of the Lord of *Cwerkercke* were destroyed; and on the 25. ditto his Highness came to Caster, some of his foremost Companies having taken in the small Citie Bedburg, and in part plunder'd it, where the Spanish kept their Quarter, and

a part of the Army show'd itself the 26. ditto close under Nuys, which gave the French no small apprehension, that that might well be the place aimed at, but they drew higher up, and the foremost Companies showed themselves before Collogn, his *Highness* taking his Head-quarter the 27. ditto in the Abby of Browiller, two Miles from Collogn, whereby there was a great alarm in the whole Diocese, that the Gates of Collogn could not entertain those who fled, nor could the Walls thereof contain them, but they appeared as a whole Leaguer of Fugitives round about the Walls; and his *Highness* tarried at Browiller the 28. and 29. ditto, receiving the Visits and Compliments of the Lords the Netherlands Ambassadors, and other Great ones. On the 30. ditto his *Highness* broke up with his Leaguer from Browiller, and encamped at Breuil, between Collogn and Bon, being the Seat of Pleasure of his Electorall Eminence of Collogn, where most of the Consultations and Designs of the Enemies to the prejudice of this State were forged; the Citie and Magistrates presently submitting, yet desired the possession of the Fort for their defence, which his *Highness* would not then force, but having there received the Complements of the Magistrates of Collogn, marched higher up before Bon, to conjoin with the Troops of the Emperour, which were coming down.

This March alarmed the French round about so sore, that they begun in earnest to think how they might best traverse the same. The Duke of *Luxemburgh*, being uncertain where it would fall, did for some time hold his Militia continually in Arms, and in the end of September, he sent out of the Province of Utrecht upwards some Horse, amongst which were also some of Collogns and Munsters, whereof on the 7. October 5000. passed through Nimwegen upon the Heath; and as soon as he observed that the Army of this State was ready to marche, he also roused up for the security of the Netherlands Conquests, and, having by muster on the 11. ditto found that the Guarrison of Utrecht was above 7000 Men, and on the

16. ditto that of Amersfoort was eight Troops of Horse, and five Battallions of Foot, he gave order to the Horse there encamped at Barreveldt, Zeyft and otherwhere in the Province, that upon the first sign they should march to Arnhem, and having thereupon taken notice, that his *Highness* was drawn up the 16. dito, he caused them to fire on the 17. ditto from the Steeple at Utrecht, and the next morning he departed with many Officers, and most of the whole Cavalry of the Province to Arnhem, and from thence forth on to Nimwegen, bringing his Army forthwith upon the Heath, to defend the confines of that Land, yet drew the same back under the Canon of Nimwegen, so soon as his *Highness* advanced towards the Maze, when severall of his Troops sent out upon recognition were beaten by ours, after which the Duke himself, when his *Highness* was past the Maze, and wholly drawn through Gulick-land above Cologn, turn'd back again to Utrecht, for that the greatest difficulty hereabouts was now over; yet had he first sent some Troops of Horse and Dragoons out of Bommel, Thiel, Nimwege, the Grave and Arnhem, higher up to Rijnberck, and caused all about Nimwegen for two Miles round to be waited and burnt, to be the more secure in case of any overfall, whereupon he arrived again within Utrecht on the 29. ditto.

The *Prince of Condé* himself was much alarmed at this March, and letting his Army ly encamped by Pont d'Espiries, He broke up with 5 or 6 thousand Horse, that, having brought a considerable Convoy of some hundreds of Waggon's to Charleroy and Maestricht, He might join them with an Army coming up from beneath, to observe the *Prince of Orange*, and to give him all possible hindrance; on the 24. October the *Prince of Condé* lodged in the Abby of Chambron, from whence the next day he broke up, towards the side of Charleroy, and having passed by Leuse, Chevres, Lens, Havre, and St. Denis, himself being sorely discomposed by the Gout, turn'd back to Tournay, and caused the *Marshall d'Humières* to march forth

forth with those Troups, the way he had appointed, who arrived therewith at Maestrigt the 31. dito, without being sett upon by the Spanjards, who had designed so, but he brought the Convoy safely thither, yet came to late to do his *Highness* any hindrance: but before we prosecute his March any further, we shall first remark the particular accidents of this and the next Month.

Before his *Highness* drew out to the Field, he settled the vacant high Charges by Water, as the Vice-Admiralship of Amsterdam to the Lord *de Haan*, and his Rere-Admiralship to the Son of the Lord Admiral *de Ruyter*; the Lieutenant-Admiralship of the North-quarter to the Lord *William Bastiaense*, and the Vice-Admiralship to the Brother of the late Admiral *Vlug*.

October 1. About 2000. French Troopers showed themselves about Naerden, & committed much pillageing and robbery all over in the Goy, especially in the Villages Hilversom, Laren and Blarecum, which they wholly plundered. The 2. dito Captain *Jugen*, Commander of the Orte-scons, was sent by the Governour of the Bosch, together with three other Captains, to bring of some Ships from about Heusden to the Bosch; whereupon the French came out of Creveceur to hinder them, but were so entertained, that many were left dead upon the place, and the Sheep were brought safe within the Bosch: though some were more unfortunate, who on the 14. dito meaning to fare with a Boat from Kokenge to Utrecht, and in the night passing by the French Scout-watch, not hearing them call, and therefore answer'd not; thereupon the French gave fire, and 2 Women and 3 Men belonging to Nieukoop were shot dead. The Captain of Horse *Papekop*, the 29. dito drew with a Troop of Horse & some Foot out of Naarden to Utrecht, and returned the next day, bringing with thm 12 Switsers and 6 French prisoners, 14 Horse and 6 Cows, which they brought away from close under the Citie.

October 4. The *Earl of Dona* after a longsome and tedious sickness, dyed in the Hagb of his wounds he got

in defending Mastrigt ; and the 10. dito Colonel *Soutland* also , of his Hurt received in the attacking of the Countrescharp of Naerden , both upon the bed of Honour , in defending of the Lands freedom , and on the 14. dito at London *Sir John Herman* , Admiral of the blew Flag , who succeeded *Sr. Edward Sprag* , having been a renowned Officer of the English.

Collonel *Bamphield* being brought again out of the Army into the Castelynic (prison) in the Hagh , was , after his detention for 11. Months , declared free by the High Council of Warr of the Land on the 5. of October , with preservation of his Place and Honour , without costs and damadges , under the approbation of his *Highness* ; which approbation thereupon being come , the said Colonel was accordingly on the 15. dito released out of his imprisonment and restored. At Heusden had the *Baron du Feu* for some time commanded , who was now departed with his Regiment again into the Spanish service , whereupon by order of his Highness Colonel *Cassiope* is restored thither again into his former Command , to the good content of the Inhabitants ; on the contrary Captain of Horse , *du Til* , was declared to be fallen from his Charge , sett off , and fined 16000. Guilders , and Captain *Rollenburg* being escaped out of his Arrest , called in by beat of Drum.

After that on the 1. October , the Bank which the Bishops people had cast up , to straiten Coeverden with Water , was washt through by Storm and Tempest on one side , with the loss of many Men and Beast ; in like manner on the 26. dito was the great bank which was laid before the Vegt also broken through , and so almost all the Banks and Forts were washt away ; but they presently by order of the *Bishop* begun to cast up a massy Bulwerk on the Vegt by Emmelenkamp , whereto were prest many Boors (Country-people) even out of Westphalia , and they went forth therewith earnestly for a long while , thereby to prevent that they of Coeverden should not come to plunder in the Twente and Overyssel ; yet for all that , it seems

seems there was little appearance of perfecting it in the Winter, or of having any great success.

The Warr between Spain and France, being now, after so long expectancy, declared on both sides, and all thing directed accordingly, for to bring the Land wholly under Contribution; on the 17. October, about 4000. Men, Horse and Foot, under *Don de Velasco*, were drawn from St. Omar into Boulonnois, who found resistance by the Burg de Guines, where some Boors and some Soldiers of the Guarrrison of Calais lay for the keeping it, so that they shot upon each other, whereby severall Houses catch'd fire, as also in other places where resistance was ordered to be made, yet they returned not till they had taxed most of the Houses thereabouts, to save them from burning. The Prince of *Vaudemont* with 1000 Horse was so farr as under the walls of Aath, from whence he brought with him some prisoners, after he had sett all there round about under Contribution, some places, who had opposed him, being plunder'd and burn'd. *Don Francisco d'Agourto* with 600 Horse, drew from Camerijck, to close under St. Quintin, where he likewise brought all under Contribution, and turned back again with good bootie, those who were unwilling here and there being persecuted with roving and firing. The Guarrrison of Charlemont upon the Mase, sett upon and took a Convoy, consisting of many Carts and Waggon, which would have gon to Philippe-Ville and the Governour there laid hold on, and confiscated severall Ships, which would have passed on the Mase to Mastrigt and other places: as also the Governour of Navagne fetched up some Ships coming off from Luyck, and further roved through that whole part of the Countrey, and brought it under Contribution.

The French on their side did no less, who at first pretended yet to have no order to tax People for saving their Houses from burning, refused the contributions presented them, robbing and destroying all whereabout they came. One Company of full 2000 Men being come about Waert and Reusel, plunder'd severall Villages there, and
a part

a part of the Guarriſon of Kortrijck, the whole Burg of Thourois. The Knight *Fourilles*, with a ſtrong brigade of Horſe, roved to under the walls of Bergen, where he cauſed the Bar to be hackt in pieces, and attacked the uttermoſt Watch, from which Skirmiſh the French fell off with ſmall advantage, for that the Canon were let looſ upon them, who alſo fought to avenge themſelvs thereover, with the burning of ſome Houſes in the ſuburbs of Nemy, and further along the way as they marched; but ſince they have been moderater and regulated the Contributions, advancing them unto before the Gates of Bruſſel, and the Spaniſh on the contrary within a few miles of Paris.

Befides the regulating of the Contributions there were on both ſides committed all manner of hoſtile excuſions and enterprizes. On the 31. October was a Party of 60. Men drawn out of Valençijn, to a little Caſtle Warleyn upon the river d'Eſcarpe, wherein were barely 15 French, which they overmaſter'd by a Stratagem, and the French being ſent out from thence, they with a cutting through ſo turned the Water of the River about, that there was no paſſage to it but by one avenue; which the Prince of *Condé* obſerving, came four days after before it with above 3000 Men, they within making ſuch ſtout defence, that between two and three hundred French fell dead there before it, thoug at laſt being wearyed out by the continued aſſaults, they gave themſelvs up upon certain conditions; on the other hand at the ſame time a party of the Guarriſon of the Citie of Luxemburgh, conſiſting of 80 Men, onely with the loſs of one Souldier, made themſelvs Maſter of the Caſtle Rodemacheren, by Thionville, where 25. French were in poſſeſſion. The Prince of *Condé* haveing laid 100 Men in Warleyn, and cauſed the Spaniſh to be convoyed to Valençijn, departed again to Doornick, and ſo forth to Rijſſel, where he was met by the Maſhall *de Bellefonds*, who departed from Paris on the 7. November, for to take over from the Prince the command of the Troupes in the Spaniſh Netherlands, while the Maſshal *d'Humieres* was ſent to the Hollands Conqueſts, and the

the *Prince of Condé* was sent for to the Court, who with his Son the *Duke d'Anguin* arrived at Paris the 16. dito.

As here in Netherland the fire of Warr was kindled between Spain and France, so it begun presently to burn on the parts of Catalonia and Roussilion, but sith it lyes so farr off, and is not properly annexed to the relation of our Warr, that we may not too farr depart from our design, we shall not insert any particularities thereof; as also not of the mastering of the Citie and Castle of Orange by the French, were neither Generosity nor Valour was showed by them; but we shall keep to the relation of the affaires which neerlyer concern us.

The Trumpet of Warr did so much deafen the Cornet of Peace, that now all that undertaking at Cologn seemed to stop: in the beginning of October there were some Conferences, wherein the Lords Mediatours sought to make the Cessations of Arms savoury to the severall parties, but without any success, it being mean while, by the Allies of this State pressed that the *Duke of Lorrain* should be acknowledged as a member also in this treaty, and also to see to get satisfaction upon his demands from France, whereto France refused to grant the Passes requisite, since which the further handling for Peace there went altogether lamely forth, so that in the last of October the Lords *Beverning* and *Odijsk* went back from Cologn, to speak with their Principals, as also shortly after, the Duke of *Chaulnes* to Paris, having lately ere his departure recieved an Expreß from the Marshal *d'Humieres*, with report of his coming into the Diocess of Cologn. The High and Mighty Lords mean while to evidence their unfeined inclination and vigorous affection to the Peace, especially with the Crown of England, wrote to the King a very ample and obliging Missive, dated the 25. October, and sent it over by a Trumpeter, to convince his Majestie of their H: M: sincerite; by which with one the Members of Parliament in their next sitting might see the steps that were already made on this side for the furthering of the same; in manner as follows,

T

SIRE,

SIRE,

AS We have never laid any thing more to heart, then to merit the favour of Your Majesty, and to maintain the Friendship, which in former times hath been hereditary between your Kingdom and our Common-wealth: So that it hath been very grievous to us to see the great displeasure wherewith your Majesty hath been possessed against us, and that through the artifices of ill-minded Persons, Your Majestys Subjects and Ours are caballed by the Miseries which are inseparable from Warr, and brought into a state of shedding the Bloud of those which hath always been dear to the one and the other. The sad experience which We on both sides have had thereof in the last foregoing Warr, had made us believe, that after We were again united, the Peace was such that no Man should ever have been able to bereave us of it again: And We were the more perswaded thereof, for that the Alliances in which We were entered a new, seemed to oblige us for ever. But as the Divine providence, for the punishment of both the Nations, hath not permitted that affaires should long continue in that happy state; We, so soon as we perceived the misunderstanding which begun to arise, found ourselves obliged, to use all imaginable endeavours to stop the proceeding thereof, and not to forget any thing whatsoever that might serve to the preventing so great an evil as is that of a rupture. Upon which account, upon the assurance given us, that Your Majestie was offended at the making of a Medall, which we had not otherwise permitted than as it seemed to us of very small importance, We presently suppressed the same, and caused the very moulds thereof to be broken, out of fear that there should besome made in secret. And to give Your Majesty more essential proof of the esteem We make of His friendship, we agreed to what he pleased to ask in favour of the Inhabitants of Surinam, how prejudicial soever the case was for us, and how great reason we had not to consent therein. We sent to Your Majestie at the same time the Lord van Beuningen, to take away, if possible, the sinister impressions which they had endeavoured to give Your Majestie, and to put the last hand to a Rule propounded by your Majesties Ambassadour, between your East-India Companie, and that of these Lands: Afterwards, though the small success of the Negotiation of the said Lord van Beuningen gave us cause enough to fear any better usage for the future, so soon as We observed, that they would perswade Your Majestie, both against all appearance of truth, and against the truth itself, that we were dealing unband with France to the prejudice of Your Majesties interests, We gave

gave order presently to our Ambassadour there, to declare on our behalf to Your Majesty, that we (to evidence the falseness of the reports, which they had spread abroad to our prejudice, and to give Your Majestie essential and unquestionable proof of our sincere intention,) were ready to enter into such alliance with him, as himself should please, how neerer soever it might be, and moreover yet to agree to more than was already by us don, for the establishing of quietness in Europe. The point of the Flagg followed thereupon, wherein we believe we have carried our selves with all imaginable respect touching Your Majesties Person. And though the Answer which we have thereupon given to your Ambassadour be such, that we are at all times ready to submit the same to the judgement of the whole World, yet notwithstanding, because some complained, that the said Answer was dark and insufficient, We sent to Your Majesty an Ambassadour extraordinarie, authorizing him and our ordinary Ambassadour, to make that clear which they might find to be dark, and to add thereto what might be needfull. But instead of entering into a regulated Conference with them, and to lett them see what was deficient in our foresaid Answer, they were neglected, and 't was agreed that they should have no Conference at that time, upon which the differences might have been determined, as well as within one hour after that the Declaration of Warr from Your Majesty in his Council was read and approved.

All this, SIRE, makes it evident enough, with what application and earnestness, We have laboured to give Your Majesty satisfaction, and to quench a Fire in its beginning, which in likelihood might consume whole Christendom. And as we are not otherwise enter'd into this Warr, than through an indispensible necessity, for the defence and protection of our Subjects: so have We not ceased since the rupture, so much as was in our power, to endeavour the retrieving the Friendship of Your Majesty, and have continued unwearied, in making to Your Majesty upon all occasions overtures of Peace.

To which end We sent to Your Majesty in the Month of June the last Year our Extraordinary Deputies, who were confined to Hampton Court, without Your Majesties lending them Audience, or hearing what they had to propound on our behalf. A Minister of the Electoral Prince of Brandenburgh went also therewith for the same cause to England, and had at our request taken upon him with due respect, to represent to your Majesty the fervent desire which we had to see Your Majesty in another sentiment, and according to the

disposition in which We were, to do all that was in our might, to recover the Honour of Your Majesties Friendship. Since that, upon the Proposition, which was made by the Mediatours, for a General Cessation of Arms (seeing we, according to our judgement, could not condescend therein, without hazarding the welfare of our State) yet to let your Majestie see how much we desired to give your Majestie all tokens of Respect, and to procure to your Subjects all the advantages they might gather from a Generall Cessation, We offer'd Your Majestie one by water, for the time of one Year, or for so much longer time as yourself should find good: beleeving that, in the State wherein our affaires then were, we could never give more proof of our fervent inclination which we had, to make the way plain to a happy reconciliation, than to put all the Subjects of your Majestie into a condition of enjoying all the sweets of the Peace, while ours should suffer all the incommodities of the Warr.

The Ministers of the King of Spain have from time to time presented the same case to Your Majestie, and very often reiterated their instances to Your Majestie, to move Your Majestie to Peace: But above all, We have don in publick for advancing the same, We have made use of the means which we judged the most efficacious; And the Lord Prince of Orange, as well through his own inclination, as in consideration of our oft-repeated desire, hath made use of all imaginable ways, to make us obtain the Honour of your Majesties Friendship, and to represent to your Majestie the advantage and the Glory, which your Majestie might gain thereby, in restoring the tranquillity of Christendom, and granting us the Peace, which we severall times and so ardently have requested: but although we had very great reason to hope, that the instances of a Prince, who hath had the Honour to be so neer allied in Blood to your Majestie, and whose personal merite so known, should at last have prevail'd with your Majestie against those who are ill-affected toward us, and that we could also hardly believe, since that His Highnesses interests were made common with ours, and had nothing more apart, that Your Majestie should continue in His first sentiment, and as yet endeavour to involve in our ruin one of the most Illustrious Princes of his Bloud: We have nevertheless with great sorrow seen, that all these reasons were alike weak, and that your Majestie could by no manner of motives be perswaded to relax any thing of His first vigour; in so much as in stead of a favourable Answer upon the overtures We have made, it hath been declared to us at Cologn, that there was no Peace to be Hoped for, unless we

would yield to the Conditions, not onely to Your Majestie and the King of France, but also to the Electour of Cologn, and to the Bishop of Munster, which were never urged upon a Free People, and which could so little be propounded for Articles of Peace, that they mention nothing else but an absolute Conquest, and the subversion of the Christian Reformed Religion, whereof your Majestie and the Kings your most Excellent Predecessours have always been the greatest bulwork and Defenders; and which also with one drew along with them, not onely our total ruin, but also that of the Spanish Netherlands.

This hath obliged us on our part, after that We resolved upon a necessary Defence, to press upon our Friends, to enter into a neerer Alliance with us; and it hath pleased God the Lord so to bless our carefull endeavour, and the means thereto directed, that the most Illustrious House of Austria hath declar'd itself for us: and the King of Spain in particular hath concluded with us an Offensive and Defensive League, by vertue whereof His Majesty hath already declared Warr against the King of France.

The affaires then, *SIRE*, being in this state, Your Majestie may easily believe, that they will be of greater consequence: But ere the evil come to be beyond remedie, we would very gladly use our utmost forcible Endeavour, and assure your Majestie that what alteration soever there is in the affaires of Europe, our Respect and Esteem for Your Majestie is always the same, and that, for all the considerableness and power of our Allies, We yet continue even as much disposed to give Your Majestie all the satisfaction, which you can reasonably pretend to, and we have that good luck, that our Allies are in one and the same sentiment with us. We dare hope, that Your Majestie, upon our prayers, and upon the intercession of our forementioned high Allies, will not refuse us what untill now we could not obtain, and that your Majestie will not augment the desolation which is already universal.

But that we may forget nothing of that which might move Your Majestie hereto, may it please your Majestie to reflect upon all that hath passed from the beginning of this Warr, and therewith to consider, that from a Particular it is become General. When Your Majestie first engaged himself therein, we were the onely Enemies, at present a great part of Europe is no less interessed therein than we. And Your Majestie can not continue this Warr, which already hath been ruinous, without declaring the same against those who have joined themselves with us, and without hazarding the preservation of Chistianity, in case the Arms of the King of France should come

to flourish, through the succour which your Majestie should give him. Neither can your Majestie take it ill, that we cannot consent to w^h it He might demand in favour of France, sith we cannot do it through an insensible necessitie without the concurrence of our Allie^s. And seeing the General Treaty is accompanied with so many difficulties, and that we foresee that this shall be the means to continue this unhappy Warr, which we earnestly wish to have presently laid down with Your Majestie, therefore should we esteem ourselvs above all very happy, in case any of these Considerations might take impression in the Heart of Your Majestie, and dispose the same to a turning back again into the sentiments, in which we have with joy ere this seen Him: as when in persuance of the reconciliation which we promise ourselvs, we doubt not but the same shall always endure. Mean while we pray God Almighty

S I R E, &c.

In the Hague the 25. October, 1673.

Which Missive remained unanswer'd, till after the recess of the Parliament, upon the assembling whereof now on the 30. of October, presently, without expecting the customary formality, 'twas in the House of Commons cryed out against the approaching Marriage of His Highnesse the *Duke of York* with the *Princessse of Modena*, whereupon the Speaker, notwithstanding his many pretendings against it, was forced to take the Chair, and comply with an Order of the House, that an Addresse be made to His Majestie by such as are of His Majesties privy Council, for to make known to his Majestie, *that it was the humble request of that House, that the intended Marriage of his Royall Highness with the Dutche^{ss} of Modena might not be accomplished, and that he might marry with no Person, except one of the Protestant Religion*: Thereupon immediately is the Parliament proroged to the 6. of November, at which time His Majestie, appearing with the ordinarie Ceremonies in both the Houses of Parliament, made the following Speech:

My

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Had thought this day to have welcom'd You with an honourable Peace; my preparations for the Warr, and condescension to a treaty of Peace gave me great reason to believe so: but the Hollanders have abused me in this expectation, and have in the Treaty at Cologn deridingly called my Ambassadors Conquerours, and not so as might have been expected from Men in the state and condition they are in. They have other thoughts than of Peace.

This engageth me again to exhort You to a Supply, the preservation and the Honour of this Nation requiring it of necessity: it must also be proportioned according to the exigence of affaires: and I must therewith tell You, in case I have it not timely, that the damage, in regard of my preparations against the next spring, will be irreparable. The great experience I have had of you Gentlemen of both the Houses, will not suffer me to believe, that the Artifices of our Enemies should in any wise be able to divert You from consenting to give me this Supply, or that You can miss in agreeing about the proportion thereof.

I hope I need not use many words, to perswade You, that I am steadfast in the keeping of all my promises which I have made You concerning Religion, and proprietie, and I shall be very forward to give You new evidences of my zeal for the preservation of the established Religion and Laws, as often as any occasion shall require the same.

Lastly, it most highly concerns me to recommend to your consideration and care, the debt which I ow to the Gouldsmithes, in which many other of my good Subjects are concerned. I recommend to You their condition, and heartly desire Assistance for their relief.

There are more things, of which I would you should be informed, which I referr to the Chancellour.

Whereupon the Chancellour following, laid open every point broader, above all pressing upon that, for to animate the Assembly so much as was possible against this State, imposing on the same a stubbornness in the prosecuting of this Warr, and flourishing over his saying,

of *defenda Carthago*, with the routing out of the Love-
steyns Faction, whom he calls the Carthaginian party:
further pressing on for a considerable and speedy supply,
& satisfying the Gouldsmithes, assuring the Assembly of
his Majesties upright zeal for maintaining the Protestant
Religion.

The deliberations hereupon were put off till the Fry-
day following, being the 10. dito, that thereby they might
invite his Majestie to an Answer to the Address of the
30. last past, touching the Marriage of his Royal High-
ness; the House, after the debate of some other businesses
adjourning itself till Thursday, the 9. dito, when by the
Secretary *Coventrey* was brought in the Kings Answer to
the foremention'd Adresse: *That his Majestie observed,*
that the House of Commons wanted full information of this
case: the Marriage not being simply intended, but concluded
according to the wonted manner among Princes, and that by
his Royal consent and Authority. Neither can he in the least
think, that the same is unknown and contrary to the mind
of this House of Commons, since that his Royal Highness was
before all the World, some Months together engaged to an-
other Catholick Princess, and that neretheless during that
time a Parliament was held, and therein not the least ex-
ception taken up against it. Upon which 't was voted to
make a further Address to His Majestie upon the same
subject, and a Committee ordered to bring in a Writing
whereby all Papists are declared incapable of any Civil
or Military employment, or to sit in one of either of the
Houses of Parliament; then on the 10. dito was brought
into deliberation His Majesties Petition, but they would
not take into any further debate the consideration of any
assistance, Subsidie-mony or laying any Taxe upon the
Subjects, *before and till the time of the paying of the 18.*
Months be expired, in pursuance of the Act of 1238750.
Pounds Sterling, unless it appeared that the obstinacie of the
Hollanders occasion'd the necessitie thereof, nor before and
till the Kingdom be effectually freed from Poperie, and that
the other present burdens and grievances be redressed. Further
the

the Address was again voted to be renewed to his Majestie upon the Marriage of his Royal Highness, and the Lords of the Privy Council ordered to wait upon his Majestie, to know his pleasure, when he shall be at leisure to receive it; thereupon was this following agreed to :

Adresse of the Parliament.

WE Your Majesties humble and faithfull Subjects, the House of Commons in this present Parliament assembled, being fully assured of Your Majesties gracious intentions, to take care of the establishment of Religion, and preservation of your People in peace and quietness; and foreseeing the dangerous consequence which depends on the Marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Yorck, with the Princess of Modena, or with any other of the Papish Religion, we hold our selves in conscience and duty bound to represent the same to Your Royal Majestie, not doubting but the continued evidences we have given your Majestie of our upright and faithfull intentions towards your Royal Person will easily make you believe that these our humble desires proceed out of minds yet overflowing with the same affection to your Royall Government upon these two foundations (namely on the Protestant Religion and the hearts of your Subjects) in all humilitie beseeching your Majestie to take the same into your Royal consideration, and to free Your Subjects from the encumbrances under which they ly since the proceeding in that negotiation. We therefore humbly pray your Majestie, that He please to consider, that in case this Marriage go on, the minds of your Protestant Subjects here within the Land would be thereby disquieted, and fill'd with endless jealousies and discontents, and your Majestie brought to such Alliance without the Lands, as may lightly fall out to the great prejudice, if not ruin of the interest of the Protestant Religion. That we by sad experience find that such Marriages have increased, and encouraged Popery in this Kingdom, and given opportunity to Priests and Jesuits to spread abroad their opinions, and to seduce a great multitude of your Majesties Subjects; and we observe already how much that party lift up their heads and take courage, upon the hope that this Marriage shall go forward; who were lately discouraged through what your Majestie graciously granted in the last Session of this Parliament; so that we are greatly afraid that this may cause in the People a lessening of affection to his Royal Highness who is so neer related to the Crown, and whose

honour and esteem we wish may always continue in its full vertue.

That for another Age more at least, we of this Kingdom are in continued surmisings, and encumbrings about the growth of Popery, and the danger of the Protestant Religion. Lastly we consider that this Princess, having so many Neer-friends and Kindred in the Court of Rome, might give great opportunitie and furtherance to their designs, and maintain their practises among us; and thereby penetrate into your Majesties most secret Councils, and the easy-lyer discover the State of the whole Kingdom; and finding by the opinions of most Learned men, that it is generally held, that such Treaties and Contracts made by Proxie, may be loosed, of which many examples might be produced, therefore we beseech your Majestie with all submission, to disannull the consummation of this undertaken Marriage: And hereupon do we the more earnestly desire the same, for that we have not yet the happiness to see any Issue of your Majestie, which might succeed in the Government of this Kingdom; for which blessing we heartily pray to God Almighty, that he will in his time please to crown both your Majestie and these Kingdoms. to an unspeakable joy and comfort of all his Majesties Subjects, who wish nothing rather than always to abide under the Government of his Majestie, and his Royal Posteritie.

Whereupon his Majestie, well seeing, that they were not now to be brought to any further consent, but that they might easily make more disturbance about the approaching Marriage, resolved to prorogue them, to see if mean while it were possible through some satisfaction to give them more content, whereto on the 14. dito appointing them by the Black Rod, they appeared before the King in the Higher House; who prorogued the Parliament unto the 7. old, or the 17. new stile, 1674. with the following Speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Need not tell you, how unwillingly I call you hither at this time, being enough sensible what advantages My Enemies both abroad and at home will reap by the least appearance of a difference betwixt My and My Parliament; nay, being assured,

assured, that they expect more success from such a Breach (could they procure it) then from their Arms.

This, I say, shall (whilst I live) be My chief endeavour to prevent, and for that reason I think it necessary to make a short Recess, that all Good Men may recollect themselves against the next Meeting, and consider, Whether the present posture of Affaires will not rather require their applications to matters of Religion, and Support against Our onely Competitors at Sea, than to things of less importance; and in the mean while, I will not be wanting to lett all My Subjects see, that no care can be greater than My Own, in the effectual suppressing of Popery: And it shall be your faults, if in your several Countries, the Laws be not effectually executed against the Growth of it.

I will not be idle neither in some other things which may add to your Satisfaction, and then I shall expect a suitable Return from you.

Whereupon the Chancellour followed:

His Majestie prorogues both the Houses of Parliament till the 7, 17. of January next-coming.

What this might be that should be so acceptable as to give the Communalitie content, seems especially to have respect to the cashiering of the Chancellour *Anthony Ashley Comper*, who resigned the Staff and Seal the 20. of November into the hands of his Majesty, who gave the same to keep to *Sr. Heneage Finch*, a wise and welbelov'd Man; and the Lord of *Cornbury*, Great Chamberlain of the Queen, and some others more were discharged from their Employments, and wholly to fulfill the desires of the Parliament about Popery, the King on the 20. dito caused the following Proclamation to be published:

Charles Rex.

THat, in pursuance of our gracious assurances to both the Houses of Parliament in the last Prorogation, We may let all our Subjects see, that there can be no greater care than

than that of ours for the effectuall suppressing of Popery; We have found good on the 14. of this Month November in the Council, to appoint, and give command to the Lord High Steward and Lord Chamberlain of our Houshold, to hinder all Papists or Popish Recusants, or those who are held for Papists or Popish Recusants, from having any access to our Presence, or the place where our Court shall be from and after the 18. day of the present Month of November, and we did then in like manner cause command to be given to the Judges of our Court at Westminster, to consider of the most effectuall means to putt the Laws in execution for prevention of the growth of Popery, and presently to report the same to us. And now for the better suppression of Popery in all places of our Kingdom, and preservation of the true established Religion, We hereby declare and publish our further will and pleasure; like as We strictly command and charge all Judges of our Courts at Westminster, Justices of the Peace, Majors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, and other our Officers and Ministers of Justice, who-soever they be, that they forwith shall take effectuall care for the prosecution of all Papists and Popish Recusants, according to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm; & to that end upon their severall days of Sitting shall cause the said Laws to be observed, and then also to take care that such Papists and Popish Recusants, or Persons suspected to be such may be speedily brought to Justice, enform'd against, and convicted, according to the Laws, and that from time to time they duly proceed therein.

Given in our Court at Whitehall the 20. day of November, 1673. in the 25. Year of our Reign.

Whereupon the Duke of York also, who likewise willing to rout out Popery, took occasion thereto by considering, that his Pallace was an appendance on Whitehall, and claim'd the said Proclamation also upon his Court, the which shortly after was confirmed by the Kings speciall Proclamation.

In Scotland the Parliament assembled also on the 22. of November, where the Kings Commissioner the Earl of

of *Lauderdail* in the first Session deliver'd over the Kings Letter to the Parliament, and enlarged thereon with an Oration, consisting in this, that the King had made known to the last Parliament the reasons of the Warr against the States of Holland, and that they had then consented for the same a considerable assistance, and sufficient provision of Monyes; but that now he was yet necessitated to continue the said Warr, therefore he again recommended it to be considered by them, and by consequence that they should do what was needful for maintaining his Majesties Honour and Interest, and the Peace of the Kingdom; yet leaving the manner and method thereof, to their wisdom and discretion; The Earl of *Lauderdail* having further given instructions about all things that tended to His Majesties honour, and the welfare of the Land, with authoritie to agree and Consent in the name of the King, the Overtures which should there be made: Hereupon He the Commissioner recommended to them above all business, that against their next Sitting-day they should have their Answer to His Majesties Missive in a readyness: but in the deliberating thereupon, it was judged meet, that the consideration of the Grievances, and of his Majesties Missive ought to go both alike forward, and thereover arose very many contestings between the Commissioner and some of the Members, especially the Duke of *Hamilton*, Earl of *Dumfries*, and other great Ones; there being not one single Accusation brought in against the Lord *Ramsay*, the great Minion of *Lauderdail*, and great Provost of Edinburgh, he the next day resigned all his employments; so that the Earl of *Lauderdail*, seeing that he could not drive through their agreeing to any Subsidies ere the Grievances were dispatched, would not meddle therewith, but without effecting any thing of importance, on the 10. of December he prorogued the Parliament till the 7. of February, 1674. to the discontent of the Assembly, who thereupon deputed the Duke of *Hamilton* and some others to go to the King, the issue whereof must appear

at their next assembling. Thus enough of the English and Scotch Parliaments, yet ere we return to the affaires of Mars, something of Venus most inserted.

The Warr continuing between England and this State, there were dealings about a Marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and the Arch-Dutchess the Princess of *Innsbruck*, one of the greatest beauties of Europe, who being sprung out of the House of Austria, seemed to become a means something to weaken the band of the newly set up Alliance between the House of *Stuart*, and that of *Bourbon*, so that France sought by all manner of intreaques to put a stop to the same, and the Emperour by casting in of many cautions retarded the same, till at last, all these difficulties being overcome, it was wound about to such a State wherein it was every day in a likelihood to be consummated, even just then when the reigning Empress came to dy: which death gave so great a check to this under-hand treaty, that the same immediately slackened, and soon after was wholly broken off, his Imperial Majesty declaring that he had chosen this Princess for his Bride; in pursuance whereof all was prepared for the perfecting of the Marriage, which on the 15. of October was solemnized in Gratz in Stiria; His Imperial Majesty being come thither on the 2. of October, after He had caused his Troops to draw down out of Bohemia toward the Rhine, and the Imperialists-Bride arrived on the 18. ditto at Gratswien, two miles from Gratz, whither his Imperial Majesty went to meet Her, Who was received by his Bride at the lowest stair, where she kneeled down, and used many amiable expressions of Courtesy, and being lifted up by his Imperial Majesty, was conducted into her withdrawing-Chamber, from whence after a short stay the Emperour turned back again to Gratz, and the Bride went to Eggenburg but a quarter of an hour from thence, where the next day she was saluted by all the Great ones, and also by the Emperour again, and on the 14. ditto the whole Nobilitie went to fetch of the Imperialists-Bride from Eggenburg in so fair an Equip-

Equipage as hath ever been seen, and came with the fore-
 said Imperialists-Bride into Gratz, about 7. a clock in the
 evening: The Emperour mean-while was in the Jesuits
 Church, and at the door received his Bride, who again
 kneeled, but was immediately lifted up by his Imperial
 Majesty, and He going a little before, She followd, led
 by the Prince of *Dietrichsteyn*, the Chief Steward, and
 being so come into the Church, there was the Popes
 Nuncio accompanied with 4 Bishops and 13 Abbots, all
 in their Pontifical garments, who, so soon as their Im-
 perial Majesties had trod upon the high four-square Pla-
 ces, which were prepared for them, brought them the
 Crofs to Kifs, and after that the Holy-water; then they
 being approached before the Altar, among an incredible
 number of Ladies, did their reverence before the Sacra-
 ment, and thereupon the Nuncio performed the Cere-
 monie of the Marriage, which was followed with the
Te Deum Laudamus in Musick; and that being ended,
 their Imperial Majesties went with all the Companie to
 the Palace, where the Wedding-Feast was prepared: mean
 while they shot off all the Canon, and lighted Torches,
 and hung out Lanthorns, in token of joy, which contin-
 ued for the three following days, in which their foresaid
 Imperial Majesties diverted themselvs severall manner of
 ways. After which on the 3. of November the Court
 wholly broke up from Gratz, and on the 11. dito made
 their entry with great state into Vienna, there ending the
 Ceremonies of this splendent Marriage.

Hereby were the French freed from the encumbred
 thoughts they had, that the Marriage-band between
 England and the House of Austria might weaken the new
 Alliance erected between that Crown and France, but
 this was not enough for them, so that they begun to
 endeavour the makeing this Alliance the firmer, and
 by a Marriage should be more durable, whereto severall
 Princeesses were propounded, but the eye was directed
 toward Italy, where are many Princeesses that by the
 Mothers side were of French off-spring, and that parti-
 cularly

cularly of *Modena*, Sister of the Duke that now rules, touching wick the Treaty is with so much earnest set forward, that within a few days the Marriage between Her and the *Duke of York* is concluded, unto which the King of France pressed so hard, that himself promised a good summe of Money out of his Coffers for a Marriage-guift: and the *Earl of Peterborough* married this Princels on the 15. September, in the name of his Royal Highness, and She with him, conducted by her Lady Mother and younger Brother, 14 days after departed from Modena, to travel through France to London, and arrived at Paris the 2. of November, where She received the Complements of the King, Queen, and the whole Court, and was constantly nobly treated at the Kings charge, wholly preparing herself with all speed to be shipped over for England; Whereupon the Princels being recovered from her illness, on the 23. of November departed under the conduct of the Duke of *Angeau* on the behalf of France, from Paris towards Calis and Douer, and on the 28. November the Bishop of Oxford, and on the 29. dito his Highness himself went to Dover, where the Bride, with her followers arrived the 1. of December, being with much civillie received by her Bridegroom, who forthwith caused the Ceremonies of the Marriage to be performed by the Bishop of Oxford, and after some days stay there, they were on the 4. dito at Canterbury, the 5. dito at Rochester, and the day following at London, where they came on by water; whereupon followed at Court all sort of Feastings and Divertissements.

Whilst the Imperial and British Courts thus cared themselves with Marriage-Joys, Poland must be in mourning: Their King in the most flourishing of his Youth, in the thirty third year of his age, so lately exalted to the Crown, so lately marryed with an Imperialists Bride, of the same Nation with his Subjects, the hope of the restauration of that Kingdom, and though indispos'd yet drawn out into the field, fell suddenly down from the Throne to the Grave. His Majestie being come out of the

the Army to Leopold, dyed there on the 10. November at 11. a Clock forenoon, with very good understanding; declaring his Queen for his heyress, was bewailed by all that were about him, and thought by many to be poisoned; the Corps being carryed thence to Krakow, to be set by his Royal Predecessours. But how grievously soever this wound fell, it was not yet so soon felt through the whole Kingdom, but that it was followed with a wonderfull reviving: it was on the 10. November that the Kingly Crown fell down, but on the 11. dito, that Poland was again Crowned with a richly blessed Conquest, the Relation whereof we here insert.

Out of the Leaguer before Chocim, the 11. November.

ON the 9. instant Gods Almighty hand hath in a very wonderfull manner brought us without a Bridge through so great Water-streams, and Moorish Passages, that we with our Cavalry were advanced to within a Canon-shot of the Trenches of the Enemy, our Infantry and Field-pieces having not been able so soon together to follow; ours brought over some time with continued charging, ere they could entice the Enemy out of his Nest, and get him from under his Canon; then at last our Army, with the approaching of the Night, took post in the old Turkish Leaguer, which Ottoman the Turkish Emperour had formerly caused to be cast up, thereupon the Lord Crowns-Marshal set both the Armies in Battalia; and, sith that during the March the People were well exercised, therefore could that the better be don, and command be obeyed; and now when the Armies were advanced to the Enemies Leaguer, the Moldavian Hospodar with 5000 Men came over to ours, and gave himself over to the Lord Crowns-Marshal and the Crown: thereupon it was concluded forthwith to fall upon the Enemy by a storming-hand at five ends; the Crowns Scoutmaster had the Post on the Nieper of Czeczora, next him the Crowns Marshal upwards, and in the middle the Lord Lieut. General, next the Kiowisch Lord

Wey-

Weywoods Post : meanwhile have the Lords Littawwers, through the sound of Trumpets, animated the Volunteers to the Storm, and thereupon our Field-pieces, which were 50. in a readiness begun to play, the Granado's out of the Morter-pieces followed presently, and forthwith all was ready for the Storm; but seeing all the Posts could not be in so short a time brought into so good a posture as the Lord Crowns-Marshal meant, it fell not out according to our desire for that night, and the Lord Commander Dennemark, a valiant Cavalier, of the Krowns-Scoutmasters Companys, dyed in the beginning, together with Kaptain Jarocki, & many more other Officers, among whom the common Souldiers also went not scot-free; although the Enemy gain'd no advantage thereby: the Armies stood the whole Night ready within a Musket-shot of the Enemies Retrenchement in the open Field: on the 11. of this Month went the Lord Krowns-Marshal a foot to take cognizance of; and narrowly to spy out the Enemies Fort; and sith there was likely to be want of Provision & Forrage for so great Armies, 't was concluded in a Council of Warr that they would make a general Storm, though severall of the pusillanimous dissuaded from so high a Resolution; but the Lord Krowns-Marshal encouraged them thereto, assuring them that through Gods help the Enemies Trenches might be mastered within 4 hours, whereupon Order was given to all the Posts, that they should with all their might shoot off their Canons, and fall upon the Trenches; so then the Lord Krowns-Marshal himself a foot, with a glittering Sable in his Hand, with a courageous stoutness brought up the Army to the Trenches, admonishing them to fight for God & their beloved Countrey, and then presently He took Horse, when the first Volley of Shot was made by the Cavalry: the Regiments of Horse unto admiration fell upon the Enemies Walls, so that within a quarter of an hour they were master of them, therewith all the Lord Polish Standard-bearer with his Regiment, & the Lord Scoutmaster behaved themselves valiantly; the Enemies Horse fell very heavily upon ours, because our foremost Companies of the Infanterie, which should have seconded the Horse, begun too soon to plunder in the Turkish Leaguer; but when the Hussars

were broken in, ours took heart again, and the Enemy fell into disorder, so that the Hussain Bassa could not longer resist our Force, but begun to retire with some thousands of his to Czurczo, where the Lord Weywood Blesky and the Lord Kyowski had cutt of his Pass, and also forced him to turn back to the Leaguer; when in that retreating he was met by the Krowns-Marshal, and if the Hussars had not seconded us, we should have been brought into great confusion; thereupon went the Battel first of all right on, but at last the Enemy must yet give way, and leave many thousands behind them, so that at length they retreated upon the Rocks; and sith ours were upon their heels, so were many with the Horses thrown down from the top of the Rocks: the Hussain Bassa escaped; among the Dead were found, which were known, Heybegh Bassa, a valiant Souldier, and Soliman Bassa not inferiour: Our eminent Officers also were not unconcerned, for we reckon among the Dead, the Lord Quarter-master-General, the Lord Starosta Wolbramsky, the Lord Rzecskey, the Lord Rozmiatowsky, all Kaptains of Horse of the Hussars; the Lord May, the Lord Nomoneysbi, the Lord Czenszkowski, Lieutenants; and the Lords Jwonowski and Slawionowski, Cornets of Hussart; the Lord Crowns-Master of the Chase cannot yet be found: We have many Dead and Wounded; on the other side there were of the remainder of the Enemies about 5000. drown'd in the Nieper, and 3000. saved themselves by getting over the Bridge, being all that were left of about 40000. Men. The Lord Master of the Horse of the great Dzededom of Lithuania carryed himself as a brave Cavallier in this great Action, and was shot in the Neck. The Lord Crowns Quarter-master led on the Foot himself to the Storm; and his Princely Grace the Lord Lieutenant General deputed himself in this great High Enterprize very manly and valorously, also managing all things that were needfull for so high an undertaking with all diligence: in summe, the Almighty hath dispos'd it so farr forth, that there was no want of any mans Courage: After these things were dispatched, our People overmasterd not onely the

rich Leaguer, but also the Bridge over the Nieper, and the Castle that stands by it: and after all this was brought to pass, the Te Deum Laudamus was sung in the Tent of Hussain Bassa; and then was the plunder of the Leaguer permitted to the Infantry. Unto which was this annexed, that ours on the 12. instant by storming hand conquered the Fort Chocim, and got therein excellent Boote.

Inearnest an honourable Victorie, one of the greatest that ever the Chrestians got against the hæreditary Enemie, which, next to the Goodness of God, must especially be attributed to the brave conduct of the Polish Generals, the extraordinarie Valour of the Hussars, the falling off of the Moldavian and Wallachian Hospodar, which brought back both these Provinces, under the obedience of Poland, after they had 50. Years been under the Dominion of the Turks: so that this Conquest is in itself very advantagious for Poland and for whole Christendom, though perhaps by accident it might fall out ruinous for Poland, prejudicial to Christendom, and in especiall manner for this State, sith the sway of the great Marshal *Sobieski* shall thereby be advanced, that he may come in among the competitours for the Crown, who being married to a French Dam, may easily be so farre crowded in by the French Creatures, against those who bear good will to the House of Austria, that the intestin commotions there may again give the Hæreditarie Enemie footing, and so deeply engage some of our Allies, that this State may suffer very much in it's Interest thereby. But leaving every one free to their speculations over this matter, the issue is committed to time, and we return neerer to our businessse.

In England among all the propofalls of inclination to Peace; they yet continue as strong in pursuance of the preparation for the Warr; Many Land-souldiers are yet daily shipt out of England over to France, whose number is advanced to 5 or 6 thousand Men: and therewith præparations are made for beginning again the Sea-equipage,

equipage, the prosecution whereof will depend much on the next resolutions of the Parliament, which we also shall till that time let alone, yet here bring in the Answer of his Majestie upon the Missive of the States Generall sent to England, as follows :

High and Mighty Lords :

Although Your Letter of the 15, 25. October (considering the present juncture of affairs, the matter therein contain'd, and the manner of sending it by a Trumpetter, when your Deputies at Cologn had manifold Conferences with our Plenipotentiaries) expresseth rather the nature of a Manifesto than of a Letter, and that by consequence haply you expect no answer thereto; nevertheless both for the defending of our honour, and for the undeceiving that part of the World, which might thereby be abused, we would not let it pass, without giving answer thereto distiahtly from piece to piece; so as they are contained in Your Missive, (which we send Your Lordships back by the same hand that brought yours to us) and that for this cause the rather, for that it might have happened, that through the late great revolutions in your affairs, and the alteration of Your Ministers, You yourselves also might take up that for truth, which ill-affected persons have so wickedly blown into Your ears, that thereby Your own People might be misled, as well as ours.

There is no need of raking up many arguments to convince the World, that many offensive Medalls, Inscriptions and Pamphlets are spread abroad all over in your Provinces of later Years, to the diminution of our honour, and of the whole English Nation, seeing they were so notorious and universal: yet to this day have neither We, nor any other known, that you have disavowed any part thereof, till your said Letter gave us to understand, that upon complaint made to your Ambassadour here, You had caused the Stamp to be broken, out of fear lest any new one might secretly be portrayed; You make no mention neither of the least punishment inflicted on him that committed the deed.

In reference to the case of Syrinam; could You make the World or our People believe what You affirm in this Paper or Writing, Yourselfs should have surpassed Your Medals, and been more injurious than they, to fasten a blot upon us, which we have as little deserved, as You, we hope, shall gain credit in the accusing us.

You relate that You have agreed to what we demand in favour of our Subjects remaining after at Syrinam; have not we continually insisted on and pressed for their release, from that time that we delivered that place into your hands, till the beginning of this present Warr; and do not the greater part of them yet abide there? Are they there held for your Slaves at our desire? Have we sent our Ships thither, meerly out of a show, with design for their further Slavery and to Subject them under Your forced service? and was not the Officer sent thither, Major Banister, immediately upon his arrival there, set fast, and not suffered to speak to his Countrey-men, or to make known to them the care we took for them; and did he not protest against the Governour for transgressing the capitulation in 18. severall Points? and will you say that all this is don according to our desire? in case you took such tender care of the blood-shedding of both the Nations as you give out in your Misssive, You should not so long and with such obstinacie have persisted in the oppressing of our Subjects, the blame whereof you would cast upon us, in that you were well-minded thereto; all then that we can to this assertion say, is, that you yield to all that we desire in words, but that we never have obtained any thing from You in deeds.

That which thereupon follow'd, was the pretended satisfaction, which You say you have all times proffered to give, in regard of the Trading of our Subjects in East-India. It was solemnly promised by the Treaty of Breda, that the businesse should be adjusted by Commissioners to be sent hither, as a case for which there was more time and respite; but you know well, that our Ambassadour, whom we sent after the forementioned negotiation, to reside with you, with all his instances could obtain nothing in that case, that could in any wise content our Companie; neither did the Lord van Beuningen, who seemed to come hither expressly for that end, in all his Conferences with our Deputies present any thing more upon that subject. It is so, that the Ambassadour Boreel showed here a full power to treat with us about an offensive and defensive League and to conclude it, but We could not accept the proposition, for that the Conditions were not regular enough, and that he, instead of giving us satisfaction upon our complaints, would not endure that we should move it; on the contrary his whole discourse tended to no other thing, than to let us know, that the States Generall presented us this League, as a token of their friendship and simply for our securitie; it seeming indifferent to them, whether we accepted it or not;

not; and continually exalting your force by Water and by Land, as that which could sufficiently withstand the formidable Power of France: and often threatning us that You could make such a League with France as You pleased, yea and that even against Us, if we accepted not what his Masters presented us. The clause of these two Points is, that it pleased the Lord van Beuningen to discourse of the satisfaction proposed by us in the business of the East-India-Commerce, but he departed without presenting any thing; and the Lord Boreel presented Us an offensive and defensive League, without giving us satisfaction for past injuries, or securitie for the future. And all this, to the end that the Injuries over which we had complained, that till that time they were your peculiar actions, might by a solemn Treatie be declared to be ours.

The next cause of offence given us was (as You wel observe in your Missive) the affront committed in the Month of August. 1671. against the striking of the Flagge. We have complained of it to your Ambassadour residing here: and he assured Us we should have an equitable satisfaction: but after 3. or 4. Months were run on, without Your giving any heed in the least thereto, we held ourselves engaged to send away our Ambassadour Extraordinaire, to demand satisfaction from you in more serious terms than we had don before. Whereupon receiving no satisfactorie Answer, he had order to return back again; soon after was he followed by an Extraordinaire Ambassadour of yours, who declared he had no authoritie to make reparation for that affront, or for other things whereof we have so often complained; but to agree upon terms of a rule for the time to come touching the striking of the Flagge; yet with one, saying, that of himself, and without consulting you again, he could put nothing in writing concerning that. The arrivall of the said Extraordinaire Ambassadour was about the time, that we stood ready to declare an open Warr against Your State; which we could delay no longer, because the spring was so nigh, and the fore-mention'd Ambassadour persisted therein that his instructions allowed him not to do any thing upon our demaun'd; neither could he produce any thing for the justification of his delay, save that he proffered us to write to his Lords and Masters for ampler power and instructions.

The Warr following hereupon, in the very heat of it there came from Your Lordships three Deputed Persons without any Pass from Us, or giving us any notice of their coming, according to the customs usuall in time of Warr; Whereupon we might well have kept them

In detention (as you say that we did) but we held ourselves satisfied in giving them warning that they should not come to lodge in this our Citie, ordering them in stead thereof Lodgings in our Palace at Hampton-Court, with all other accommodations becoming their Character; and dissembling what we knew had pass'd between them and Persons, on whom they practised to occasion uproars and disorders in our Citie, or to trouble the proceeding of the Warr; this notwithstanding, we neglected not to send to them some of the considerablest Persons of our Council to enter into conference with them, and to hear their proposals: to whom they simply gave answer, and in that also they persisted till their departure, that they had no authoritie nor instructions to make any propositions, but were inclinable to give ear to such as might be propounded to them, and to send them over to their Lords and Masters; hoping that while we stood deliberating over this appearance, the Deputies which You had sent at the same time to the Most Christian King, might have concluded a separated Treaty with him.

And could you flatter yourselfs with this opinion, that the World would look upon this manner of doing as a convincing demonstration of your more zealous desire of Peace? hath ever Prince or State sent an Ambassadour with intention of obtaining that whereto the Ambassadour was not empowered either to conclude or to sign, and that to a Prince with whom they were in Warr? There is more ground of reason to believe, that what you did was simply to gain time, wherein you sought to set a work the treatnings in reference to France, which the Lord Boreel had made to us before.

The Minister of Brandenburg never made any declaration that he came hither, to make any preparation to wards Peace; or that he had any other commission, than to encline us to the recommendation of his Lord and Master, to be willing to give ear to what might be by him proposed. He came here when the Extraordinarie Ambassadour from his most illustrious Majestie the King of Sweden came on, in order to present us the Mediation of his Lord and Master, which we very willingly embraced; as also a proposition tendred to us for a Cessation of Arms: but shortly after, when he proposed the same to You, You held it advisable wholly to reject it, and were so long a doing with chusing a place to treat of Peace, that some Months passed over, without effecting any thing else, save to obtain your point of nominating the Citie Cologn for the place of meeting: wherein we agreeing, and our Fleet being ready to take the Sea, You let us know you would accept a Cessation of Arms at Sea.

Whereto

Whereto we held ourselves obliged to answer, that the Peace might be made in much less time, than we might come to accord about the terms of a particular putting off or Cessation of Arms; however it seemed to us a cunning reach, meerly invented to inchant the Ears of the common People, and to make us to no purpose wear out all our preparation for the Equipage of our Fleet. Soon after, when our Merchants might indeed gain advantage by a Cessation of Arms, You wholly threw it off, and then forsooth were again willing when You saw that your Provinces might haply suffer damage by the going on of the Warr.

The Ministers of Spain never offer'd us any Conditions, nor did any other service, than in general terms to move us to incline to thoughts of Peace, which we always accepted from them in a friendly manner. Neither did our Nephew the Prince of Orange ever make us any overture of Peace. We must necessarily avow that your deportment towards Him till the last Year was no very good evidence to make Us believe that your intentions to live in a good correspondence with Us, were reall and sincere: and though we were unwilling to show our resentment of his publick accountre-ment, for giving his Enemies occasion of doing him more mischief; nevertheless so soon as the good inclination of the People prevailing against the Louvesteyn partie, had transmitted to him the might and authoritie in the Government, which his Ancestours had so well deserved, we have disposed ourselves with more zeal and vigour to make the Peace, being thereto the more stirred up by the unexpected success of the Weapons of the Most Christian King by Land. We sent forthwith Ambassadors extraordinary to him to attend the Treaty, which the Louvesteyns Party would have held with the exclusion of us, in case that the vertue and generositie of that Prince would have complied therewith; but so soon as they were aware of our Ambassadors being there on the place, the Deputies departed without being seen any more; following that Fundamental Maxime; which You had laid with the beginning of this Warr, to separate us by all sorts of devices, thereby to make your advantage.

For what concerns Your insinuation of our meaning to rout out and ruin Our Nephew the Prince of Orange, the injustice of that upbraiding us is sufficiently known, and whereas You openly complain to the Mediatours at Cologn, that we are too zealous in furthering his interests, should You seek to make our Subjects believe, that we bear no good heart towards him; and to make good this mistake You add thereto, without giving or having the least reason

reason for it, that our demaund at Colozn tends to the everſion of the Reformed Religion, and ruin of our Nephews Houſe. We cannot conclude our obſervations upon this Letter or this Maniſeſto (formed by You, with intention to abuſe Your and our People, and inſinuated with terms of reſpect to our Perſon, and fair words about the Peace) without adjoining what ought to convince the moſt obſtinate amongſt you; at the ſame time would you move us to breake our Word and Promiſe, made to our Allies of entring into no ſeparate Treaty; You put it as a fundamentall Point that you having given your word to yours, could not break without impairing your honour, as if your honour ought always to be dear to you, but ours of little or no value by Us.

Meanwhile You make the dealings of your Deputies at Colozn paſs for the faireſt and uprighteſt that may be; and reproaching that of our Plenipotentiaries for the moſt uncivil and unrighteous, ſaying, that, notwithstanding all your endeavouring, we never yet would let fall anything of our firſt vigour. Hereupon we appeal to our Mediatours themſelves, who ſhall not remain wanting to do us right, with letting the World know, that our forementioned Plenipotentiaries have let fall at leaſt the one half of their firſt demaund, whereas yours have continually excuſed themſelves from giving answer to any of the ſame, except that of the Flagg, wherein they ſhewed their inclination to gratifie us for the future, though in aequallizing terms, and ſuch as ſhall have no reflection upon any right that we had thereto in times paſt: and this is the onely thing wherein you have ſhewed the leaſt inclination to yield us any thing during the whole current of this Negotiation; and have not further advanced in the overtures of Peace, which you ſay you have laid before us by our Nephew the Prince of Orange, the Miniſters of Spain and Brandenburgh, and through thoſe of the Mediatours themſelves, of whom you in your foreſaid Letter make not one word of mention; treating of the matter of Peace in generall terms, to procure to yourſelves the reputation thereof, and making not one propoſition to us, ſave to ſeparate us from our Allies, an act that you hold too mean for a Commonwealth, but becoming enough for a King.

Deſire You in earneſt to ſet forward the Peace, ſend, in ſtead of oſtentative expreſſions, without delay, power to your Deputies at Colozn, to ſet to Paper with ours regulated and equitable Articles: and the World ſhall ſee how ready we are to order ourſelves

accor-

*accordingly; and to renew the resentments of friendship and esteem;
which the Kings our Progenitours have always borne to your State;
and to make it evident to You that we uprightly are*

White-Hall the 7, 17. of
November, 1673.

Your good Friend

CAROLUS REX.

Where at this State willingly passing by all quarlings, for a further evidencing of their inclination to Peace, was willing to make such positive offers, whereby it shall always appear before the whole World, that they really incline to Peace; and such as his Majestie (without considering his Alliance with France) could require of us; which also shall leave some hope, that his Majestie taking to heart his and his Kingdoms interest may see the reasonableness of these proposals, for the concluding of a wished Peace. Which Answer of their High and Mighty Lordships is as followeth:

S I R E,

WHatsoever might be the motive that at last hath induced Your Majestie, to write us the Letter which the Trumpeter, we had sent to you, delivered us from Your Majestie, bearing date the 7, 17. November, We find ourselvs obliged to give Your Majestie thanks for the honour you have been pleased to do us: But with all We cannot dispense with ourselvs without declaring to your Majestie the grief we conceive by finding the same of an importance so much to our disadvantage; and that the Ministers upon whom your Majestie hath placed most confidence, have untill this time exercised their skill in bringing things to that pass they are now at, perswading your Majestie also that they could rake up together so many things, as they beleeved had been quite out of your Majesties Memorie, and which they in their Consciences knew to be farr from truth.

This Consideration, S I R E, hindreth us from giving particular Answer to the chief heads of the Letter which your Majestie hath written us, out of fear lest the same should tend

to give an occasion to them who have already disposed your Majesty to our prejudice, to render things worse: And betaking ourselves to that whereto we have been necessitated in drawing up our Answer to the Manifesto published in your Majesty's Name, We shall content ourselves herein to declare to your Majesty, that, whereas we have not in our Letter which we have had the honour of writing to your Majesty, *de facto* set any thing of which we should not be able to give an Authentick and unanswerable evidence, So shall We always be ready to produce the same before your Majesty, whensoever it shall please you to give us a more particular occasion thereunto. Further, such your Majesty (being of the sentiment that the report your Ministers had made to you was very sincere) hath complained in your *Parliament* of the invincible aversness which We showed to the Peace; And that the *House of Commons*, according to their accustomed wisdom and prudence, hath been pleased to suspend their Judgements, and thereby given us opportunitie to bring our innocence fully to light, and to make known in a more publick manner the uncontradictory sinceritie of our intentions, We have beleived it to be our dutie to add this, that your Majesty and all your Kingdoms may see, that we affect not to speak of a Peace (as we are thereupon accused) without a reall desire thereof, and that We are farr from concluding ourselves within generall Terms without particular discovery of our meaning; We are then ready to renew with your Majesty the Treaty that was made with us at *Breda*, in the Year 1667. and to give a clearer exposition of the 19. Article referring to the Ceremony of the Flagg, upon such a manner as may leave no place for future dispute, and to regulate the same without any ambiguity. And for as much as that Treaty hath been held by your Majesty to be just and so equitable, that in the following Years it occasion'd your Majesty to afford us more tokens of benevolence and good inclination, and that you entered into a nearer Alliance with us than ever formerly, We propose that same Treaty as a fast Foundation of a firm and durable Peace, and hope that your Majesty will not refuse your Friendship upon the same Conditions, which were by yourself before approved; and the rather, for that the Interest of the *Protestant Religion*, and many cases respectively relating to the prosperitie of both the Nations ought to oblige us on both sides the readyly to unite. Moreover seeing some have strongly endeavoured to perswade your Majesty that we have violently

violated our Treaties, and committed divers unjust things, for which you demand satisfaction, We are ready without any delay to send Ambassadors to your Majestie to enform you of the truth, with less disguise than hath been don by our Enemies, and before your Majestie to enter into an examination of all the breaches whereof we are blamed, with a solemn promise to repair all wrongs and injuries which your Majestie or your Subjects might have received from us or from our Officers since the foresaid Treaty at Breda, till the beginning of this Warr. And that the discussing thereof may not retard the concluding of a Peace, which we so ardently wish for, and which is so needfull for the welfare of Christendom, We offer to your Majestie for greater securitie, the Guarantie of our Allies for the exact and punctuall performance of the promise we here make to your Majestie, and which we also consent to, that it be brought into the Treatie which shall be concluded, to make it so much the more authentick.

Finally, to let your Majestie fully see the especiall esteem we have for your Friendship, We hereby offer the Restitution of the *New-Netherlands*, and of all the other Places and Colonies which have been won by our Weapons in this present Warr; perswading ourselvs that your Majestie will not refuse reciprocally to engage to restore to us the Lands or Fortes which yours may have taken from us.

But for that your Majestie seems above all to complain, that We most highly offend you, in the proposall we make for separating you from your Allies, to whom you have promised not to treat without them, when we meanwhile assume it for a fundamentall Point that we must pursue the engagement that we have given to Ours, without injuring our honour, as if your Majestie ought less to respect yours; We beseech your Majestie to consider that there is a vast difference between your engagement and ours, as well as in the conduct of those with whom we are allyed.

And your Majestie may with as much righteousness as glory extinguish a fire which is allready spread much farther than was at first thought of: Whereas we cannot abandon our Allies without the greatest unthankfullness, and without the ruin of Europe, and therewith all of our own. At that time as your Majestie entered into an Union with our Enemies, they seemed to have no other aim than to levell our Commonwealth; At this

this day the Warr is generall; and the Spanish Netherlands (for the preservation of which your Majestie hath always shown so much zeal) participate therein no less than We; as also doth the greater part of the Empire.

On the other side, your Majestie hath so much the less cause to continue in your former Alliance, for that your Allies have been they who have altered the nature of the Warr, and engaged our Friends so much the sooner to declare in favour of us: His Imperial Majestie, and the Most Serene King of Spain having not been longer able to bear the hostilities which the French committed in all the Netherlands, and in severall Provinces of the Empire, where they had already made themselves Master of an Electoral Place. But without entring upon the search of those affaires, and not accounting it needfull to serve ourselves with the severall Arguments of that nature, Your Majestie (SIRE) hath but too much cause to desert an Allie, which in this Warr hath sought nothing else save his particular advantage, and who in cases of most importance hath laid nothing less to heart than the Interest of your Majestie, that We say no worse: and if your Majestie do yet in the least doubt thereof; let not your Majestie content himself with that the French Partizans particularly tell you; but let that be well examined which was don the last Year at *Utrecht* between the French Ministers and Our Deputies, and you may see the sinceritie of the proceedings of your Allies: it is certainly enough to convince you, to read the propositions which the French at that time made to us, wherein you cannot find one single word that concerns your Majestie. And meanwhile that our other Deputies were detain'd at *Hampton-Court*, without your being pleas'd to give them Audience, They at *Utrecht* would have had us to enter into and accomplish a Treaty without participation with your Majestie: And to constrain us the more, they declared to us, that in case We agreed not to all that they then demanded of us within the time of five days, they should then make new demands of us. We should besides these produce divers other Overtures which have been made to us since that time, wherein as little hath been mention'd of your Majestie; but because that kind of dealing hath not been so publick, though really such, We shall not insist thereon; and shall satisfy ourselves with the last proof of that obligation your Majestie hath from your Allies, in giving you to consider what is passed in the Sea-fights, of which we desire no other testi-

mony nor Judges than those who had the commands over the Fleets of your Majestie, with all the rest of the Officers and Soldiers: But in reference to us, as Our Allies have dealt in quite an other way, for which we are bound by Obligations, which we cannot enough expresse, so on the other hand, are we entered into a Covenant with them through an indispensable necessitie, and therewith for the welfare of all Europe.

And lastly, as we have already said, We cannot separate from them without our destruction, and the hazard of the well-being of Christendom. Your Majestie ought not to wonder that we cannot consent to break our word, nor to take it ill that we propose to your Majestie the pursuit of your true Interest, and to take a resolution which will be so honourable and so righteous, as well as profitable for your Kingdoms and Neighbours.

Hereto will we yet add, that a particular Treaty is so much more necessary and more just than the Conferences of *Cologne*, which do absolutely stand still through the strongly-opiniative denyall of France, for some Months past, to grant the Passes requisite for the Ministers of the *Duke of Lorrain*, one of our Allies, and to consent that He might be accepted as an Interested Person in the Treaty of Peace.

This, SIRE, is that We have thought meet to represent and offer to your Majestie for Answer to the most principall of your Letter: and hereupon we hope that how little reflection soever your Majestie shall make upon it, you will acknowledge that more cannot in justice be demanded of us: being not willing to believe that your Majestie will without necessitie or profit continue to favour the Arms of France, not onely against us, but also against others your oldest Allies, who are obliged to own our Cause, or that you will longer endanger the preservation of Europe and the Protestant Religion. We shall then with great impatience expect the resolution of Your Majestie, upon which the quietness and prosperitie of so many Nations depend. And meanwhile We pray God,

SIRE, &c.

Hague the 9, 19. Decemb. 1673.

The Earl of *Estree*, Vice-Admiral of France, and some other Heads of the French Squadron were for their faithfull service nobly entertained by the King of England, and went with that blessing the 26. of Sep-

September under fail to return home, but were on the 28. ditto fallen upon with so heavy a storm, that they were wholly scattered from one another, many lost all their Ankers, some must cut their Masts, others run a ground, and the Admiral himself was in a thousand dangers: yet most of them gather'd together again, being put in order, and furnished with new Anchors and Cables, set out the 14. October into the Sea from Spithead, but were kept back by Storms and contrary Winds, so that they must cast Anchor at St. Helens Point, and there repair again severall defects; after which the 25. ditto they set sail again from the road of Portland, but presently thereupon were overtaken with such sad tempestuous weather, that they must fall into severall Havens of England, being all shattered and wholly disperfed from one another, onely five Ships of them a day or two after that got to Rochefort, not knowing what was become of the rest; yet the Earl *d'Estree* having gathered together the remainder at Portsmouth, departed thence the 8. of November, and, though not without much hard tugging, arrived on the 12. ditto at Brest, having had much more to do with striving against the raging waves, than against the Hollands Fleets, and suffer'd full as much his Squadron by the Air and Water, as by the Fire; and damage in it is observable, that this Earl had also the last year so much work, ere he could find the Havens of France.

Monfieur *du Pas*, that had been Governour of Naerden, being for some time held in arrest at Arnhem, was on the 1. October by the Provost-marshal of the Army brought from thence to Utrecht, and secured, his Process being sent back from the Court to the absolute Sentence of the High Council of Warr of the Conquests, of the which there were delegated to be his Judges the Duke of *Luxemburgh*, Monsieur *Stoupa*, *Magalotti*, *d'Albret*, *du Soy*, *Maquellini*, and some other Officers; before whom came these accusations most especially, that he had made no Outfalls, to hinder the Enemies Works: that he sought to

their goods, among which was an incredible deal of pillage and plunder'd Schiff: wherewith, that nothing of importance might be left behind, they packt up also the chains of the very Gallows; perhaps out of fear lest any man out of spight because of their departure should hang himself thereon.

All things being now ready for marching out, besides the money to buy of the firing of the Citie, in the bringing in of which, those of Uytrecht were all too slow according to the intention of the Intendant, who us'd an expedient in that behalf to promote the same with force, sending on the 16. of November late in the evening to the Houses of the aftermention'd Lords, the Burgermasters *Booth, de Goyer*, and *de Leeuw*, the Judge *Nieuport*, the State of *Rossum*, the Preachers *vanaet Hengel* and *Lodesteyn*, the Lord *Kasembroot*, *Honthorst*, *Spiering*, *de Goyer*, Secretarie of the Leck-dijck, and yet another *de Goyer*, the Professor *Regius*, Dr *Wassenaar*, and the Commissarie *Rosa*; to every one a Serjeant with 10. or 12. Musqueteers, with order to bring the same before him, some being already in bed, and others indispos'd, so that the Sons of the Lords *Nieuport* and *de Leeuw*, came in stead of their Fathers, all whom the *Intendant* the next morning betimes, without permitting them to give any order about their particular affairs, or to provide themselves of any thing, sent away with 4. Waggon's under a good Convoy to Aarnhem, and higher up to Emmerick: the sixteenth person of this Companie being Mons^r. *du Pas*; that had been Governour of Naarden; After which sending away forthwith upon the ringing of the Bell, it was caused to be read off that no Mans-person should attempt to go without the Citie-gates, upon pain of being plunder'd and his House to be razed down; threatening further to send away yet a good number of Lords, if the demanded Moneys were not brought up; with one, desiring, at the request of those enclind to the Romish Religion, that the freedom of their Worship might be continued to them; and that there might be a general

Oblivion of all that might have been committed by particular persons, during the French Ruling over them; but those in the Government excused themselves in such cases, it being wholly without their power to maintain the one or the other: but they nevertheless used all endeavours to get together that Money, which must be paid before their marching out, & deliverd it to the Intendant on the 22. dito.

The French having sent away the forenamed Lords, as Hostagers for the remainder of the tax for redemption from the Fire, the Intendant did moreover afterwards seiz on the Burgermaster *Hamel*, the Lords *de Wilhem Ormea*; *Bylevelt*, *Houwart*, *van Buren*, *Strick*, and the Preacher *van Vliet*, to be sent as Hostagers with the others for the remainder of the formerly agreed Contribution-money, though in the place of the Lords *Houwardt* and *Strick* went their Sons; and of *Ormea* Sr. *Gilbert van Voort*: who under the conduct of *Stoupa's* Regiment of Switzers were conveyed to Aarnhem the day before the generall marching out.

The Intendant having now received the ready Payment of the summe of a hondred thousand Rixdollers on the 22. of November, thereupon did the Governour *Stoupa* that very evening order the whole Garrison to be in a readyness against the next day to march out early in the morning: and withall gave command, that no Shopkeepers should then open their doors. In the morning on the 23. dito the Drums beat, and the Munster-bells rung, that the Mafs might e're their departure be celebrated, the Papists having some days before brought their costliest Ornaments back out of the Munster-church after *Klarenburg* again, being willing to hazard the rest there, if haply they might be able there to maintain their free Exercise; at least they would not give them over, but rather stay to see if they would be taken from them: perhaps believing that no body would dare to put out the hand to violate that Sanctity, though the issue taught them wholly otherwise. Meanwhile after the Mafs was held,

held, immediately the Governour rode to the White Vrouw-gate, where were also some of the Governing Lords, and forthwith were all the Foot-soldiers drawn out, after whom the Troopers followed, all with so good order as could be wished, without committing any insolence at all : Whereupon the Governour, by his Brother Lieutenant Colonel *Stoupa* deliver'd over the Keys of the Citie to the Lords who were there present, taking his leave in very civill Terms, and wishing them all health and prosperitie.

Immediately hereupon were the Gates of the Citie shut, the Citizens had their Arms which had been taken from them put into their hands again, and all kinds of Joyfulness showed for the Deliverance. Before the marching out, the Ruling Lords had dispensed with one another about the Oath of the Perpetuall Edict; and some Lords were gon to his Highness, being in the Camp, to offer him the Stadthoudership of that Province; those who remain'd at home show'd themselvs to be even so minded, setting themselvs forth with Orange Ornaments, such Flaggs also presently were to be seen waving off from above all their Towers and Steeples, and many other Tokens of Joy were there among the Citizens : and indeed not without cause, they having been now from the 23. of June, 1672. till the 23. of November, 1673. under the hard dominion of the French, whereunder, besides the loss of their freedom, they were forced by an enslaving and costly inquartering among them, to bear insupportable burdens, which in Money given out, besides all other Exactions, make out the summe of 1668000. Guilders ; some of which were got in in the cruellest manner by Militarie Execution, and the rest of the Citizens were so hardly fallen upon, that the impossibilitie of bringing it up was often by the Lords in most lamentable wise laid before the Intendant, and he besought for Gods sake to have commiseration on those miserable People, or that it might be free for every one, to forsake all, and nakedly to depart, the City and Province

vince being sufficiently ruined without hope of restoration ; so that it was no wonder that this freedom brought them so much rejoicing , which tended to no less grief of many Papists , who must see the Youths , without giving any honour to their Idol , unhallow the Sanctuary of the Minster , assault the Images , and throw them in to their bonfires : but much more Christian-like were the deportments of those , who in the afternoon in that Church , wherein the morning the Mass had been used , did give publick Thanks to God the Lord in a pure way of divine Worship.

As in the morning the French Garrison was drawn out , so in the afternoon at 5. a clock was Major General *Fariaux* come with 3 Regiments within Uytrecht ; who presently discharged the Citizens from the watch , and beset all posts as they ought to be , he being yet that evening saluted by the Magistrates in his Lodging , who desired him to take the Oath to them , to give the Word and to leave the Keys of the Citie in their keeping ; but that was by his Honour excused , as having no command thereto , so that the Magistrature was necessitated to give up the same to him , and the day following to the Earl of *Horn* , who was come also thither with some Militia , being followed on the 25. dito by the Lords the Deputies , as the Lords *Geelwinck* on the behalf of Holland , *Cromon* for Zealand , *Gemenig* for Friesland , and *Gockinga* for Groenningen , and the Lord-Pensionary *Fagel* , who approved what the *Earl of Horn* had don , in the setting off of the Cities Government , and in that he had moreover dismissed all the three Members which represent the States of Uytrecht : as also the Lords deputed by the States of Uytrecht to the Haagh to take their place there in the Assembly of the States General , were not admitted , it being understood that it was yet too timely , and that the orders requisite for that Province must before hand be settled there : but that they might not be without all form of Government , there were continued the Lords the Chief-Officer *Ruyssch* , Secretarie of the Policie *Quint* , the Se-

cretarie of Justice *Lugtenberg*, the Secretary of the States *van Beusighem*; and the Threasurez de *Leeuw*, that every oft hem might take care of such cases as should fall within their function, the ordering of the Citie-affairs being referred to eight new-chosen Citie-Captains, as *Jacob van Dinteren*, *Peter Both van der Eem*, having both been Schepens (or Sherifs) *Henry Quint*, *Albert Benthum*, *Justus Vermear*, *Paul Voetius*, *Henry Potthuysen* and *N. Boschart*, who should regulate all small matters, till time and leifure should be for restoring the Government again.

Amersford, *Wijck*, *Rheenen* and *Wageninge* were with this marching up of the French likewise left, yet the Marshal *d'Humieres* remained lying for some time with a partie of his People at *Wijck*, for that the Ships of *Utrecht* sent upwards because of the dryness of the river could not pass through, two of them loaden with Meal being taken by some of our Soldiers with Sloops, were gotten loos, and brought to *Utrecht*; but the rest being lightened by the French themselvs, got all to *Aernhem*, and thereby the whole Province of *Utrecht* were quit of them.

Elburgh, a little Citie on the Southern Sea, was now not maintainable, while the *Veluwe* stood open; so that they there also prepared themselvs for a departure, and bargain'd with the Citizens for 12000. Guilders for redeeming their Citie from firing, who being very ready in bringing up the same, paid the summe wholly, ere the French drew out; so that they marching out on the 2. December, demanded yet as much more, and took some as Hostagers for the same with them to *Kampen*, having before that also spoild a part of the Fortification.

Steenwijck, not held by the French, but by the Bishops people, was in like manner forsaken by the Enemy: the Governour *Baron van Wedderen*, pretending as if he would yet more strengthen the Citie, had caused very many trees and beams to be brought together, and on the 5. December called up all the Countrey-people round about with Spade and Shuyle, to come and labour at the

Fortification ; and when they were there, the Governour made known to the Magistrate that he had order from the Bishop to raze and plunder that Citie : whereupon the Rulers prest upon him, that they might buy it off with redemption money, they being agreed for a sum of 1000. Guilders, whereupon the Countreymen were forced to slight the Breastwork, to chop off the Thorn-hedges and Palisado's, and so farr as was possible to ruin the Fortification ; after which on the day following the Baggage was packt up and carryed away, as also the Ammunition and the best of the Canon, and therewith all the Militia drew out, having caused two Gates and the Ammunition-house to be blown up with Gunpowder, and took with them for Hostagers the *Dortman*, Burgermaster *Keurbeeck*, and *John Croeven* ; there being the second day after the Frenches marching out, some commanded Companys out of Friesland come in thither, and the requisite orders were appointed for the making up of the ruined Fortification-works.

Meppel, an open Market-Town, was the day after the leaving of Steenwijck, forsaken also by those of the Bishops ; when they had first pressed some money out of them by the manner of that redeeming them from Burning.

Kampen had also long seen the French make preparation to leve that Citie, the Bishops people having pressed hard, that they might take possession of the Citie, for the securing their Conquests on the Yssel ; which was denyed them, and of the Citizens was demanded a sum of 100000. Guilders for saving them from Burning, yet is agreed for 80000. Guilders, to be paid in three terms ; thereupon they packt up their Baggage, loaded their Canon and Ammunition, and carryed all their other Train to Aarnhem ; and on the 25. December the whole Garrison marched out at the Vean-gate, without committing any insolence, through the good conduct of the Marquis de *Magalotti* : taking with them for Hostagers the Burgermasters *Ram*, *Eekhout* and *Steenberge*, the Secretary *Branda*,

Breda, Francis van Huygen, Marle, Dr. de Gronde, Henry Wolbryn, John Peterfsz. Oederkerck, Arent Veen, Harpetius Harwege. The City being much razed, the Fort over the Yffel moſt ſlighted, and ſeverall Breaches made in the Wall: there came in the afternoon through the Breach of Jan van Ens Tower about 80. Men ſtragglers of a Party from Blockzeel, under the command of a Lieutenant, who yet came not in himſelf; with theſe ſome mutinying Citizens joined themſelves, who together ſtirr'd up much commotion, but were ſtopt in their deſigns by the Citizens which held Garrifon: and ſhortly after Colonel Goldſteyn with 14. hundred Men came in to take poſſeſſion there, and orders poſſible were given forth for the repairing of the ruined Fortification-works, and in the Government they follow'd upon the ſame foot, as had been proceeded on in Uytrecht.

Hattem now not able enough to hold out, is upon the leaving of Campen, alſo quitted, after that there was ſqueezed out of the disabled Citizens redemption money from the firing, and the Walls in ſome places broken down.

As aſtoniſhed as men were before upon the ſuddain progreſſes of the Enemy, in the conquering of ſo many conſiderable Cities, ſo much wonder may now poſſeſs them when they ſee ſo many eminent places ſtrengthen'd with ſo much labour and coſt, to be without compulſion deſerted; I ſay, without compulſion, that is, ſuch as might have driven them thence, though they have been otherwiſe enough contrained thereto, for to be otherwhere able to hold their ſtand: And ſith it pleaſed us in the beginning to draw up a Liſt of our loſs, now it ſeemeth good to us to introduce one of that which through the Arms of the State, or the deſertion of the Enemy, is recovered again, whereby the Provinces of Holland, Friesland and Groeningen are wholly cleanſed from the French, and Uytrecht is again incorporated into the State.

A LIST, both of the retaken and forsaken conquered Cities and Strong-holds.

In Groeningerland.

Winfchoten.
Old-schans (or fort.)
Boonder-Scans.
New-Schans.

In East-Friesland & Frees- land.

d'Eyler-Schans, *demolished.*
Kuynder-Schans.

In Gelderland.

Hattem.
Elburgh.
Harderwijck.
Wageninge.
Bommel.

In Brabant.

Creveceur.
Schans te Engelen.
Orte-Schans.

In Over-Yssel.

Kampen with de Schans.

Geelmuyden.
Vollen-hove.
Bockzeel.
Steenwijck.

In de Drente.

Meppel.
Koeverden.

In Uytrecht.

Reenen.
Wijck te Duer-stede.
Amersfort.
Uytrecht.
Yffelseyn.
Montfort.

In Holland.

Vianen.
Heukelum.
Leerdam.
Asperen.
Woerden.
Naarden.
Ouwater.

The Colonell *Joseph*, being come sick out of his *Highnesses* Army to Collogne, dyed there on the 19. of November, bewailed by all who knew him, as being the loss of a valiant Soldier, and on the 23. dito he was there sumptuously buried; so also was the Earl of *Guiche*, one of the Lieutenant Generals of *Monsr. de Turenne*, left lying sick at

at Kruytsnach, and there on the last of November departed this life, whose body was carryed thence to Paris, and pompously laid in grave.

A party out of the Hertogen-bosch, of the Regiment of Colonel *Hondebek*, consisting of 29. men, met with a party of 47. French horse between the 21. and 22. November in the night, which they fell upon, and beat sufficiently, there being 8. of them that escaped, the rest were killed, except 3. taken prisoners; the plunder, saddles, Pistols, and Horses remained for bootie to ours: and almost such a like accident there was on the 20. December, the Earl of *Horn* having sent out of Uytrecht the Lord of *Sevenaer* with 70. Troopers and 30. Foot-soldiers upon the Veluwe, where a party of 80. French Troopers held themselves, the which ours, being divided into two parties, the one consisting of 62. Troopers met 64. of the Enemy about Putten, who falling freely upon the French, presently shot down 14. of them, where upon the rest quickly call'd for quarter, 27. being brought prisoners into Uytrecht, among whom the Marquis de *Romecoert*, and the Lieutenant *Vargieuse*, the Marquis de *Coersel* dying of his wounds at Amersfort; of ours onely one lost and 14. wounded, although the French were of the famous Regiment of *Gassion*: but worse fortune about that time had a troop of about 40. of ours; who recreating themselves together about Harderwijck, were unawares fallen upon by a much greater company of French Troopers, and most of them taken prisoners.

Between the French and Spanish continued the ravaging, pillaging, and gathering in of contributions on both sides æqually hard; the Spanish Lieutenant General *Agourto* on the 15. and 16. November was drawn up to the side of Capelle, and had forced above 200. villages to pay for saving them from burning. The Prince of *Vaudemont* came at this time to Luxemburg, from thence to bring the Dukedom of Lorrain under contribution, forbidding upon pain of corporall punishment any one to give contribution or yield any homage to the French: and

thence

thence went out 15. footmen, who taking notice of the Castle of Coevrée, where the Marquis de *Clemerie* kept himself, marched thither above 25. miles long, and on the 21. dito very easily master'd the gate of the under Court, forced themselves into the Castle, took the Marquis and went away with him, though at least 60. men were thereabouts, whom they brought in the very sight of some French Troopers to Luxemburg. The French meanwhile sat not still neither, but came on the last of December in 2. partys both about 4000. men strong, under the Marshal de *Bellefonds* and Marquis de *Nancré* close under Bruffel, and were ravening upon the Vaert, on all thereabouts and through whole little-Brabant, but on the 6. dito returned back again, without undertaking any thing, but the settling of contribution, as they afterward did upon other places more; but one of their excelling actions was the work of Tongeren, which before this having been forsaken by the French, and in part demolished, the Luyckeners had therein laid 300. Soldiers under Colonel *Iamer*, but Monfr. *d'Estrades* Commander of Mastricht had sent thither 3000. men, to take possession thereof again, who have attacked the same on the 21. November with a mighty force, and after 4. hours resistance overpowered it, killing all that they found in Arms, and abusing the Citizens very barbarously for two days long, bringing over their time in nothing else but robbing, murdering, and whoring, with which they being fatiated, further ruined all the walls, and left the place again; yet they carried not their bootie away without blows, there being 2. Colonels, 4. or 5. Captains, many inferiour Officers, and at least 500. Soldiers; left dead thereupon, and the Son of *d'Estrades* sadly wounded; wherefore they afterwards pressed 6000. gilders more out of the miserable Citizens.

His Highness being passed with the States Army out of the land of Collogne back again over the Maas, & having conferr'd with the Earl of *Monterey*, turned home in person with his Lifeguard to the Hague, all preparations being fitted

ted for a triumphant and glorious reception, but his Noble-mindedness being willing in this constitution of times to decline the same, he arrived the 8. of December at 7. a clock in the evening unexpectedly in the Hague, being welcom'd the next day by all the Citizens in Arms, and attended on with all demonstrations of rejoicing; but after a short stay, & continued States-business, His *Highness* upon pressing occasions, on the 15. dito at 7. a clock in the morning, with those followers who came with him, returned back by post to the Leaguer.

Upon the French drawing out so many from their Conquests, there was sufficient advertisement that they drew their Army together, not so much to countermine the designs of the Allied, as to secure France itself, now very bare of Armed men, against all invasions, on this side, and consequently to draw with the same hence out of the land toward their home: for the hindrance whereof, were it possible, and so much as could be to cut off their passage through, the Earl of *Waldeck* had now for a good while gather'd together in the *Langeltraet* a body of the Army of 10. or 12000. men with a fitting train, and his *Excellencie* himself with some other Officers on the 19. November departed from the Hague thither, & from thence on the 26. dito broke up with the Army, for to go join the same with the Spanish troops which the *Earl of Monterey* had drawn together, consisting of 110. Companies of Cavalry and 20. Dragoons, with the Spanish Regiments of Infantry of *Duke de Montalte*, *Agier*, *d'Espinosa*, *Waregnie* and *Westerlo*, two Walsh, and that of the Prince of *Vaudemont*, together with 8. Companies of the Earl of *Beaumont*, which companies his *Excellencie Monterey*, after he had held conference with his *Highness* in his return on the 8. December, and with the Earl of *Waldeck* at *Herenthals*, forthwith caused to march to *Diest*, and himself, followed by most of the Nobilitie of the Land, and an extraordinary Equipage, drew to the field on the 13. dito, lodged that night at *Erp*, and the night following in the Abbey of *Perck* by *Leuven*, where on the 6. dito he held

Council

Council of Warr with the Earl of *Waldeck*, who had the Van with 6000. horse under the Earl of *Nassou*, and was followed by 8000. foot-soldiers, taking the course to Tienen, the appointed Rendevous, whitherto the Earl of *Montery* also on the 17. dito was drawn out: and His Highness the *Prince of Orange*, being on the 15. dito departed from the Hague; slept on the 16. at night at Aerschtot, having onely lodged the night between at Breda, being followed by 7. pieces of Canon and other Artillerie, under the conduct of 3. Regiments of foot, arrived also on the 17. dito at Tienen, where after conference held and many demonstrations of civilitie, the Armys on both sides were conjoined, and ranged according to the intention of the designs, the march being taken toward the side of Luyck, so far to hinder the thorough-fare of the French who would have passed through Mastricht to Charleroy.

The Duke of *Luxemburgh*, having drawn together so many companies as the Netherlands Conquests could mis, by and about Rhijnberg, broke up from thereabouts in the beginning of December, with 18. or 19000. man, more or less, marching in 4. Brigades on the 3. dito by Meurs, and further along the Rijn to Nuyts and higher up, pretending as if his intention was to draw through the Diocess of Cologne, in despight of the Imperialists to the Bishoprick of Trier, but the Duke of *Bournonville* speedly gatherd together most of his companies, even of them also who lay beyond the Rhijn, and set himself in posture to prevent the French for passing through there; which *Luxemburgh* taking notice of, presently marched from the Rhijn through Gulick-land to the Roer, and on the 8. dito passed by Linnig, spreading his companies in the Land of Hertogen-rade, at Geelkerke, Uubach, and to within 2. or 3. miles of Mastricht, where having for some days encamped himself, on the 12. dito he advanced to within the land of Valkenburgh and wholly under the Walls of Mastricht, but seeing little likelyhood of his getting through Mastricht to Charleroy, because of the

con-

conjoined Armies, and having now consumed all the-reabouts, the Duke broke suddenly up from thence on the 19. dito, marching along the Mase to Luyck and higher, to turn home that way through the Ardennes, but the confederated Amiers getting Knowledge thereof, in haſt drew by Namen over the Maas, to ſtop the Frenches paſſage: but ſo ſoon at the French Avantguard was drawn over the black water, the Bridge fell down, whereby the reſt were hinder'd from following; ſo that the foreſaid foremoſt compagnies obſerving the march of the Spaniſh, after ſome encounter were drawn back again, and the French Army abode encamped ſome days on the Black Water, who leſt they ſhould draw through Stavelo and Luxemburg to Trier and Lorrain, the Imperialiſts came preſently into the land of Limburg with 5000. horſe, being to be followed by the Infanterie, to cut them that paſs off, who being grown to 12000. reached a long from Aix wholly to Lutzenburg, whereby the French. were finally in the end of December neceſſitated to retire wholly to under Maſtricht, finding themſelves there ſure enough againſt all encounters.

The Confæderate Army having obſerved the retiring of the French over the Black Water, who uſ'd the ſame river for a breſt-work to deck themſelves, came moſt ſpeedily back on this ſide the Maas, the Prince of *Vaudemont* onely remaining on the over-ſide, to the end, that if the French would yet paſs that way to Sedan, they might join themſelves with the Imperialiſts, and hinder the Enemy: meanwhile came His *Highneſs* and the Spaniſh Militia lower, falling down to beneath Luyck, and the French ſtill continuing to ly encamped at the Blackwater, counſels were taken to lay a Bridge over the Maas by Nanyagne, and over the ſame to fall upon the Enemy, who, not willing to tarry till then, drew again wholly to under Maſtricht, in purſuance of whom the Spaniſh with ſome Dutch Troops ſpread themſelves upon the great Caſſey, and His *Highneſs* encamped himſelf about Haſſelt and Biſſen, to ſhut up the paſſage from Maſtricht to Charle-roy,

roy, thereupon the Duke of *Luxemburgh*, not being able to subsist there longer with his Army, begun to break it, laying one part thereof within *Mastrigt*, one part within *Maseyck*, and sent also a part back to the *Rhijn*, so that out of all that contrivance it appearing clear enough that he was not minded to hazard himself by breaking throug, the conjoind Army much tired out by marching too and fro, thereupon begun to part, to draw toward winter-quarters, the Earl of *Monterey* on the 4. of January 1674. taking leave of His *Highness*, who with the Prince of *Courland*, the *Rijngrave* and other Lords on the 9. dito, and the Earl of *Waldeck* also the day following arrived in the *Hague*, being followed by the body of the Army, as also the Earl of *Monterey* on the 7. dito came again into *Bruxelles*, and sent his Troopsto their Winter-quarters.

The tidings of the stopping of the March of the French occasion'd to the French Court such alteration, that all was there in commotion for the setting free of the *Duke de Luxemburgh*, the King would himself thither, yet at last suffered himself to be perswaded, that this Exploit should be managed by the Prince of *Condé* as Generalissimus, and the Duke of *Turenne* as General; all the Troops of Court received order to march to *Charleroy*: those who laid quarter'd on the *Zaar*, those in *Trier* and *Lorraine*, those even in *Alsatia* were order'd to be on the 15. January at *Charleroy*, the common *Randevouz*: *Montal* Governour of *Charleroy* was got from thence to *Mastrigt* with 80. horse, *Bellefonds* had brought together some thousands of horse, *Condé* was departed from *Paris*, but *Turenne* plaid the part of a sick man, that he might not serve under the Prince; all the commanded troops were wholly in motion, when they understood that ours and the Spanish Army were seperated, and gone to their respective quarters, whereupon, also all the præparation of the French ceased again and *Condé* turned back to *Paris*, yet for all that *Luxemburgh* came not up with his Troops which were on the 10. January passed over the *Mase* at *Mastrigt*, ere that *Monfr. Schuimbergh*

was

was come to him with 4000. horse more from Charleroy; at which time he, leaving the Infantry, all too much wearyed out, in Mastrigt and the other Cities in the Land of Luyck, on the 15. dito, marched up from Gembloers without any Carts or Baggage-waggons, which were most sold, broken or lost in their running here and there, onely with the Cavalrie consisting of 5000. horse, together with the Earl of *Schomberg*, and the same day they arrived at Charleroy, and prosecuted their journey to Paris, therewith being an end of the Field-expedition for this year.

After so many turnings too and fro, the French, who the year before went so prosperously forward, effected nothing else the whole summer, save to lay wast many Lands: the Marshal de *Turenne* was drawn away from the Rhijn through the Wetterwald, Rinckaw and the Wetteraw unto the Mayn, where he took in possession the places round about which had any fortification; this his march made every one beleieve that the coming down of the Imperialists was in earnest, and gave enough to understand that his design was to prevent them therein, to which end he being drawn over the Mayn, encamped himself between the Tauber and the Mayn in Franckenland, through which the Imperialists must come, who being muster'd at their rendezvous at Egra in Bohemia, came in three Wings right upon them, and set themselves down close by the French, neither party seeming very hasty forr Field-battel, always not the French, who had severall times occasion enough thereto, but at length through the holding off of their convoys, & deminishing of their provision, they were necessitated to retire over the Tauber, and so to leave the passage through Franckenland open and free for the Imperialists, who having pass'd the Mayn, through the Wetteraw, Rinckaw and the Wetterwald marched right on to the Rhijn, whereby they cut the way off from the French, who marched from the Mayn through the Palatinate over het Necker to Philipsburg, and passed over the Rhijn there, drawing forth

forth along the hill the Haart, to the Dukedom of Zim-meren, that through the same and the Bishoprick of Trier they might come into the Diocess of Cologne, and set themselves in opposition to the Designs of the Emperours forces: but *Turenne* being advanced till he was not farr from the Moesel, and finding all well beset there by the Duke of *Lorrain*, and the Armies of the Allies joined before Bon, marched back again, and having enquarter'd his Troops on the *Zaar*, himself departed to *Paris*: The King lying in *Lorrain*, had made all præparations to fall upon the French Compté (or Burgundy) but taking notice of the march of his *Highness*, for to join with the Spanish Troops, and finding himself too weak on the parts of Flanders, sent most of the militia he had by him under *Monfr. de Fourilles* thither, and himself went home: His *Highness* joined with the Spanish, drew over the Maas and through *Gulick* land to Bon, whereupon the Duke of *Luxenburg* fearing of an attempt upon *Nimwege* the Grave or any other place in hast brought all together what he could, and drew therewith himself to *Nimwegen*, but that danger being over, and the Cities on the *Rhijn* provided with better garrisons, he returned to *Uytrecht*, and gathered up all the militia out of the places they had forsaken, forming the same into an Army; meanwhile comes the Marshal *d'Humieres*, and having with a good number of Troopers brought a Convoy to *Mastrigt*, and being further strengthened by the Earl of *Choiseul* from below, went into the diocess of *Collogne* to see once how it stood with Bon, but finding nothing for him to do there, he sent his Troops back to *Mastrigt*, and came in person to *Uytrecht*, from whence the Duke was already gone, to bring his Army together by *Rhijnberg*, and to carry the same to France, for to preserve that against all invasion of the conjoined Forces of those now Allied, which haply should not have been difficult even to draw up without hindrance to the gates of *Paris*; but for the preventing, if possible, of the march

him,

of *Luxemburgh*, and to drive away his stolen bootie from him, his Highness, after he had dispatched all according to his design in the upper part of the diocess of Collogne, joind again with the Earl of *Montery*, that they might jointly shut up the passage through the Ardennes, and the way over the great Causey, whereupon the foresaid Duke drew up along the Rhijn, as if he would march through the land of Collogne to Trevers and through Lorrain, to France, but finding that way too well blockt up by the Emperours people, he drew to Mastrigt, and seeing there also little opportunitie of getting to Charleroy, he took the way by Liege to Sedan, but being there also stopt by the Spanish and the States militia, & hinder'd by the Emperours from going through Limborch to Lorrain, he turned again to Mastrigt, there dividing his Army, whereupon the Confederates also, much worn out, parted, and drew into the winter-quarters; after which the Duke of *Luxemburg* fetch'd off by Count *Schombergh* with 4000. horse, at last drew up with his Cavalrie to Charleroy, and from thence on to Paris, therewith ending the Campagne of this Year.

Those of Liege were discontented at the coming, and so long continuance of the Duke of *Luxemburgh* with such an Army upon their Territories, and so close under their walls, but the French, being ashamed to acknowledge that they were stopt in their march, pretended, that they stayed there to preserve the neutrality of their Cittie against the proposalls of the Imperial Ministers, but the contrarie appeared, for that they were there before any propositions were made; for it was the 30. of December ere the Baron *d'Isola* accompanied with the Count *Schellart* deliver'd over his Credentials in the Council, and consequently made his proposition on behalf of his Imperial Majesty, for the presenting his Imperial protection, preserving all freedom and priviledges: And so soon as the French could get through, they drew away, while the treaty was at its height, for it was the 3. of January 1674. that the Lord *des Carrieres* French Resident at Liege deliver'd

liver'd over his answer to the Council about the continuance of the Kings troops upon theyr territories whereby was joined the excuse of the work at Tongeren, as being committed through the fault of their misunderstanding each other, protesting that his Majesty was minded wholly to maintain their Neutralitie, but he was answer'd on the 5. dito, that as yet they had enjoyed nothing but the bare name of neutrality, and that meanwhile they were dealt with as open Enemies, showing the same in many instances with severall replys to the positions of *des Carrieres*, and on the 15. dito was *Luxemburgh* arrived at Charleroy. In which time Baron *d'Isola* went yet strongly forth in his negotiation at Luyck (or Liege) fot to bring that Citie to the Emperours partie, whereunto many much inclined, having already undergon so much mischief and extortion from the French; yet was he so much counter-mined by the French party, by promises and threatnings, that the work continues and sticks were it was, and the Luyckers (or Liegers) abode under the shadow of a so called Neutrality.

But after so many Warlick-actions we return again to the creating of Peace, wherein the Lords Mediatours were yet vigilant at Collogne, and had in the beginning of December a project of giving satisfaction every one, the former debates having been most touching the differences between France and England with this State: concerning which't was further propounded 1. That the demand of money made by *France*, and the contenting of the Knights of *Maltha* should be put to ordering of Commissioners, that in stead of Mevis, Fouquemont or another Equivalent should be given. 2 That the satisfaction of *England* be referred to their project of the 7. of November. 3. That the *States* give to the Elector of Cologne Rhijn-bergh and 300000. Rixdallers, the *Electoral Prince* on the other side should restore to the *States* most of the places which he hath of theirs in his hands. 4. To the Bishop of *Munster* also 300000. Rixdallers, with condition that he in like

manner should restore most of the places by him taken. 5. That between the *Emperour* and *France* the *Westphalian Peace* should be prosecuted, and the places on both sides taken should be redelivered with just compensation of damages. 6. The difference between *France* and *Spain* should be composed by a general Act of Oblivion, and all be regulated according to the Treaty of Aix, and moreover it was urged that there be a general Cessation of Arms. But, besides that here was nothing mention'd of the Duke of *Lorrain*, these Propositions were very little relished by the State or their Allies; yet in the mean time it was strongly endeavoured to promote an union with England, if possible; to which end besides the foremention'd Offers by the Letters of the *States General*, there was yet on the behalf of this State by the Spanish Ambassadour presented:

1. That the point of the Flagg should be ordered to the content of his Majesty.
2. That all Places and Prizes which during these Warrs have been taken or might be taken on both sides by the one or the other Nation without Europe, should be restored.
3. That to his Majesty should be given a sum of 800000. *patcons* or 20. tuns of gold, that is, two hundred thousand pounds sterling.

Wherewithall the said Ambassadour pressed so hard, that he declared, in case England should continue to refuse the concluding a Peace upon reasonable terms with the United Netherlands, that then Spain in pursuance of the concluded and ratified Treaty should be also necessitated to break with England; which proposalls were since made larger and augmented; which, that they might find more entrance into the minds and inclinations of the Enemies, there came out a Manifesto wherein it was answered largely with many convincing reasons to every point of the Kings Declaration of Warre, & the righteoufness there of was referred to the judgement of the great council the Parliament, which consisting of so many understanding Men, who without doubt did apprehend the in-

finite danger of such a and ruinous Warr, and as is hoped, will employ all their strength and endeavor, for the procuring the same to be exchanged into a desired Peace; the proceedings of the States General therein being so reasonable, that on that side scarce any thing else can be expected, as appears by the words of the foremention'd Manifesto:

So is it, that We here in the uprightness of our hearts, and in the confidence of our integritie, do submit the sinceritie of this our defence to the judgement of the English Nation in general, and more especially to the high and honorable Court of Parliament, as representing the whole body of the Nation, whom we are not onely willing to make full Arbitrators of all the unhappy differences between the Court of England and Us; but should also account it for the speediest step to a happy accommodation, if they (who must be agreed to be the best Judges of these Controversies) will take the pains to make a right distinction between the true Interest of the Nation, (whom they represent) and the artificial or cunning craftiness and pretences of some few evil-minded Men, who (for some false designs of their own, very little agreeing with the duty which they owe both to God and their Countrey) have contrived this Warr, aiming at considerations so destructive for England as for this State:

As zealous as this State was in contributing all that might tend to the furtherance of the Peace, yet neglected they not what was needfull for the prosecution of the Warr. By land were all the requisite orders given out for the recruiting of the standing militia, to be again compleat and in full posture in the spring, to maintain the lands Interest in the most forcible manner against all hostile designs. By water 't was resolved to equip a Fleet of Men of Warr mightyer than ever was brought to Sea by this State, being to consist of 90. mostly, grent Ships of Warr, with 12. Freggats and also Fire-ships, Galliot and Advice-boates proportionably, to make out jointly a Fleet of 150. Sail; for which there should be taken on between 29. and 30. thousand men: and scarcely was this resolu-

tion taken but the Equipage of the Ships was begun, and set forward with so much vigour and alacritie, that there might be very good appearance of their being able to take Sea very soon in the spring: and for the speedier manning out of the same, all care in that case was taken by severall Proclamations; as the forbidding any Seamen to put themselves into any forraign service, and to call home those who had already don so; the forbidding of all sailing of Merchantmen, the great and small Fishing, the going to fetch Whales, and the going out of Capers, together with the calling in of all Capers that were already out, against the first of March: by which means it is to be hoped that there shall be no want of Seamen: and for supply of the charges, severall propofalls were debated touching the revenue, the raising of the 200. penny was again confirmed, and a new Tax of Familie-money appointed, whereby every one who enjoyed any Office, or exercised trading, shop-keeping, gainfull profession and arts, or manuell occupation, must bring up every day a twentieth part of their gains; which seemed to some a desperate means and not practicable without great confusion, and perjurie; though that judgement seemed to be too rash; although in truth there is not the greatest likelihood of its going forward.

Our Hope was not in vain which we had, that the Wisdom of the Parliament might employ all their Might in procuring the Warr to be changed into a wished Peace, seeing that the liberall Presentations of this State, and the further pressings thereof, were followed with so blessed and desirable an issue; the relation whereof we conceive needfull to be hereto adjoined, for the perfecting the narrative of the things which have passed.

It was now the 17 of January 1674 the day appointed for the Assembling of both the Houses of Parliament, when the His Majesty appeared there in his Robes, and spoke to them with the following Oration.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

WHen I parted with you last, it was but for a little time, and with a resolution of meeting suddenly again. That alone was enough to satisfy My Friends that they need not fear, and My Enemies that they could not hope for a Breach between Us. I then told you, that the time of this short Recess should be employed in doing such things as might tend to your Satisfaction. I hope I have done My part towards it: And if there be any thing else which you think wanting to secure Religion or Property, there is nothing which you shall reasonably propose, but I shall be ready to receive it. I do now expect, you should do your parts too, for Our Enemies make vigorous preparations for Warr, and yet their chief hopes are to disunite us at home; 't is their Common Discourse, and they reckon upon it as their best Relief.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is not possible for Me to doubt your Affections at any time, much less at such a time as this, when the Evidences of your Affections are become so necessary to us all. I desire you to consider, that as the Warr cannot be well made without a Supply, so neither can a good Peace be had without being in a posture of Warr. I am very farr from being in love with Warr for Warrs sake; But if I saw any likelihood of Peace without dishonour to My Self, and damage to You; I would soon embrace it, But no proposals of Peace have yet been offered, which can be imagined with intent to conclude, but onely to amuse. Therefore the way to a good Peace is to set out a good Fleet, which we have time enough to do very effectually, if the Supply be not delayed. If after this a Peace should follow, yet the Supply would be well given, for what ever remains of it, I am willing should be appropriated for building more Ships.

To conclude, a speedy, a proportionable, and above all a cheeresfull Aid is now more necessary than ever, and I rely upon you for it.

I lately put you in mind of my Debt to the Goldsmiths, I hope a fit time will come to take that into consideration.

I cannot conclude without shewing the entire Confidence I have in you. I know you have heard much of My Alliance with France, & I believe it hath been very strangely misrepresented to you, as if there were certain secret Articles of dangerous Consequence, But I will make no difficulty of letting the Treaties and all the Articles of them, without any the least reserve, to be seen by a small Committee of both Houses,

Honfes, who may Report to you the true fcope of them; And I affure you there is no other Treaty with France, Either before or fince, not already printed, which fhall not be made known. And having thus freely trusted you, I do not doubt but you will have a care of My Honour, and the Good of the Kingdom.

Thereft I referr to My Lord Keeper.

The Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in an elegant ftile largely opened every Point, praifing much the Kings Speech, and what His Majefty efpecially in reference to Religion, had done fince the laft Seflion, and that he had fo reduced His Land-forces, that there remained over fcarce enough to man out his Fleet this Summer: that now the wisdom of the Parliament is required to improve thefe Advantages with a due moderation. And afterwards coming to the bufinefs of the Peace, he gave a full Relation of what had paffed, and of the Letters which had been exchanged too and again; and laftly of the proffer made by the Spanifh Ambaffadour, faying, that the reftitution of Prizes was wholly impracticable: that there was a total Omission of any Regulation of Trade in the *Indies*, of *Surinam*, and of the Fishing. That herewith there was a threatning of Warr with *Spain*, yet that it was not to be beleevd, that that Crown which hath fo wife a Council, fhould proceed thereto. And gave forth, as if the laft Answer of the States General might be lookt upon as a defign to fow diffenfion: ufing more preffant words, he fought by all manner of perfwafions to induce the Affembly to Consent to a confiderable Summ for the King: but the Members directed all to that end that might extinguish the burning flame of Warr; which was indeed not directly with in their reach, the Right of Warr and Peace being the prerogative of the Crown: yet have they fo managed their other bufineffes, that they brought no fmall weight to this Point, whose Refolv taken from time to time, we fhall then profecute, fo farr as they have given an introduction to the effecting of the Peace.

Scarcely was the Assembly got together, but that the case was so ordered that in the Higer House, by the Tutors of the young *Earl of Shrewsbury* the following request was presented, against the *Duke of Buckingham*,

To the Right Honorable the Lords Spirituall and Temporall, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Francis Lord of Bradwel, Gilbert Talbot, Buno Talbot, Marvin Studby Tucket, and William Talbot, Knights.

Humbly showing

That the Suppliants (being the neereſt Kinred of *CHARLES* the preſent Earl of Shrewsbury, as alſo Adminiſtrators and Overſeers of his Perſon and Eſtate, and finding that the foreſaid, Earl of Shrewsbury, being a youth of great hope, for his age, and, according to his underſtanding, is every day more and more ſenſible of the deplorable death of his unhappy Father *FRANCIS* late Earl of Shrewsbury, and of the bad miſfortune that is come upon his Familie, not onely by what is mention'd already to have beſided, but alſo for the preſent by the evil and ſcandalous life that is yet daily lead by *GEORGE* Duke of Buckingham with *ANNA MARIA* Counteſs of Shrewsbury, Widdow of the foreſaid Earl Francis, by the daily augmenting of new Provocations for two ſuch Noble Families, with the insolent and ſhameleſſe manner of their Cohabitation, or converſing witheach other, ſince the death of the forenamed Earl: and your Suppliants much apprehending the dangerous conſequence that undoubtedly will follow thereupon, if ſuch intollerable Provocations of the ſaid Duke and Counteſs ſhould continue without redreſs, Have found Themſelves bound in honour and conſcience humbly to betake themſelves to your Honours, nothing bringing more grief to your Suppliants, than that they are neceſſariy conſtrained, in this manner to make their Addreſs and complaint, which they have long kept in, and ſhould yet for the preſent have forborn, in reſpect to the unfortunate *LADY*, in caſe She and her Complice the foreſaid Duke of Buckingham had but uſed the common prudence of ſuch Evil-doers, by covering the fault and the ſcandal: But ſeeing that neither of them both have any apprehenſion there of, nor that the reproach that they caſt upon

upon two such attonable Families of the Nobilitie of England, nor that the blood which hath been shed upon occasion of their open and leathsome manner of living together, hath not prevailed so much as to produce an outward show of sorrow and amendment of life; but on the contrary as it appears they persist (as contemning the Law of God and Man) in that scandalous life, in the face of the whole World, and have also caused, as in a bravado, a Son born out of wedlock to be buried in the Abbey-Church at Westminster, with the title of Earl of Coventrey, and that with all the solemnities, rights and formalities belonging to such a funeral. Where upon your Suppliants firmly believe, that your Honors will in no wise judge amisse of this humble Address, although their complaint be against a member of this Honorable House; or account it irregular, for as much as the unparalleled circumstance of the case seems to import, that there is no hope of reasonable or proportionable satisfaction to be expected, otherwise than from the House of Lords, being the highest Court both of Honour and Justice. And your Suppliants very humbly pray, that your Honours taking the whole case into consideration, will likewise please to take the honour of this noble fatherless Child into your protection, and by the seasonableness of the satisfaction, which You, according to your great wisdom at present shall please to judge sufficient, will for time to come exempt him from the danger of such unrighteous ways of revengings, as have already brought this Honorable Familie into so heavy and bloody a misfortune.

And your Suppliants shall always pray, &c,
 't was signed, as followeth,

F. B. G. T. T. T. B. T. M. A. I. W. T.

The Lower House having adjourned themselves from the 17. of January to the 22. dito, and meanwhile taken a full and sufficient information of what had passed, whereunto the conduct of the late Chancellour was very serviceable for them, he already applying himself according to the Measures of the Parliament, have first of all resolved to see that their Grievances be redressed, the Protestant Religion, Freedom, and Propertie firmly secured. And for the obtaining a better Success upon their Resolutions, His Majesty is besought to appoint a day of Fasting & Prayer, & that the Militia of London and Westminster may stand

stand ready to come in Arms for suppressing all tumultuous meetings of Papists. The day following were brought in several Accusations against the *Duke of Buckingham* and *Lauderdal*, as also shortly after against the *Earl of Arlington*, about the promoting of the present Warr, which now begun the more to encumber the Members of Parliament after they had received assurance the Ratifications of the Treaty between Spain and this State in the Hague were mutually exchanged.

The Lords Buckingham and *Arlington* personally appearing in the House of Commons answered upon every one of their accusations, yet neither of them gave so much Satisfaction, but that they were judged incapable of being in the Kings Council and prejudicial to the Kingdom: and it was ordered for the one so well, as the other, that a Committee of the House should address itself to his Majesty, with a humble request, that these Lords might be declared unfit for any Politique or Military Employment, and put from the Kings presence, and out of his Council for ever: Among whose Examinations also some Accusations were produced against the *Earl of Shaftsbury*, late Chancellour. But in all this the House of Peers observing that first one and then another of their Assembly was thus Charged by the House of Commons, took further order therein: so that among all by the Lower House it was resolved on the 24. of January to deliberate in a *Grand Committee* upon the Grievances of the Kingdom; and meanwhile, on the 1. of February the *Marquis del Fresno* Agent of His Majestie of *Spain* presented in an Audience to the King a later Missive from the States General dated the 24. of January, together with 5. Articles, upon which the States General proffered to conclude the Peace with the King of England, being as followeth.

S I R,

Having observed, that your Majesty, in your Speech lately made to the Parliament, (which was printed by your Majesties order) yet seemed to doubt of the sinceritie of our intentions, and to blame

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me us, that we made overtures of Peace to your Majestie, onely to win time, and without designing to come to any conclusion thereupon. We find ourselvs oblig'd to repeat the proffers which our Plenipotentiaries at Cologne, as we are confident, in our name made to those of your Majestie; and so send you a project of a Treaty, which we are ready to sign, without any further Conferences, or longer putting off the conclusion of a Peace, which we have so earnestly desired.

And that your Majestie may the better apprehend how farr you have reason to be contented with our proposa's which we make, and with how much reason we promise ourselvs a wholesom issue thereof, we pray your Majestie in the first place to consider, that the renewing of the Treaty at Breda, which we present, is the very safest foundation of a firm and durable Friendschip, as we have already shewed in our Letter of the 19 December, and that out of consideration of the same, we ad thereto also the Marine (or Sea) Treaty, concluded in the Hague in the Year 1668.

But in regard the 19. Article of the said Treatie of Breda hath been variously interpreted, and that your Majestie against what we always judg'd, hath pretend'd, that by vertue of that Article our whole Fleet as well as particular Ships are oblig'd to strike their Flaggs and Top-sails, upon the meeting of the least Ship of Warr of your Majesties: We thought we could show your Majestie no greater evidence of the respect which we have for your Royal person, and of our earnest desire of obtaining anew the honour of your good inclination, than by consenting to your Majestie in the Brittish Seas, what you in this case have demanded of us, and by the regulating of the ceremonies of the Flagg, according to the project which your Majesties Plenipotentiaries themselves sent us out of the French Army, in such a time as our Commonwealth was brought into the greatest encumbrance.

The second Article, whereby we agree that within three months after the conclusion of a Peace, Commissioners should be named for the regulation of the trade in the Indies, and other places, is in like manner agreeable to the above-named project, which was sent us out of the French Army, and conformable to the proposition made to us by the Mediatours at Cologne the 19. of January last, with the cognizance of your Majesties Plenipotentiaries.

For what relates to Surinam, we have made an Article thereof, onely for your Majesties satisfaction in particular, (without any obligations of yours) and as we yet till now have been, so still we always be very ready to give freedom to the English Inhabitants at

at Surinam to transport themselves otherwhere, when ever they shall desire so to do.

The fourth Article, although in reciprocal terms, gives sufficiently and plainly to know to what a high degree we are come of desiring to deserve your Majesties affection, in as much as we offer to your Majesty the restitution of a Conquest so considerable as New-Netherlant is, without hope of receiving any thing in exchange against it.

And the last Article, by which we Conform ourselves to what the Ambassadors of the most Serene King of Spain, in pursuance of the Treaty between Spain and us concluded in August last, hath proffered to your Majesty, is a clear demonstration that our desires to promote the Peace, go beyond all other considerations, seeing we have consented to give so considerable a sum of money, when as we cannot justly be blamed for the least cross-acting against the Treaty between your Majesty and Us.

And to let your Majesty see how much we are assured that we are free from blame on this behalf, we again at present declare to your Majesty, as we have already formerly done in our forementioned Missive, that we are ready to come under an examination before your Majesty, touching all the breaches whereof we are accused, with solemn promise that we shall make reparation for all the hurt and wrong, which your Majesty and your Subjects might without our knowledge, have suffered, by us or our Officers, from the time of the Treaty of Breda till the beginning of this Warr, further proffering the guarantie of our Allies for performance of this promise, and consenting to it that the same be incorporated in the Treaty to make it the more authentick.

The above-mention'd five Articles comprehend in the clearest and best manner of all, all that your Majesty hath demanded in your answer to the Memorial of the Marquis del Fresno, except onely that which concerns the Fishing, upon which we are obliged to say to your Majesty, that we cannot believe, that after all the advances which we have made for to give your Majesty all possible satisfaction, and after the proffers which we have made of a Peace so honourable, and so profitable for your Majesty and your Kingdoms, you should stick at the conclusion of the same out of a consideration of this nature, and should oblige us to yield to what your Majesties Predecessors never demanded as due in any Treaty that hath been concluded between them and our Republick, and of which your Majesty have not yourself in the least made any mention in the Treaty of 1662. nor in that of 1667. And considering also that this Article never was a part of
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your Majesties complaint, that it hath nothing in itself of reference to the Warr which your Majestie declared against us, and lastly that we onely desire in this particular, what our Inhabitants have for some ages long enjoyed without interruption, with out any difference ever arising thereupon, that hath caused any alteration of the friendship and good correspondence between both the Nations.

The case being thus, there remains nothing more than the persëding of a work so farr advanced, and to know whether it be your Majesties desire that it be don at London or at Cologne. The whole Negotiation, in case your Majestie please, shall onely stand herein, that the project wick we send your Majestie, may be put into the form of a Treatie, hoping that your Majestie will not permit that the tranquillitie of your People, & the good of your Kingdom should depend on the particular interest of the Crown of France, which still goes wholly on to stop the Conferences at Cologne, by denying to give Passes to the Ministers of the Duke of Loirrain, and to let him in to the business of Peace (whereas by vertue of the Treaties concluded between his Imperial Majestie, the most Serene King of Spain and Us, it must necessarily be admitted) without any other aim, than to engage your Majestie deeper and deeper in this lamentable Warr, so ruinous for whole Europe, whose Progress may be of soill consequence. And as the profers which we here make to your Majestie are truly sincere, so are we also ready Bona fide to put the same in execution, if your Majestie shall please to conclude a Treaty with us, without dependance on anothers interest, which onely can make this Negotiation fruitless.

We have many things to add hereto, for answer to the groundless complaints which the Lord Keeper of the Seal makes againsts us in his Speech, and to the unjust interpretation he makes of our Conduct of affaires: but as we are willing to believe, and to flatter ourselves with that hope, that what we here offer your Majestie, shall give you full satisfaction, and make an end of our unhappy differences, therefore we believe that it is better to forget and pass by all matter of animositie and bitterness whatsoever, than to keep any longer open the wound which we desire to heal. In the meanwhile in expectation of your Majesties answer, we pray God, &c.

Hague the 24. of January, 1674.

Propositions made by the States General, &c. to his Majestie of Great Britain, &c. concerning the P E A C E.

THat the Treaty of Breda be confirmed & renewed, & that the Marine, or Sea-Treatie made in the Hague in the Year 1668. also be renewed.

I. It is further agreed, that the Ships and Sea-Vessels belonging to the United Provinces, as well Ships of Warr of defence, as others, whether they be single or in Fleets, which shall meet the King of Great-Britains Ships of Warr in the British Sea, whether they also be single, or more in number, yet so that they carry the Kings Flag, shall strike their Flag, and let their Top-sail fall: and the said States of the United Provinces shall order all Commanders of their Ships and Fleets fully and in good deed to perform this Article.

II. And to the end that the securitie and mutuall friendship between the said King and the said States General, their Subjects and Inhabitants may be the more sincerely kept, and that all occasions of further differences may be taken away, 't is also consented that certain fitt Laws touching the Trade and Commerce be established, which shall regulate the Navigation and Commerce of both parties in the Indies, and in other places without Europe, for an exact and mutual rule that shall limit the same within certain Laws, which shall for ever be observed. And for as much as this business seems to be of too great a weight to be perfected out of hand, both Parties consent, that the same shall be put off to a fitter opportunitie; and that within the time of three Monthis after the concluding of this Peace, without further delay, Commissioners shall be named who shall meet together at London, and shall agree upon some certaintie, as well concerning the limiting of the sorts of Merchandizes, as the Laws of Navigation and Commerce, and frame the same by new and mutual Articles of agreement: but upon condition, that this whole case shall be carried on in a friendly way and manner.

III. And that this Peace, Friendschip and Confœderacie may be established upon a fast and unmoovable foundation; and that from this day all occasion of new difference and disputes may be taken away, it is further agreed, that for as much as the Colonie of Surinam was gotten by the said States, in pursuance of the Law of Arms, upon certain Articles concluded between Captain *Abraham Krynfen* and *William Biam* on the 6. of March. 1667. and sith by the fifth Article thereof it is accorded that in case any of the Inhabitants of the said Colonies should then or afterwards desire to depart from thence to another place, they should have liberty freely to sell their estate and goods, and that the Governour in such case should take care, that they may be at a moderate price provided, of conveniencie for transporting them and their

their goods : and likewise by the 19. Article of the Agreement, that the Governour *Krynfen* should allow Free-conduct and Passports to such as were minded to depart, and that they might take their Slaves away with them, yet, to be rightly understood, that they should be obliged to go away together with our People: And for that the King of England judged and believed that the said Articles have not been well observed, and that severall English Inhabitants yet tarry there, who are still desirous with their Goods to leave the Place in pursuance of the said Articles: The States General do by these presents promise, that they will very uprightly and faithfully take care the said Articles, and what afterwards was agreed in a meeting at London about the Execution of the same, and the Orders of the States General in pursuance thereof, be readily executed and accomplished; and also that the time of three Months shall be granted to the said Inhabitants, for the selling of their goods, according to the tenour of the said Articles, and their transportation, whither they desire to go, upon a moderate price, and that it shall be permitted them to carry their Slaves with them.

IV. It is agreed and concluded, that if either of the Parties might during this Warr have taken, or got in possession any Territories, Islands, Cities, Ports, Colonies, or other Places belonging to the other Partie, all and every of the same, without, any difference of place or time, shall immediately and without fraud be restored in the same Condition as the same may be found in at the time when the knowledge of the conclusion of this Peace shall come to that place.

V. And to the end all occasions and causes of new questions, pretences and actions may be at once eradicated, of what nature soever they may be, or under what name or pretence attempted; and that the grounds whereon they may seem to be upheld may be wholly annulled and removed, the said States General do thereupon promise to pay to his Majesty eight hundred thousand Patacons, which summ the said States General of the United Netherlands for some reasons by a certain Treaty concluded in the Year 1673. between the King of Spain and the said States General, have promised to pay, and which the Ambassadour of the said King in their name hath presented to the King of Great-Britain: which summ is to be paid at certain terms, viz one fourth part so soon as the Ratification shall be exchanged, and the rest in the three following years in equal parts.

The 24. January being the Day that the House had dissolv'd itself into a Grand Committee to consider of the Grievances; His Majesty with his Royal Robes appeared in both Houses of Parliament, speaking to them in the following Oration.

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

IN the beginning of this Session I told you, as I judged I had reason to do, that the States General had as yet made no proposition to me, which could be thought to be with intention to conclude, but onely to amuse. To avoid this blame, they have now sent me a Letter by the Spanish Ambassadors, proffering me terms of Peace upon conditions propounded before, and in a more becoming stile than heretofore.

Hereupon it is, that I desire your speedy advice, for if you shall find the terms such as may be accepted, your advice shall have great weight with me; and if you find them defective, then I hope you will give me your advice and help to procure better.

In the whole case I doubt not but you will take care of my Honour, & of the honour and welfare of the Nation, which at present are so deeply engaged.

Thus much being referred to the advice of the Parliament, thereupon is taken this following Resolution, That upon Consideration of his Majesties gracious speech, and the Proposals of the States General of the United Provinces, this House is of opinion, that his Majestie be advised to proceed in a Treaty with the said States Generall in order to a speedy Peace. Which Resolution accordingly presented by a Committee to His Majestie gave introduction to the following conclusion of Peace.

Notwithstanding this Proceeding, the Assembly went on with the accusations of the forenamed Lords, yea so farr as to enter into deliberation about seizing some of them, and to attach them for high Treason; which gave some of them occasion, to take their Measures accordingly, and to deport themselves as the time required; so that the House being more calm in their proceedings against

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Particulars, directed their chiefest business against Papists in generall, the Concurrence of the Higer House being there to usefull to them; And with one't was ordered that the following Declaration should be made by every one, for distinguishing between Papists and Protestants.

I, A. B. do solemnly from my heart and in the prence of Almighty God profess, testifie & declare, that I do wholly renounce and reject these positions or doctriens of the Church of Rome, as utterly false, to wit:

That the Romish Church is the onely Catholique or universall Church of Christ, and the onely Mother or Head-Church of all Churches; and that there is no assurance of Salvation in any other Church besides that of the Church of Rome, or in any other Church which separates it self, or refuseth to communicate with the foresaid Romish or Popish Church.

Therefore is it that I wholly disown, yea reject utterly as false, that the Pope or Seat of Rome hath any right to exercise any jurisdiction or sepremacie over the Catholick Church in generall in the Christian world; or that by vertue of any such right, or pre- tence thereto, he hath any lawful power tot excommunicate all other Churches; or that he hath any jurisdiction over my self in particular; or that by vertue of that authority, it belongs to the Church of Rome alone to judge of the true sense and Interpretation of the holy Scripture.

I reject and wholly renounce, and abhor this belief, that all those whom the Pope or Romish Church reject as Hereticks and Schismaticks, are to be rejected and reputed for such by God.

Or that all those whom the Romish Church curseth, anathematizeth, excommunicateth or condemneth, by vertue of that curse of excommunication or condemnation onely, are in danger of falling under the wrath of God, or to be punished by God with everlasting damnation.

I deny also that the Romish Church hath continually and always in all ages held te Christian faith intire and pure, so as it was delivered over by the Lord Christ and his Apostles. And I believe truly out of the ground of my heart, that the forenamed Church is infected and corrupted with many gross, erroneous, idolatrous Opinions and Practices.

I herewith reject and renounce, as a thing wholly false, that

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the Lord Christ hath left any of his Apostles for his Vicar here upon Earth, or hath appointed any one of his Disciples to be a Prince or Chief-head over all the other Apostles.

I reject also from my heart, abjure and renounce as altogether false, that the Pope or Bishop of Rome is the lawfull Successour of such a Person, who might have been as Chief-head of all the Apostles, or that he is the true Vicar or Lieutenant of *Jesus Christ*; or that he by vertue of such Succession hath any right to the Government or Chief Headship over the Catholick Church of *Christ*; or that he for this cause, or for any other reason is an infallible judge in the Church; or that his Sentences or Decrees should by the Church be taken for infallible, and so be obeyed.

I do also heartily abhor, I renounce, reject and disallow as wholly false, that the Pope or Bishop of Rome hath any power to dispence with the Laws or Commands of *Jesus Christ*; or may absolve Men from such an Oath, Promise, or Contracts which are in themselves righteous and allowed, and conformable to the mind of *Christ*; Or that what is in itself evill, or sinfull, or unallowable, is less evill or sinfull before God, or can so be, because the Pope pretends to be able to give a dispensation therefrom, or for that he in anywise might have commanded it.

I also very willingly renounce, reject and abhor, as wholly false, that in the Mass there is offered up to God a true and proper Sacrifice of reconciliation both for the living and the dead; and that in the holy Sacrament of the *Eucharist* there is in deed and truth the very Body and Blood, together with the Soul, and the Godhead of the Lord *Jesus Christ*; and that there is made a perfect change in the whole substance of the bread into *Christ Jesus* his Body, or of the whole substance of the wine into the Blood of *Christ*, which change so made the said Church of Rome calleth transubstantion.

I also wholly renounce and reject as altogether false, that any honour, reverence or worship belongs to any Images, or Reliques of the Saints or Martyrs; or that the *Vigin Mary* or any other Saint ought to be worshipped or prayed unto.

And I further promise and swear that I shall never use or procure such Images for the help of my devotion; and that I shall never willingly hear or be present at the service of the Mass.

All these aforesaid doctrines and positions of the Church of Rome I do renounce and disclaime as false and erroneous, and contrary to the truth of Gods word and Christian Religion. And

And all this, and every thing therein contained, I do from my heart upon the true faith of a Christian solemnly protest, swear and declare, as in the presence of God, calling God (the searcher of all hearts and thoughts) to witness, that all here sworn, is truly, plainly, and sincerely declared by Me, according to the clear, common, and accustomed interpretation of the words now spoken, and not otherwise; so help me God.

And for to give all possible satisfaction herein, His Majesty hath been Graciously pleased to issue out His Royal Proclamation, as follows.

C A R L E S R.

W Here as Our most Dutifull and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in this present Parliament Assembled, have besought Us, That We would be Graciously pleased to issue out Our Royal Proclamation, thereby requiring all Papists, or reputed Papists, who now are or remain within Five Miles of our Cities of London and Westminster, or our Borough of Southwark, not being Housholders, nor attending any Peer of this Realm as a Menial Servant, to repair to their respective dwellings, or to depart Ten Miles from the Cities and Borough aforesaid, and not to return during this Session of Parliament. Provided, That it may be permitted for any Papist, or reputed Papist, to return unto the Cities or Borough aforesaid, who shall first obtain a Licence therefore under the hands of any six of the Lords of Our Privy Council; and that We would be pleased to give Order to the Quarter Sessions, that they give in unto Us an account of what Housholders now are within the Cities or Borough aforesaid, and Five Miles thereof, who are of that Profession; and that the Quarter Sessions do adjourn themselves from time to time for that purpose. Which address of theirs We have seriously considered, and do with much content and satisfaction accept; and as We have always manifested Our Zeal for the preservation of the true Religion established in this Kingdom, and to hinder the growth and increase of the Popish Religion, so We are now ready upon this occasion, to prevent all fears and dangers that may arise by the concourse of persons of that Profession, in or near Our Cities of London or Westminster. We therefore, by this Our Royal Proclamation, do straitly command and require all Papists, and reputed Papists who now are or remain

within Five Miles of Our Cities of London and Westminster, or Borough of Southwark, not being Housholders, nor attending any Peer of this Realm as a Menial Servant, That they do before, or upon Monday next at the farthest, being the Nineteenth of this instant January, repair to their respective dwellings, or depart Ten Miles from the Cities and Borough aforesaid; And that they nor any of them do presume to return, during the sitting of Parliament, as they will answer the contrary at their perills. Provided always, That this Our Proclamation shall not extend to prohibit any Papist, or reputed Papist, from returning unto the Cities or Borough aforesaid, who shall first obtain Licence therefore under the hands of any six of the Lords of Our Privy Council. And we do hereby further charge and command Our Justices of the Peace, of and for Our Cities of London and Westminster, and for Our several Counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent and Essex, That at their next Quarter-Sessions to be holden for the said respective Cities and Counties, they make diligent inquiry within their respective Jurisdictions and give in unto Us an account of what Housholders now are within the Cities or Borough aforesaid, or within five Miles thereof, who are of that profession; and that they do cause the said Quarter-Sessions to be adjourned from time to time for that purpose, as occasion shall require.

Given at Whitehall, January, 14. 1674.

And within two days after, His Majesty was pleased to issue out his Royal Proclamation as follows.

C H A R L E S R.

Whereas Our most Loyal and Obedient Subjects the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament Assembled being passionately sensible of the Calamitous Condition of this Kingdom, not onely by reason of the War wherein it is at present involved, but many other intestine differences and divisions amongst Us which are chiefly occasioned by the undermining contrivances of Popish Recufants, whose numbers and Insolencies are greatly of late increased, and whose restless practices threaten a Subversion both of Church and State; all which our sins have justly deserved: And being now Assembled in Parliament, as the great Council of this Our Kingdom, to consult of such means as they conceive fittest to redress the present Evils, wherewith this Nation is surrounded; Have in the first place humbly besought Us, That by Our special Command, One or

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more days may be forthwith solemnly set apart, wherein both themselves and this Kingdom may by Fasting and Prayer seek a Reconciliation at the hands of Almighty God, and with humble and penitent hearts beseech him to heal the breaches of this Nation, and remove the evils it doth ly under, and to avert those miseries wherewith it is threatned, and continue the Mercies it doth yet enjoy, and that he will be graciously pleased to bestow his abundant Blessings upon Us and the present Parliament; that all their Councils and Consultations may tend to the Glory of God, and the Honour, Safety and Prosperity of Us and all Our People. Wherefore, and out of Our own Religious disposition being thereto readily inclined, We have resolved and hereby do Command a general and publick Fast to be kept throughout this whole Kingdom, in such manner as is hereafter directed and prescribed. And to the end so Religious an Exercise may be performed with all Decency and Uniformity, We have resolved upon a Grave and Religious Form of solemnizing thereof: And do here by strictly Charge and Command, That on Weddensday being the fourth of *February* next, this Fast be Religiously and Solemnly observed and celebrated in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, Burrough of *Southwark*, and other places within ten miles distance, Wherein, We in Our Royal Person, and with Our Royal Family and Houshold, will give example to the rest of Our People. And that on Weddensday the Eleventh day of *February* next, the like be kept, and duly observed throughout the rest of this whole Kingdom of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*. And for the more orderly Solemnizing thereof without confusion, We, by the advice of Our Reverend Bishops, have directed to be composed, Printed, and Published the Form of such Prayers, and publick Exhortations, as We think fit to be used in all Churches and places at the times aforesaid, and have given charge to our Bishops to disperse the same throughout the whole Kingdom, And We require and command all Preachers to exhort their Congregations on the said respective days to Mercy and Liberality to the Poor in this time of Dearth and Scarcity; All which we do expressly Charge and Command, shall be Reverently and Decently performed by all Our loving Subjects, upon pain of Our high Displeasure and such punishments as We can inflict upon all such as shall contemn or neglect so Religious a Work.

Given at Whitehal, January, 16. 1674.

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Mean while the Private Negotiating of the Spanish Ambassadour *del Fresno* having had so much success that, notwithstanding all the contrarie machination of the French Ministers, the work was brought so farr, that the Transaction of Peace was put into a posture of being wholly dispatched, His Majestie having thank'd the Parliament for their advice, and given assurance that he was inclined fully to conclude the Treaty of Peace with the States, upon their reasonable presentation: He had to that purpose resolved with all speed to send the *Sr. William Temple* over to the Hague, and there to settle what might yet remain to be effected.

Scarcely was this resolution taken, but the Marquis *del Fresno* received from this State full power there to end the work begun, and to conclude the Peace between England and this State, with the Guarantie of the same. The advertisement whereof so soon as he had given to His Majestie, he was pleased to countermand *Sr. William Temple*, and to order his Commissioners fully to conclude all with the Marquis *del Fresno*, who had already the honour to have advanced the work thus far: even as on the 19 of February the Peace was perfectly concluded between Him (in the name of the States of the United Provinces) and the Lords the English Commissioners.

Immediately after the concluding of the so long wish'd-for Peace, the forenamed Marquis sent away this chief Secretary Monsr. *Bornion* express with the Articles agreed on to the Hague, who on the 24. dito in the evening at 9. & clock arrived there, the Notice whereof being given to the States, publick thanksgiving was there upon the next morning being the 25. dito made in the Churches: and on the 26. dito the Knight *Sylvius* arrived in the Hague, with Complements to His Highness upon the Succession of the Stadtholder-or Governour-ship; bringing with him the Ratification of England of the Treaty concluded. And therewith the forementioned Secretary deliverd over to the States General the following Mistleve from his Royal Majestie:

High and Mighty Lords, Our good Friends,
Allies and Confederates;

WE believe we cannot better answer your two Letters of the 24. of the last Month, and of the sixt of this, New-stile, the one containing the Conditions upon which you would be well contented to make the Peace, the second desiring Passes and Letters of Freeconduict for one or more Ambassadors, which you were enclined to send us, than to tell You, that te Marquis del Fresno, Ambassadour Extraordinary from his Catholick Majesty our good Brother, hath made known to us, that he had full power in his hand to make the Peace. We have without delay appointed Commissioners to conclude the same with him: and by consequence the same is concluded and signed within a very few days thereby evidencing to You and to the whole World the sincerity of Our intentions in that regard: and We will not dissemble to You, that We are perswaded it hath been no less on your part, sith we have seene the Resolution you have taken again to set up the hereditament of the Charges of Stadtholder, and Captain General by Water and Land, upon the House and Descendent of Our very dear and much beloved Nephew the Prince of Orange, as a perpetual Guarantie of the Peace which is made between Us; and God having so wel disposed the affairs, there remains nothing more for us but to assure You, that We on Our part shall continue to do all that depends upon Us for your greatest securitie of Our Friendship and Alliance: But we ought at the same time not to neglect to testifie to You the satisfaction We have had in the circumflect and wise conduct of the forementioned Lord Marquis del Fresno, who hath so wel acquitted himself in the management of the Commission You have given him to our common contentment. Lastly, We pray God to take You, High and Mighty Lords, our good Friends, Allies and Confederates, into his Holy protection. In Our Court of Whitehal the 10 of February 1674.

Your good Friend,

't Was signed,

CAROLUS REX.

Upon the comming of the Traty signed out of England, the same was presently sent to the respective Provinces, for the bringing in their Ratifications thereof in the speedest manner, and notice was there with given that

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on the 26 of February in the evening the Ratification of the King of Great Britain was brought by *Sr. Gabriel Sylvius*: there upon the States of Holland being assembled on the 20 of February, they dispatched the business of the Ratification and brought it over to those of the Generality, the like being also don on the 21. and 22. dito by the other Provinces, and the same by the States General on the 23. dito was fully performed in the presence of His Highness; the Ratifications on both sides being exchanged mutually on the 24. dito in the morning and forthwith was the Peace notified in the Court of Justice, which was solemnly published with the sound of Trumpet at noon from the Town-house in te Hague in the following manner :

BE it known to every one, that to the praise and honour of God the Lord Almighty, the wel-being and furtherance of the common good of these United Netherlands in the general, and of the good Inhabitants thereof in particular, on the 19. February of this present Year 1673. there is made and concluded within the Citie of London a good, fast, faithfull and indissolvable Peace, between the King of Great Britain, on the one side, and the States General on the other side, whereupon the Ratification on both sides is this day the 24. of February instant, exchanged here in the Hague in due form and mannier, and that both at Sea, in fresh Waters, & by Land, in all the Lands, Territories and Cities under the resort of both parties, without difference of the scituation of place, as also between their People and Inhabitants, of what state and condition soever they may be: so that all acts of Hostility and Enmity must cease and be left, after the expiration of the respective terms here-under expressed, to wit, after the end of twelve days, to reckon from this day of the Publication made of the foresaid Treaty in the Hague, and so after the 8 of the Month of March in the District (or Precinct, of the West of the Brittish Chanel, commonly called the Soundings, to the Precinct called the Neus in Norway, and after the time of six Weeks, and so after the seaventh, seaventeenth of April next-coming from the Soundings aforesaid unto the Citie Tanger, and after teen Weeks be run out, and so after the fifth, fifteenth of May next following in the Ocean, and Midlants-Seas, or other-
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where between the foresaid Citie Tanger , and the Equator or Equinoctial Line , and lastly after the time of eight Months, & so after the twenty seaventh of October or sixth of November next in all the parts of the World.

Therefore all and every one are by these presents expressly char'ed and commanded , whether Subjects or Inhabitants of the respective United Netherland-Provinces, as those who are sett led under the subjection and obedience of the States General, to keep the foresaid Peace in conformitie to the foresaid Treaty without breach thereof or without doing any thing against it , upon the pœnalty of being punished as Disturbers of the common tranquillitie , without any mercie , favour, forbearance or dissimulation. Thus confirmed and determined at the Assembly of the High & Mighty the States General aforesaid. In the Hague on the sixt of March or twenty fourth of February sixteen hundred seaventy three or seaventy four, *Scaco Gockinga*. There stood under, By the Ordinance of the States General aforesaid. Signed, *H. Fagel* The Signet of the States Generael being stamped on a red Wafer , cover'd with a Square Paper.

At London were the Members of the Parliament still zealously labouring about the security of their Religion and Propertie , and all being adjusted concerning the regulating of the Papiſts, they were come to the business of the standing Militia. And they resolved by an address to His Majesty to request that all the new-raised Militia might be disbanded , where upon His Majestie appearing in Parliament gave this following answer.

My Lords and Gentlemen ,

IN pursuance of Your advice , I have made a speedy, an honourable , and , I hope , a durable Peace with the United Netherlands ; touching Your Advice for discharging the Army after the Peace with the Hollanders , I have given order for the same , yea I have commanded to set off more than You desired ; And as to your Address concerning the Irish Regiments , I have charged that they be sent back again to Ireland ; but I must needs let You know that there is great want of Capital-Schips of War : and I would gladly be like my Neighbours in number , and I hope that upon so good an occasion as the preserving of the Nations Honour and safety , I shall enjoy Your assistance.

Meanwhile was appointed by the States General against the 14 of March to hold a general Thanksgiving-day for the Peace concluded, and therewith to cause it be solemnly published in all the Cities of Netherland, with testimonies of joy by all sorts of outward tokens, like as it was the same day published, and thereupon were made all sorts of demonstrations of joyfulness, especially in the Hague, where His Highness was treated with a noble Feast by the Nobility and Cities of Holland in a body, there being most excellent fireworks before the Court, for all the Members of State, for the forraign Ministers, and almost for every particular person, with the ringing of bells, founding of Trumpets, discharging the Canon, and all that might serve for the testifying of joy, as was also done in all the particular Cities, but in a singular manner among the Rulers; which should have much more exceeded, in case they had not been somewhat hindred by the waters being frozen up, & sharp cold hard wind, which yet could not hinder the fire of rejoicing from burning all over in the minds of the inhabitants: for the strengthening whereof the States General sent to England, by the Secretary of the *Marquis del Fresno*, 100. Passes for Ships, which haply might within the set terms meet with some Capers, which courtesie was answered from England with the like civility, by the sending over of a Gentleman with the like passes, together with order to conduct some English Soldiers home out of the French service.

In England was the Parliament still busy with the accusation of the forementioned Lords, and some other; so that his Majesty without passing any of their Acts appeared in Parliament on the 8. of March or 26. of February, and prorogued them, as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

When I was here last, I told you, the peace was signed, I am now come to tell you that it is ratified, and I hope it will prove a happy and a lasting peace to both Nations: This and the spring coming on so fast, it will be convenient for you to be in your Country both

oth for your own business and mine : I therefore think fit to make a recess at this time; the Winter being more convenient for business: in the mean time I will do my endeavour to satisfy the world of my steadfastness for securing the Protestant Religion as its now established, and your properties : and I desire that you in your severall Counties will endeavour to satisfy the people therewith. I have no more to say at this time, but that I have commanded my Lord Keeper to prorogue the Parliament to the 10. of November next.

The 27. of February or 9. of March the advice of the exchanging of the Ratifications and Publication in the Hague being come thither, his Majesty presently gave order to make Publication of the Peace there in like manner with all the usuall solemnities, even as it was don on the 28. of February or 10. of March by the following Proclamation, with the calling in of all the Orders which came out in the time of the War against this State.

C H A R L E S R.

W Hereas a Peate hath been Treated and Concluded at Westminster, betwixt His Majesty and the States General of the United Netherlands, and the Ratifications thereof exchanged, and Publications thereof made at the Hague, the (24. February,) 6. March, (1674.) In Conformity thereunto, His Majesty hath thought fit hereby to command, That the same be Published throughout all His Majesties Dominions.

And His Majesty doth declare, That no Acts of Hostility or Force are to be committed by any of His Majesties Subjects upon any the Subjects of the said States General within the Limits hereafter mentioned, from and after the severall days and times here by also specified, viz. After the 18 day of March next ensuing, (or now begun) from the Soundings, to the Naix in Norway, After the 17 day of April, 1674. from the Soundings aforesaid, to the City of Tangier : After the 15 day of May next following in the Ocean, Mediterranean, or elsewhere, betwixt the said City of Tangier, and the Equinoctial Line : And lastly, After the (24. Octob.) 3. November next ensuing, in any part of the World. And that whatsoever Actions of Hostility and Force shall be committed by any of His Majesties Subjects, against any the Subjects of the said States General, after the days aforesaid, upon colour of whatsoever former Commissions, Letters of Marque,

or the like, shall be deemed as Illegal, and the Actors obliged to make Reparation and Satisfaction, and be punished as Violators of the Publick Peace. And hereof His Majesty willeth and commandeth all His Subjects to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Thus was perfected that great, blessed and long desired work of the Peace, between the Crown of great Britain and this State, which we wish that it may perpetually dure, consisting of the following Articles:

Seeing that not onely the sighing of almost all Christendom hath greatly langed for to see the lamentable War between the most Illustrious and Great-mighty Prince and Lord, *Charles the Second* King of Great Britain France and Ireland, Defender of the faith, &c. And the High and Mighty Lords the States Generall of the Vnited Netherlands, lately arisen, and as yet continuing, to be laid aside, but that particularly the most Illustrious Lady the *Queen* Regent of Spain, in consideration of the ancient bond and friendship which hath at all times been betwixt the respective Crowns of Great Britain and Spain, hath thereto employed her earnest endeavour and carefulness, to the end all misunderstandings between the Kingdoms of Great Britain and the Provinces of the Vnited Netherlands being wholly taken away, and coming to cease, the Peace might be the speedylyer restored; Whilst also the forementioned States General of the Vnited Netherlands have very often by their Letters and otherwise endeavoured to move the foresaid most Illustrious Lord the King of Great Britain to be pleas'd to encline his Ear and his Heart to the said proffer of Peace; And that the negotiation of the Peace might the easylyer and happylyer be brought to a wished end, the States General have given full power to his Excellencie the Lord *Peter Fernandez de Iouar and Velasco Marquis de Fresno*, Lord of the privy-Chamber to his Catholick Majesty, and Ambassadour Extraordinary of the most Illustrious and Great-mighty Prince, the Lord *Charles the second* King of Spain, &c. to the Court of the said most Illustrious Lord the King of Great Britain, &c. in their name and on their behalf for to treat of the peace and conclude the same with the forementioned most Illustrious Lord the King of Great Britain. Tereupon hath the forementioned Lord the King of Great Britain, having first begun this Warr out of no other design than thereby to establish a fast and indissoluble Peace,

ce, so highly esteemed the forenamed interposition of the most Illustrious Lady the Queen Regent of Spain, that he hath been very willing in this case to comply with the desire and entreaty of the forementioned States General, and herewith for beginning and accomplishing the Treaty of Peace betwixt his Majesty and the said States General, he hath nominated and constituted as his Commissioners, Deputies and Proctors furnished with full power to that end, his loving, faithful and Privy Councillour *Heneage Baron Finch of Darventry*, Keeper of the Great Seal of England; His loving, faithful Cosen and Privy Councillour, *Thomas Viscount Latimer* Great Treasurer of England; *James Duke of Monmouth*, Captain of the Troops of His Royal Majesties Life-guard; *Duke of Ormond* His Majesties High-Steward; *Henry Earl of Arlington*, one of His Majesties Principal Secretaries, and his loving, faithfull Privy Councillour; *Henry Coventry* Esq. the Second of the Principal Secretaries; all which Commissioners and Deputies, and the forenamed Lord *Marquis de Fresno* having equally fully power and Procuration from the forementioned States General of the Vnited Netherlands, after they were come together to the treaty, conferred with each other, and at last mutually agreed and unanimously accorded upon the Points and Articles hereafter following; To wit,

I. It is Concluded and Agreed, That from this Day there shall be a firm and inviolable Peace, Vnion, and Friendship betwixt His Majesty the King of *Great Britain*, and the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the *Vnited Provinces*, and betwixt all their Subjects, whether within *Europe* or without, in all Regions and Places whatsoever.

II. That this good Vnion betwixt the abovesaid King and the said States General, may the sooner take its effect, it is by them Agreed and Concluded, That immediately upon the Publication of this Treaty of Peace, all Actions of Hostility shall on both sides be immediately forbid, and no Commission, Instruction or order, privately or publickly, directly or indirectly, be on either side given or countenanced, for the Infesting, Attacquiring, Fighting, or Spoiling of each other, their Dominions or Subjects; but on the contrary, all peaceable and amicable Comportments enjoined to the Subjects of both Nations.

III. But in respect the Distances of Places are so different, that the Ordres and Commands of the respective Sovereigns cannot at the same time reach all their Subjects, it hath been thought

fit to appoint these following Limits for the committing any Acts of Hostility or force upon each other : *Viz.* That after the expiration of Twelve days next following the Publication of this Treaty, no Hostility shall be acted from the *Soundings* to the *Naz* in *Norway* ; nor after the term of Six weeks, betwixt the *Soundings* and *Tangier* ; nor after the term of Ten weeks, betwixt the said *Tangier* and the *Æquator*, neither in the *Ocean*, *Mediterranean*, or elsewhere ; nor after the term of Eight Months, in any Part of the World : And whatsoever Actions of Hostility and Force shall be committed after the expiration of the aforesaid Terms, upon colour of whatsoever former Commission, Letters of Marq, or the like shall be deemed as Illegal, and the Actors obliged to make Reparation and Satisfaction, and punished as Violaters of the Publick Peace

I V. That the aforesaid States General of the *United Provinces*, in due acknowledgement on their part of the King of *Great Britain's* Right to have His Flag respected in the Seas hereafter mentioned, shall and do Declare and Agree, That whatever Ships or Vessels belonging to the said *United Provinces*, whether Vessels of War or other, or whether single or in Fleets, shall meet in any of the Seas from *Cape Finisterre* to the Middle Point of the Land *van Staten* in *Norway*, with any Ships or Vessels belonging to His Majesty of *Great Britain*, wheter those Ships be single or in great number, if they carry His Majesty of *Great Britain's* Flag or Jack, the aforesaid *Dutch* Vessels or Shipsshall stricke their Flag and lower their Top-sail in te same manner, and with as much Respect, as hath at any Time, or in any Place been formerly practised towards any Ships of His Majesty of *Great Britain* or His Predecessours, by any Ships of the States General or their Predecessors.

V. Whereas the Colony of *Surinam* ; and the Articles made upon the Surrender thereof, 1667. between *William Biam*, then Governour there for His Majesty of *Great Britain*, and *Abraham Quirini* Commander for the States General, have in the execution of them administred much occasion of Dispute, and contributed much to the late misunderstanding betwixt His Majesty and the said States General ; to remove all grounds of future Mistakes, the said States General do by these Agree and Covenant with the said King of *Great Britain*, That not onely the forenamed Articles shal be Executed without any manner of tergiversation or equivocation ; but that likewise it shall be free for His Majesty to depute

depute one or more persons thither , to see the Condition of His Subjects there , and to adjust with them a time for their departure; And that it shall be lawfull for His Majesty to send one , two , or three Ships at one time , and thereon to embarque and carry away the said Subjects , their Goods and Slaves ; And that the then Governour there for the States General shall not make or execute any Law , whereby the buying or selling of Land , paying of Debts , or commutation of Goods shall be otherwise qualified to the *English* , than it hath or shall be to all other Inhabitants of the Colony ; but that during their stay , they shall enjoy the same Laws and Priviledges of suing for Debts , and paying their Debts , making Bargains and Contracts , as hath been usually practised amongst the other Inhabitants ; And that whensoever His Majesty of *Great Britain* shall desire of the States General sufficient and authentique Letters to the Governour of the said Colony to suffer the said *English* to depart , and permit the coming of the said Ships , the said States General shall within the space of fifteen days after such demand , deliver unto whomsoever Deputed by His Majesty of *Great Britain* for that purpose , full and sufficient Letters and Instructions to their Governor there , for permitting the arrival of the Ships , as also the going into them of such of His Majesties Subjects , as shall declare themselves willing to depart with their Goods and Servants , and to carry the same from thence to such Place , as His Majesty shall appoint.

V I. It is Concluded and Agreed , that all Territories , Islands , Citys , Havens , Castles and Forts which are or shal be taken by the one or the other Party during the time in which this last unhappy War is arisen , be it without Europe or elsewhere , and so that before the expiration of the Terms here before-mentioned touching the ceasing of Hostility on both sides they should come to be taken , shall be restored to the first Lord and Proprietor , and that in the same condition as they shall have been at the time of the Publishing of the Peace : After which time there shall not be allowed any pillaging , plundering or carrying away of the Inhabitants , no demolishing of Forts nor removing of Guns , Gunpowder , or any Materials for War , which belonged to any of the Castles or Forts at the time as the same should have been overmaster'd and taken in.

V I I. That the Treaty concluded at *Breda* in the Year sixteen hundred sixty and seven , as also all the other foregoing Treaties , being confirmed by this Present Treaty , shall hereby be renewed ,
and

and remain in full force and vertue, for so far as They contradict not, nor go against the Present Treaty.

V I I I. That the Treaty Marine, or of Navigation, concluded between the Parties on both sides in the Hague in the Year 1668. shall be continued for the time of Nine Months after the Publication of this Present Treaty, in case there shall be nothing otherwise provided by the following Treaty; but in the mean time shall the Considerations for a new Treaty concerning the same be put to the same Commissioners, to whom the Regulation of the Commerce in the East-Indies, mention'd in the next-following Article, shall be referred; Yet so, that in case the said Commissioners cannot, as is desired, within the time of three Months after the beginning of their meeting, agree to the erecting of a new Treaty of Navigation; Then shall the Case be brought and put to the Arbitration and Disposition of the Most Illustrious Lady the Queen Regent of *Spain*, in the same manner as the Regulation about the East-India-Commerce shall wholly abide at the arbitrement of her Majesty, as is further discoursed in the said next-following Article.

I X. Seeing the welfare of both the Nations, both in regard of Trading and Riches and also of Peace so greatly depends on the freedom of a mutual undisturbed trading in Merchandize and Shipping; there ought nothing to be more laid to heart on both sides, than the erecting of a righteous and æquitable Regulation of Commerce, and that especially in reference to the East-Indies; But considering that this is a case of very great weight, and that no small time will be requisite for the framing of firm and durable Articles for the contentment and security of the Subjects on both sides; Seeing in the mean time the wasted and almost undone estate of the greater part of the Lands of Europe is Pressing, so wel as the two Parties involved in the Warr, to a speedy accomplishing of the said Treaty, Therefore the fornamed Most Illustrious Lord the King of *Great Britain*, hath been pleased to comply with the desire and longing of the said States General so farr, that the Consideration thereof shall be referred to an æqual number of Commissioners to be nominated on both sides, the said Sates General promising, that those whom they shall nominate, shall be sent to London, there to treat with those whom his Majestie of *Great Britain* shall likewise on his part thereto depute, and that within the time of three Months after the Publication of this Treaty; the Number of the Commissioners on the one and the

the other side to be nominated. shall consist of six Persons, yet so that if after the expiration of three Months after their coming together for the undertaking the Conferences, the business might not come to such a happy issue, that the forementioned Treaty should be determined by those Men; Then shall the Points in question be brought and left to the Arbitration of the Most Illustrious Lady the Queen Regent of *Spain*, who shall to that end appoint Eleven Commissioners; And that which the Greater part of them shall therein set down in point of the Differences not before dispatched nor laid aside shall bind and oblige both the Parties to the acceptance thereof; Provided always, that those Commissioners shall express their sentiment and declaration thereof within the time of Six Months from the day of their first meeting together, which shall also be held within the time of Three Months after that the Most Illustrious Lady the Queen of *Spain* shall have taken on the foresaid Arbitration.

X. The forenamed Most Illustrious Lady the Queen Regent of *Spain* having assured his Majesty of *Great Britain* that the forementioned States General shall, after the Peace shall be concluded, pay to his Majesty of *Great Britain* Eight Hundred Thousand Rixdallers; Thereupon the said States General promise and bind themselves to perform the Payment of the Eight Hundred Thousand Rixdallers, in the following manner; to wit, The Fourth part thereof presently after the Ratifications of the Treaty shall be mutually exchanged; But the rest within the time of Three Years next following, and that by æqual Portions every Year.

XI. That the forenamed most Illustrious Lord the King of *Great Britain*, and the said High and Mighty Lords the States General of the *United Netherlands* shall sincerely and *bona fide* observe all the Points, and every one of them in particular, covenanted and concluded in this Present Treaty, and shall also cause them to be observed on both sides by their respective Subjects and Inhabitants, without undertaking any thing directly or indirectly against the same, or suffering that any thing should be undertaken against it by their Subjects and Inhabitants: Also shall they by open Letters Signed with their hands, and Sealed with their Great Seals; on both sides, in the fittest and surest manner ratifie and confirm all and every the Points here before agreed on. And they the said Parties shall within the time of Four Weeks after the Date hereof (or sooner, if possible,) really

really and effectually deliver over or cause the same to be delivered over on both sides, *bona fide*.

XII. Lastly, So soon as the forementioned Ratifications shall mutually be showed, and on both sides duely exchanged, the said Peace shall forthwith be Published in the Hague, and that within the time of 24. hours after the Delivering over and Exchanging of the Ratifications shall be performed there on the Place.

Done at Westminster the 9-19. February in the Year 1673-4.

It was Signed and Sealed

(L. S.) *H. Finch, C. S.*

El Marquis de Fresno.

(L. S.) *Latimer.*

(L. S.)

(L. S.) *Ormond.*

(L. S.) *Arlington.*

(L. S.) *H. Coventry.*

Whilst they were busy between England and this State with the Treaty of the Peace, the Negotiations at Cologne stood mostly still, although there appeared even there some show between the English Plenipotentiaries and those of this State, of a Separate Handling, which the Mediators would rather have seen directed to a General Peace: thereupon Baron *Spar* departed from Cologne for directing the work according to his Lord and Masters intention so well in the Haag as at London, having had his first Audience by the States General the 23. of February, being just the day before that the Spanish Secretary came with the Articles signed from London, receiving a very friendly Answer to his Proposition; but seeing the work of the Separate Peace now fully perfected, he on the 27. March had his Farewel-Audience, and thereupon departed for London, as was believed to dispose that Crown to the Office of Mediation toward the Universal Peace: There came among the train of the foresaid Baron from Cologne to the Haag the Marquis *de Blagny*, Brigadier of Horse under the French, without doubt with no other design, than to take cognizance of the Constitution of the Land; but by order of his Highness he was taken

taken in arrest, and, *manu militari*, by a guard of Soldiers brought upon Lovelsteyn.

While Baron *Spar* was gone from Cologne, the Prince *William of Furstenburgh*, Bishop of Metz, Brother of the Bishop of Straatsburgh, the especial forger of the French Designs, and Directour of all the affairs of the Elector of Cologne fell there into the hands of the Imperialists; Who on the 14. of February, at 4. a clock in the afternoon, as he came from the Countess *de la Mark*, a Lady he was wont sometimes to visit, and was said to be with child by him, Niece of the Earl *de la Mark*, Field-Marshal under the French, for to ride to the Cloyster of St. Pantaleon, where the Electoral Prince kept himself; coming chose by the Church of St. Maurice in a dead-by-street, was fallen upon by 9. or 10. Persons, being Imperialists, and Officers, who first laid their hands on the tyres of the Horses. and forced the Coachman out of the box, saying to the Prince, that he was the Emperours Prisoner; who with his Secretary, the Master of the Horse to the Countess *de la Mark*, and some others sitting in the Coach, as also his other Servants, together 11. strong, set themselvs in a posture of defence, and let off their Pistols upon those of the Emperours, which made the Assailants also presently give fire, whereby some were wounded on both sides. The Countess *de la Mark*, who upon the report was come running out; and call'd for help, now seeing some fall down, retired in again; The Prince, meaning to escape, leapt out of the Coach, but was forced to step into it again, 2. or 3. setting themselvs with Swords in their hands by him; and most of the Princes followers being driven away, one set himself in the Coachmans place, and the Earl *Francisco Petro Bognasco*, Nephew of the Marquis *de Grana*, with a drawn Sword next him, riding thus post out at the Hane-gate; and when they had carryed him over the Rijn by Mulheyem, and had lodged that night at Duyts, he was brought the next day to Siborg, and so forwards on to Bon.

The seizing of the Prince, though it went in itself

still enough, yet afterwards occasion'd great Commotion, the French Ministers especially, and also the Sweedish Mediators being thereby much put out of order, complaining to the Magistrate that it was against the Right of Nations and the Laws of Neutrality: the Magistrate so well as the Sweedish Lords sending presently Deputies to Bon to the Marquis *de Grana*, for to understand the reason hereof, and to desire the restoring of the Prince; who answered that he could do no otherwise therein, than to obey the Orders of the Emperour, and could give no other reason than his Majesties Commands; yet doubted not but they should soon know the cause, and assured them he should perform all good Offices in favour of the Prince; which answer little pleasing them, they sent thereupon an Express to Vienna it self; And the Marquis *de Grana* sent also the Earl *Bognasco* to his Imperial Majesty, to give advertisement of all, and to fetch further Orders; This action mean-while being by the French so ill-favourdly painted out in all the Courts of the Princes of Europe, and so great Complaints made thereupon, as if never any thing like it had been committed; whereas yet the lawfullness of the case, and the exceeding greatness of the reason, so well as the valourousnes in carrying it on may easily be comprehended by every one; This Prince being a natural-born Subject and Vassal of the Emperours, possessing several Coppie-hold-Inheritances in the Empire, and being actually registred among the Noblemen of Austria, who putting himself into forraign service, obeyed not the Imperial *Mandatum avocatorium*, or, Command of calling him home: but on the contrary, serving the Emperours and the Empires Enemies, practised and committed all sorts of Underminings against the Emperours Interest, without having the Guarantie of a Publick Minister, or having been ever acknowledged so to be at the Treaty, being committed in an Imperiall City, wherein the Militia of the Emperour and of the Circles of the Empire held Garrison.

All the instances and ragings of the French being in

vain, Prince *William* was on the 10. of March carried with a conduct of 60. Horse through Germany to Bohemia, and so to the Emperours Court; There being to the further disturbance of the French another Accident, fallen out at Cologne on the 1. of March: when a Cart with some Tuns, as they gave it out, full of Brandewine the should ride out at the Gate of Egelsteyn, for to go to Nuyts; But those of the Emperours Regiment holding Watch there, laid hold on the same, and found the Tunns to be fill'd with Gunpowder and 50000. Crowns of money, which a French Commissioner, there residing, sent away for the paying some Garrisons on the Rijn, but was now brought by the Emperours soldiers to the Lodging of the Earl of *Kilmansek*, their Colonel, without that the French, what Instances soever were made by the Mediatours, could procure the restitution thereof unto this time.

How great a clamour soever it is that the French make about the work of Prince *William of Furstenberg*, yet it is such an action as they do sufficiently justifie with their unheard of Proceedings about the Earl of Nassau *Sarbruck*, from whom, because he would not follow the Interest of France, though yet he in no wise opposed their doings, they by violence took his Seat of Residence, laid 7. Companies of Foot and 2. of Horse within it, and assessed the Earldom at 500 Rations a day, carrying the Earl himself prisoner to Metz, whom indeed they released again, after that which befel *Furstenberg*, though doubtles onely for that they thereby might also procure the freedom of that Prince.

The French had long endeavoured to bring the Earldom of Bourgondia under a Neutrality, that they might spare an Army from thence, and avoid the feared invasion on that side, but could therein obtain nothing; therefore they resolved to try if they could make themselvs Master thereof by an Enterprize, to which end even in the midst of January the Troops under the *Duke of Navailles* begun to draw out of the Dukedom of Bourgondia into the

French-County, for to fall upon the Citie Gray at un-
 awares, who about 8. or 9. thousand strong on the 23.
 dito passed along the Borders, causing Manifesto to be
 spread all over for stirring up sedition among the Inhabi-
 tants, yet found so much opposition and hindrance by the
 high Waters, that for that time the further irruption must
 desist; but on the 12. of February the forenamed Duke
 marched up again over the way of Auxone, with his
 whole Artillery, being further to be strengthened with 3.
 or 4000. Men, who being, under the Earl *Koningsmarck*,
 as Field-Marshal, joined with him, passed the River
 the Sone and Oignon, where Sr. *de la Fueille*, had been
 by him left for securing the passage; having in his way to
 Gray on the 14. dito overmasterd the Castle Pesme; out
 of which the Garrison, consisting of 400. Italians, drew
 out to Luxenburg; as also the Castle Mornais, and other
 places on the Oignon; coming on the 24. of February
 before Gray, where they from within, the Garrison con-
 sisting of 200 Men, under Colouel *Maffiette*, upon the
 first coming on of the French, sallyed out couragiously,
 whereby many French fell, and *Navailles* Himself had
 his Perrywig shot of his head; but the Beleaguerers ad-
 vancing strongly by their Approaches and great Guns
 those from within on the 28. dito capitulated, and gave
 over the City with very much provision which was in it;
 seeing that since it was dismantled by the French in the
 former Warr, the Fortifications had not been fully re-
 paired, so it could not be defended as was meet, the Gar-
 rison marched with white Sticks to Luxenburgh; onely
 400. Switsers, who were therein, were sent with their
 weapons home; the Duke, having for some time re-
 freshed his Troops here, left Sr. *de la Fueille* for Gover-
 nour, and marched again with most of his Troops out of
 the French County to Dion; upon which Enterprize the
 Switsers much alarm'd, presently sent Deputys on both
 sides, for to bring the said Earldom under a Neutrality,
 whereto the French, by reason of this Conquest, show'd
 themselvs now not so inclinable as before, though with-

out

out doubt they would be the first that should consent to it.

The *Duke of Simmeren* being dead at *Kruytsnach* without Heirs, his Estate and Goods were fallen to the *Paltsgrave of Heydelbergh*; against which the *Bishop of Mentz* pretended, that the Castle and Baylifship of *Boeckelheym* belonged to the Bishoprick of *Mentz*; and that it was so acknowledged by the Duke himself departed in a particular Convention the 11. of September, 1663. whereupon fell Disputes in writing on both sides, and at last it came from the Pen to the Sword: which Disputes were increased by some, thereby to procure their own advantage; but the prudence of other Princes brought this case under the Judicature of the Imperial Chamber of Justice, or otherwise to the arbitration of the Emperour himself. Which case hath somewhat overswayed the Prince Elector *Palatin*, having already suffered so many insolencies from the French, towards the Emperours side; from whence the French, taking an occasion of jealousy, and being troubled about *Philipsburg*, upon pretence of an intercepted Treaty between the Prince Elector of *Heydelbergh* and His Imperial Majesty, drew their Troops together out of *Alsatia*; under the *Marquis du Vaubrun*, and out of *Lorraine* under the *Marquis de Rochefort*: And while the *Marquis de Betune* had Audience by the Prince Elector on the 22. of February, consisting of all manner of Protestations and testimonys of Friendship, on the 26. dito *Monfr. de Vaubrun* and *Rochefort* suddenly gathered together before *Germersheym*, which place they without much opposition overcame, lodging their Troops round about upon the Villages of the Prince Elector, and committing all sorts of villanys; after which *Vaubrun* drew back again to *Brisack*, and *Rochefort* to *Lorraine*, leaving *Germersheym* beset with a sufficient Garrison, with order to fortifie it. Which invasion so sore alarmed that Electoral Prince, that he besought the Emperours Assistance, and openly denounced enmity against the French; whereupon the Troops of *Saxony*, who laid quartered

inthe Wetterau , and some of the Emperours from the Moesel in the Palatinate were drawn together for his defence, growing up to an Army of 12. or 1400. Men ; between whom and the French out of Landau on the 23. of March fell out an Encounter , of which we here insert the

Extract of the Lord Lieutenant Marshal Earl Caprara , out of Renningenheim in the Palatinate , the 25. of March 1674. written to his Excellencie the Lord Duke of Bourneville.

BY orders from his Highness the Prince Elector Palatin , I came on the 23. to Weimngenheim , about an hour from Manheim , where his Electoral Highness at present resideth ; and after that I quartered the Troops of his Imperial Majesty , and those of his Electoral Highness of Saxony in three of the next adjacent Villages , and that very evening commanded some , to keep three places by which the Enemys might come , setting upon each pass 50. Saxon Dragoons , and 30. of the Emperours Troopers. The French 600. strong , besides severall Officers , who had joined themselves to them , drew out from Landau , and having marched the whole night , without ours having had any knowledge thereof , they attacked ours , and made the Dragoons , who kept the Pass called Schipperstadt , retire ; whereby about 8. a clock in the morning there arose an alarum , a quarter of an hour from my Quarters : but as our Troops had order to hold themselves always ready ; so there drew out first 5. Companies of the Lorrainers , and 5. of my Regiment , who were posted in the Field , who were presently followed by 5. Companies of Your Excellencies Regiment , and 5. of that of Colonel *Dunewalt* , as I had also given order that the Saxons should do so , to join themselves with me. But ere Colonel *Dunewalt* was come on with the Troops of Your Excellencies and his own , had I with the Avantguard , consisting of the Lorrainers and my own Companies , withstood a salley and a salvo from the Enemy ; after which we fired upon them , with such success , that there fell 200. French dead upon the Place , 80. were taken prisoners , among which 3. Captains , one Lieutenant , one Quartermaster and one Serjeant ; and , as I was enformed , about 100. of those who run away were woundeed , among whom , as the prisoners say ,

say, was the Serjeant General of the Battail Monsieur *Borvise*, who had got a shot cross through his body. I cannot yet know how many of ours are dead or wounded, seeing I have not yet, whilst I write this, got a list thereof, which makes me believe that there must be but few: when I shall have received an account thereof, I shall not neglect to enform You thereof. So soon as this Rescouter was pass'd, I gave order to Colonel *Dunewalt*, who was not at the fight, to pursue the Enemies with 400. Horse; but they were so swift in flying, that the Colonel is come back, without having been able to find them out. His Electoral Highness, having understood of the alarm, came in person with the young Prince Palatin to the place where the fight was, and have seen the dead, after which they came into my Quatter, and have spoken with the prisoners. another of our party about this time had been out, and brought back, 3. French Lieutenants, with 3. inferiour Officers shot dead, and 6. prisoners: On the Emperours side were onely 3. Persons dead, and very few wounded; and Sr. *de Banvise* the next day dyed of his wound at Landau; Of which loss the French desirous to revenge themselvs, fell down very strong toward the Palatinate, but have effected no other thing than to wast the Land round about, and to bring it, so farr as they could, under Contribution; and fearing they should not be able to perfect the Fortifications of Germersheim, they begun to demolish the same again, though they were already far advanced therewith, and shortly after they left that again, as also Landau.

It was not onely that the French in the heart of the Winter made their Field-expeditions, but where their Weapons were too weak, they took their refuge to the common Maxime, for to carry on the Exploits by trayterous bribery: so they meant by one *Francis Hoo* hired thereto by Monthly Pensions from the French Ministers, to make themselvs Master of the Castle of Antwerp, and the Fort Monterey by Bruxelles; But a few days before the execution of this Design, when there were some thousands of French already upon the march thereto, the same was discovered, and the undertaker on the 30. of March condemned therefore to be hang'd, which sentence was accordingly executed on him.

The *Duke of Luxemburgh* being pass'd by Luyckland, divided his Troops he brought with him upon the Frontiers of Picardy and the further Borders against the Spanish Netherlands, and on the 20. of January himself came to Paris, where, with most of the General-Persons who were present, it was immediately deliberated touching the next Campaign. Mean while the Negotiation of the *Baron de Isola* at Luyck (or Liege) being through the French made fruitless, he with the *Earl of Schellard* departed again from thence, and on the 22. February came to Cologne : where now the Action of the Imperialists against *Prince William of Furstenbergh*, and about the French Money that was leisd on, effected so much about the Treaty for Peace, that in all likelyhood it was ready plainly to be broken off; as the French Plenipotentiaries also made known to the Lords Mediatours, that on the last of March, they had recived Order not to proceed any further in that Business, but presently to return home.

The Peace with France being now without hope of success, the Raising of Arms for the Warr is on all hands lustily set forward; The Imperialists, besides the recruiting and strengthening of the old Regiments each with 6. Companies of Foot, and two of Horse, resolved yetto raise a Regiment of Horse under the *Baron Reys van Plawn* Knight of Malthe; and 4 of Foot, each of 2000 Men, under the *Marquis of Bareit Culmbag*, *Sr. Schultz*, the *Baron Metternig*, and the *Baron of Rijssenbergh*; and moreover there shall be a Body of 15 or 16000 Men gathered together on the Frontiers of Austria and Bavaria, to be ready to march further, as the occasion shall require. The Spanjards likewise in the Imperial Hæreditary-Countrys raise 6. Regiments, for which the Colonels named were the *Earls of Nassau*, of *Theun* and of *Holack*, the *Baron de Saye* and *Dandremont*, and *Sr. Diependal*; as also in Spain and through Italy their Raising of Soldiers was continually carryed on; The *Earl of Monterey* in Netherland had appointed his new Raisings to be 12000. Men for to make

make one Body of 30000. Soldiers to be brought into the Field, besides those who should be put in Garrisons.

Though the Armings of the *Bishops of Colley* and *Munster* be of very little importance, yet are they forwarded with all earnestness in France; where the Sea-Equipage is of small consequence, and as it seems, for no more but to defend the Coasts, for keeping free the Midlands-Sea; but at Land they give it out so highly, as if they were the next Summer to subdue whole Europe: their Warlick-force being to consist of 3. Chief-Armys, under the King, *Prince of Condé*, and *Marſchal de Turenne*; besides which the *Duke of Navailles* should command 15000. Men in the French Compté; the *Marquis du Vaubrun* as many in Alsatia; *Sr. du Montal* a like force in the Hollands Conquests; *Sr. de Gadagne* a flying Army about Rochel, and *Sr. le Bredt* in Roussilion: whereto the Raisings were mightily forwarded, but especially in France, where formerly forraign Nations usually made up a great part of their Armies; To which end, for the finding out the necessary Means, the King caused severall Edicts of new Imposition to be verified in Parliament, and particulary disposed concerning many Masters of Offices to their very great prejudice; all being thereto directed that they might very early begin their March into the Field, which really may easily occasion some unexpected Successes, although it is to be hoped that on this and the Allies side nothing shall be awanting for to ballance the Enemy.

The Warlick-preparation of this State, both at Water and Land, is vigorously prosecuted: the Fleet being to consist of 78. Ships of Warr, with all sors of other Vessels thereto belonging, wherewith such speed is made, that 'tis not unlikely but that they shall yet before May set to Sea, being provisioned for 6. Months, and thereby to be joined a good number of Flute-ships, for to imbarck 9. or 10. thousand Men under the Command of the Earl of *Horn*; being to stand in the following Regiments: of the Earl of *Horns* 12. Companies. Colonel *Hacker* 12. Comp. Col. *Frens* 12. Comp. Col. *Glin*. 12. Comp. Col. *Brempt*

Brempt 12. Comp. Col. *Dare* 8. Comp.' Lieut. Col. *Kid-dumont* 7. Comp. Lieut. Col. *Steclet* 5. Comp. the Regiment of Hollands Marines (or Sea-Soldiers) 18. Comp. Zealands 10. Comp. Friesland 4. Comp. and 30. Companies New-raised; together 148. Companies. The new Raising at Land, as well as the Recruits of the standing Militia, are order'd to be compleat on the 15. of the Month April, which is the day appointed for a General Mustering; his Highness being to bring into the Field an Army of 28000. Foot, and 10000. Horse; for the charges whereof the States of Holland, besides the ordinary Taxes, have agreed the advance of the Two-hundredth-Penny, Recreation, Shoe and Familie-money, on the 27. of March, together with the raising of four times the Two-hundredth-Penny by form of Capital-Lending; and moreover the States General have, with the concurrence of the Spanish Netherlands, renewed the Proclamations against the bringing in and consumption of the French Cool Wines, Vinegers, Canfasses, Paper and Chesnuts, as also the French Brandewines and Manufactures, where-with is also forbidden the bringing in and consumption of the Manufactures made in the places lying under the obedience of the *Bishops of Cogn* and *Munster*; also for the better setting forth of the Lands-Fleet, and securing the Commerce, the Proclamations are renew'd against all manner of dealing in the business of the Capers.

For to make the armature of the State more prosperous toward the obtaining of a wished Peace, and for the preserving it always, when once it should be gotten, the States of Holland, taking into consideration the eminent services of the House of Orange, and the necessity of a Stadtholders Government, have on the 2. of February unanimously conferred on the Person of His Highness the Hæreditary- Stadtholder - and Captain-Generalship of Holland, the same being to devolve and succeed upon his lawful Male-Descendents for ever, with all the Dignitys Præeminences, Prærogatives, Rights and Honours thereto belonging, so as the same hath at any time

time been possessed by his Illustrious Ancestors , and is at present adorned by His Highness ; and with one, it is resolved to direct the case to the States General , that the Captain-and Admiralship-General of the United Netherlands may jointly be conferred hereditarily upon His Highnesses lawful Male-Descendents : whereupon immediately by a Deputation from the States of Holland this resolution was made known to His Highness , with a Congratulation thereupon, which His forementioned Highness showed himself well pleased with, and upon the same did that honour to those of the Cities of Holland, that he went to every one of their houses in particular to thank them. And in like manner on the same day was a like Resolution taken in Zealand by the States of that Province , and knowledge thereof given to his Highness by a Deputation of Persons of Quality ; And the Provinces of Friesland and Groeningland also determin'd the survivance of the Captain-and Admiralship General , upon the Male-Descendents of his Highness, to be procured in lawful Wedlock ; whereupon the same was also fully adjusted by the Stats General.

This State sought not their securitie onely by the promoting of their Arms, but they yet labour'd in the business of their Alliances. The Lord Secretary *Schaep* was sent to the Court of Sweden, there to further the Interests of this State : The Lord of *Werckendam* and *Moermont* continued his Negotiation in Denmark : The Lord of *Achtienhoven* was sent to Berlin to treat with his Electoral Highness of *Brandenburgh*, to whom were granted the Lords of *Swerin*, of *Sonnigh* and *Blaspjil* as Commissioners : And they were busy at Cel to form a Treaty with the Lords the Princes of *Lunenburg*, by which they should set on foot a notable Might for maintaining the Common Cause.

Here within the Land is all manner of carefulness used against what attempts soever the Enemys might make. At *Uytrecht* were the Lords of the Committee gon in January with a great Convoy to the *Grebbe*, to take inspection , and see if with the cutting through of the *Grebbe-*

bank

bank the Province of Uytrecht could be defended, but the Resolution about that was alt'ed again, and they deliberated upon a Concept for to bring a Trench out of the Leck close along by Uytrecht to run into the Vecht by the Hinderdam; though afterwards it was not fully concluded on, no more than was the case of their Politick, or Civil Government, the Advices concerning the same being not yet all come in; although it seemed to encline to this, that the said Province shall continue a Member of the Union, and exercise their Government States-wise as before: They had now the Money ready for the setting free of their Hostagers, whereto on the 12. of February the Commissioners with 10. Waggons of Money, convoyed with 200. Troopers, went out of Uytrecht to the Greb, there to make the exchange; but the French not willing to fetch it off from thence, order was given to bring it to Aarnhem, where the Exchange was made: and on the 14. dito the Hostagers came again into Uytrecht: as also the Hostagers of Campen, after the paying of the Remainder, on the 6. of March came home from Aarnhem. And since that, severall little Rencounters have fallen out between our Folk and the French, they keeping most within their walls: So came there on the 20. of February 23. Men into Uytrecht, whom one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Lieutenant, the Clerck of the Company, and three Common Soldiers had fetch'd away from under the Canon of Aarnhem. Two Seamen having convoyed themselvs into Aarnhem, saw the French there loading their Magazins into Ships, to carry them to Nimwegen, the one of which had in 19. Metal-Pieces, 4. Mortier-Pieces, many Bombards, and Granados, and other instruments of Warr, lying yet under the Crane; into which the two Seamen silently in the Night on the 8. of March betook themselvs, without being seen by the Watch, who because of the thick Snow and Sharp cold were crept into their Watch-house, they cut loose the ropes, and came therewith safe into Uytrecht, the French not being aware of it before the next day; who were there

thereupon sorely vexed, threatening they would avenge the same; to which end *Sr. Murat* by order from the Intendant *Robert*, presently sent Letters of taxation for avoiding Burning upon the Veluwe and the Upper part of the Province of Uytrecht, demanding there of several places a sum of about 40000 Guilders, threatening to come and get it in by burning and Plundering in case of non-payment: but there was on this side so good foresight used, that their threatnings were of little value; The forementioned Seamen being highly praised for so valiant an Action, and richly rewarded for it by the State, and further recompensed by his Highness, the one with a Master-Shippers place from Uytrecht to Amsterdam, the other with the like to Leyden.

The French in their conquered Places seemed mostly to make a show as if they would depart: they agreed with those of Zutphen and Doesburgh about the money to avoid Firing: with Thiel in like manner; and they were busy with slighting the Fortifications, and undermining the Gates. Aarnhem also had hope of being left, being agreed about the money to avoid Burning, although they went yet forward with Fortifying two new Half-moons. The Magazins of Victuals and Ammunition were all carryed to Nimwegen, the Garrisons lessend so much as the place could suffer, and they were gathered together by Nimwegen, for to form an Army there, the which the *Marshal d'Humieres* caused to encamp there, unto which came People out of Wesel and Schenckenschans; giving forth as if those Places also and St. Andrews might be left; But of all this as yet little hath followed, saving that the *Marshal d'Humieres* with 18. Standarts of Horse departed thence to Mastricht, whom the like number of 18. must yet follow: and on the 3. of April the *Marquis de Bellefons* came in his place to Aarnhem; upon whose coming all seemed to be preparing for Marching away, which from some places in likelyhood would soon follow.

The Bishop, of whom 't was expected that he should have made his Accord with the Emperour, and have left again

again the Places he had gotten, seemed as yet little to incline thereto. About 1000. of his, so Foot as Horse, observing that the Marish-lands were hard frozen, came on the 12. of March by the Cloyster of Appel, over against the same, in Groeningenland, having by them some hundreds of pressed Countrey-people, and plunderd Winschoten and the circumjacent places, and having done such like mischiefs, they presently drew back with their stolen booty to the Earldom of Benthem; So soon as the tidings thereof came to Lieutenant-General *Rabenhaupt*, who was now busy in Groeningen to make all ready for a March, he forthwith sent from thence 18. Standarts of Horse, to pursue them, but too late, and these were ordered also to draw that way till they came in the Twente, and immediately thereupon his Excellencie with the Groonings-Militia, joined with some Frielanders, full 5000. strong, marched to Coeverden: and although mostly for a long time, upon the thawing of the weather, they must pass half way through the water, yet for all that he got with his Guns and Trayn into the Twente, where those Horse who were sent off before joined with him; and having laid a Garrison in Otmarfen, he disposed of all so as wholly to clear the Twente, and therewith to become Master of Newenhuyse, taking his Head-quarter at Velthuisen. Whereupon the Bishops People, strong 5. Regiments of Horse, 3. Companies of Dragoons, and 300. Footmen under Major-General *Nagel* drew themselves together, and surrounded the Commander *Kingma* within Noorthorn; which coming to the knowledge of the Lord *Rabenhaupt*, he presently led on his people for the relieving of the foresaid Colonel *Kingma*, in which Encountre the Bishops left behind them well 50. Prisoners, and 60. Dead, there being on this side dead onely the Captain of Horse *Broersma*, and a few common Souldiers. Whereupon his Excellencie forthwith prepared himself to storm Newenhuyse, which was so courageously carryed on, as it was wisely and circumspectly led on; as in his Excellencies Missive of the 28. of March was related to the Deputies of Groeningen and Ommeland.

My Lords,

Yesterday I humbly enformed your Honours, how the relief of Noorthoorn was effected, and that I was minded to make a short end with Newenhuysen, for that I could not judge it likely, at this time of the year, the Waters being risen so high, that we could be surprized by the Enemy's Horse; so that I took a Resolution to force and to storm this City at five places, under the 5. Colonels of Foot, letting a false Alarm also be made at 3. places: at this Storm were used 16. Running Bridges of Rushes. And that every one might the better do his endeavour, I let them not begin the Storm by Night, but by the break of the day, the Regiments being by Night marched to their Posts, and there continued standing till the break of the day. The Token, as we should fall on, was two Shots out of the Morter-pieces with Granados; but the Air being misty, it was without effect: but the Day coming, I gave such order to my Regiment, seeing that the Enemy begun to discharge their Guns, that ours all charging against them advanced to the Grave-places. the Lot fell so, that my Regiment and that of Colonel *Eybergen* have made the Attacque between the Velthuyser, Water-mills, and Frensweger Gates, *Gockinga* between the Ulser-Gates, and both the Friesland's Regiments of the Colonels *Swartsenburgh* and *Bourmania*, had the Prince-Gate between them both. The sharpest Attacque and opposition was on the Posts of the three Groen- inglands Regiments, to wit, of mine, *Gockinga's* and *Eybergen's*: for the Head-watch went forth holding stand against mine and *Eybergen's* Regiments, and against the Friesland's Regiments was the Post of the Enemy's Horsemen on Foot. My Regiment was led by Colonel *Tamminga*, and my Companie of Lifeguard, through the absence of my Captain-Lieutenant, by Captain *Motstaek*, and my Ensign *Dalwig*; For asmuch as, during this expedition, I had drawn Colonel *Eybergen* out of Coeverden to be by the Regiment in the Field, and again laid therein Lt. Colonel *Deen* in his place, this Companie was led on by my Cosen *Rabenhaupt*. The Enemy there within was strong in Troopers, Dragoons, and Footmen, as Your Honors may please by the enclosed List to see. There were taken within, three Standarts and one Colour, the remaining three Colours the Earl of *Bentham* hath at his house at Bentham. On our side is dead the Ensign *Nicolas Coenders* of the Companie of Lt. Colonel *Gruys*, the

Gentleman of the Canon *Peter van Kolenbergh*, and 10. or 12. common men, among whom the Provindoor of my Companie, also Ensign *Dalwigh*, and another Soldier, Captain *Witzers*, item both the Ensigns *Kobler* and *Marwe*; and several common Soldiers of mine and the *Eybergse* Regiments are wounded. The Fight dur'd about three Quarters of an hour; the Enemy retir'd upon the Castle, being a House fenced round about with a Wall, but ours, notwithstanding the Enemy used two Pieces of Canon, pressing hard on, all went over at once, crying for Quarter. I have left Captain *Asterhuys* with his, and two other Companies therein, and am come back again with the Regiments hitherwards into the Army. I further judge it good for my design, to erect a Magazin there at *Newenhuys*, because of the convenience of the Place. Wherewith ending &c. In the Army at *Velthuysen*, the 28. of March 1674.

C. *Rabenhaupt*, *Barontbo Sucha-*

The List of the Prisoners within *Newenhuys*.

Infantry. Scoutmaster in Chief. *Walrave* the Commander. *Lieut. Hamacker*. Ensign *Walrave*. Ensign *Reformado Men-Ruyters*, with a Colours and 90. Men. Capt. *Hogræve*. *Lieut. Kofsters*. Ensign *Hogræve*, without Colours with 90. Men. Capt. *Kloot*. Lt. *Beringhuysen*. Ensign *Tisslingh*, *Reformado*, with about 70. Footmen, without Colours. Capt. *Wolf*. Lt. *Jordan*. Ensign *Als*, without Colours with 70. Men. These Ensigns of the three last Companies of Foot should, as the Officers, and also the Inhabitants report, be in the House of *Benthem*.

Cavalry Lt. Colonel *Mandelsloo*. Lt. *Legel*. Cornet *Aelbrecht*, therewith a *Reformado* Captain *Niethof*. item, a *Lieut. Reformado*. *van Elben*, with the Standart, and about 70. Common Troopers. Capt. *Otten*. Lt. *Nienman*. Cornet *Ernst van Isseler*. Lt. *Turck*. *Reformado*, with the Standart and 70. Troopers. Capt. *Hussen*. Lt. absent. Cornet *Vitsdom*. Lt. *Cassyn*, with the Standart, and 50. Troopers. Capt. of the Dragoons, Lt. *Bortels*, with 100. commanded Dragoons of Major-General *Nagels* Regiment.

After which Encounter the Enemy drew together all between *Oldenzeel* and *Enschede*, threatening to fall upon *Otmarsen*, which was by his Excellencie beset with 5. Companies, but now was strengthened with a greater number, for that

Sr. de

St. de Bellesons had sent 800. French Troopers for relief of the Bishops; but before their coming on, there fell out a very advantageous Encounter by Oldenzeel, and Oldenzeel itself was won; The House at Gramsberge and other Places with much Booty left by the Bishops, and the whole Twente sufficiently cleansed.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Generall *Rabenhaupt* having on the 7. April made himself Master of the Town & Castle of Nieuwenhuys, left a small Guarison there, and gathered his Troops together again, joyning them to the army at Velthuysen; whereupon the Bishop also hurried his men together, between Enskede, & Oldenzeel, and marched towards Otmarfen; where the Lord *Losekaet* lay with a Guarrison of five Companies: his Excellency *Rabenhaupt*, upon information of this march of the Bishops, betook himself thitherward with a good number of souldiers, & Troopers, defensive Waggon & ammunition; which, not alone caused the Bishop to quitt the Blockado of Otmarfen; but, that he might range what possibly he could together, he was forced to leave severall Schanses, as, amongst others, the fort of Gramsbergen, & Veenschans; in which Places he had onely time to nail the guns: and, on their march towards Swoll, those of Gramsbergen were assaulted between Ommen, & Dalsen by 80. Troopers under *Kingsmans* Regiment, who routed them, and took one Major, severall Souldiers, and made good booty of all their baggage: but my Lord *Rabenhaupt*, taking the advantage of this opportunity, marched up higher towards Oldenzeel; and, not finding himself necessitated to erect a Magazin at Nieuwenhuys, he commanded it to be demolished, that he might with that Guarrison, inforce his Army for the execution of his designs: and, by that means, on the 15. he took Oldenzeel, where he found store of Provisions; there he pitched his head-quarters; commanding thence a Party under Captain *Losekaet* to seiz Almelo, wherein were 80. Men; and after

some opposition they took it, & found a great deal of Rye there; so that now whole Twente was rid of the Enemy, who now and then appeared neer Enschede, whereupon his Excellency, on the 16. towards the evening, prepared to meet them with 20. Comp. of Horse, & 4. Regiments of foot; but they waited not his coming, whereupon his Excellency designed, as soon as the 9. Comp. which, on the 19. went out of Groeningen, & the Guarrison of Nieuwenhuys, should be joyned with him, to march up higher, but whilst preparing for this design, his Excellency was commanded, by a missive, to return home with his Troops, doubtlesse occasioned by reason of the Treaty at Cologne: whereupon sending order on the 19. to the Guarrison of Nieuwenhuys to follow him, he broke up thence, and marched to Groeningen, where, on the 24. he arrived with his army.

The Bishop of Munster, seeing the succesfull progress that Lieutenant Generall *Rabenhaupt* made, and fearing their conjunction with the Imperialists, who, under command of Generall *Spork*, were already broke far in at the other side of Westphalia; caused his Envoy *Smiesingh* to presse forward with more earnestnesse the negociation for peace which was now in agitation at Cologne: in the mean time, finding himself too weak, to stand against us, he not only gathered together all his own men, that he possibly could; but was also very instant with France, for auxiliary Troops; whereupon Marquis de *Bellefons* sent him from Rees, Aernhem, Wesel and other Cities 800. Troopers, who, on the 14. April passed Elterenbergh: unto which Monsr. *de Montauban* Governour of Zutphen, was to send four Regiments of foot, to succour the Bishop; who, having heard that wee had demolished Nieuwenhuys, so that the 14. Companies which were lodged there, were now without defence, and the army lying at a great distance, yea perhaps hearing they were marched away; in all hast on the 20. marched thither being put forward by the French supplis: our men, observing their march, and seeing

seeing they were not able to defend themselves there, marched out, & made all hast to follow the Army; but 36. Standarts of the Enemy interposing cut off their passe; so that, finding themselves compassed about, they prepared for a Battle; they were in all 5. Companies Groeninger Troopers, all choice men under the Captains *Sigterman, Appel, Ripperda, Rengers*, & of *Broersmas* men, who was deceased. And 5. Companies Groeningers footmen and 4. Comp. Fries-Souldiers; which body was commanded in chief by Colonel *Swartzenbergh*, and *Eybergen* commander of Coeverden; and the Scout-master general *Sickinga*: before their Musketteers they had placed their defence-Waggon and between them, & the Pickeniers, they planted two Field-pieces, & so fought with that commendable and noble courage, that, had not the French, after a combate of five hours long, seconded them with three Regiments of foot and four Field-pieces of Ordnance, the Bishops men would have been forced to a shamefull retreat: The French, and no wonder, assaulted our men so furiously, that after an hours fresh dispute with them also, our men, seeing no escape, were at last forced to yeeld themselves into the Enemys hands: some few made their escape, the rest remained their Prisoners: it seems the Bishops-men were resolved once more for a farewell, to make one booty more; but paid dear enough for it. Many indeed of our men were killed, but the Enemy lost more, full as many as we were strong in all.

This action was on the 20. April, and on the 21. dito the peace was concluded at Cologne between the Ministers of his Imperiall Majesty, and the Bishop of Munster, which the next day also was signed by the Plenipotentiarys of the States at the Lodgings of the Baron *d'Isola*, under promise of ratifying and interchanging it, within a fortnights time: the Bishop was doubtlesse the more eager for the concluding of this Peace, because he saw the prosperous successes of his Excellency *Rabenhaupt*; and the Imperiallists at the same time under Ge-

nerall

nerall *Sporck* domineering in Westphalia; who every moment might have joyned with the forces of *Rabenhaupt*, but hitherto had avoided it; that they might not impede the Treaty at Cologne; yet the Bishop, fearing it, hastened to a conclusion: for he saw, by the preparations that France made to quit his conquests, and use his men otherwhere, that he could expect but small supply of men, and perhaps as little money, that way; and therefore thought peace most advisable; and so he immediately desisted from farther demolishing of Groll, which they had begun, and acquainted the Marquis de *Bellefons* that, being now come to an agreement with the Emperour and the States, he had no more need of the French forces; having not onely engaged to abandon the French party; but was engaged to joyn his troops to the Army of the Confederates to be made use of against the French. The Imperialists also, though with an unpleasing farewell, marched out of Westphalia, for, to be even with them for the forementioned action of the Munsters Troops, they plundered severall Villages in Munster-land, as also the Town and county of Recklinckhuysen belonging to the Electorship of Cologne; but thus, at last, ceased all farther hostilities between Munster, the Emperour, and these States, the treaties were on each side ratified, and in convenient time exchanged; and then the Peace published;

In the name of the Lord, and the holy unchangeable Trinity.

BE it Known by these Presents: that whereas the warre which is broke out between the most Christian King of France, and his Allyes on the one side, and the High and Mighty States of the United Netherlands on the other side, had spread it self so farre, that his Imperial Majesty himself and the whole Empire was engaged in it, and that his aforesaid Majesty, by his Ministers had warned and exhorted the most worthy and illustrious Lord the Bishop and Prince of Munster, who, as an Ally of the most Christian King, was entered into the same warre against the United Netherlands, to
break

break off his allyance with France, and, for the common good of the Empire, and that commonwealth, to make peace with the aforesaid Lords and States, which exhortation the above said Lord Bishop shewed himself ready to comply with; and, in all humble respect unto his Imperiall Majesty, to forsake that allyance before made with his most Christian Majesty; and, by virtue and power of that freedom reserved by agreement to himself in the said allyance, wholly quitted and renounced the same; promising to stand to the last Resolutions made at Regensburgh at the Diet there, relating to a Guarantee in behalf of the oppressed and persecuted members of the Empire; and to conform himself thereto; and, to that end, to assist with his quota, as should be convenient; and also, for the promotion of the common good, to make peace with the Lords the States of the United Netherlands: accordingly, by the interposition of the Ministers of his Imperiall Majesty, namely the well-born, excellent Lords, Franciscus free Lord of L'Isola, his Imperiall Majesties prime Counciller, and John Fischer, prime Counciller of Upper Austria, Embassadors and Plenipotentiaries at the Generall Treaty of Peace, being deputed in this affair by the Plenipotentiaries on both sides; and on behalf of the said Lords States Generall, the highly, noble and Excellent Lords, Hieronymus van Beverning old Burgermaster of the City Gouda, formerly Counciller and Treasurer Generall of the United Netherlands, and John Isbrants, Judge of Hoochkerck, and Councillour of the city Groeningen Deputy in the Assembly of the States Generall; and in behalf of the foresaid Lord Bishop, the worthy, well-descended, and much respected, noble and learned Lords, Frederick Lord of Schmusingh Knight of the order of St. John of Jerusalem and Commander in Franckfort, and Warner ter Meulen, Doctor in the Law, Privy Councillour to his Grace, and Vice-Chancellour; an agreement was concluded on, upon the Conditions and Articles following:

I. There shall be an establishd and lasting peace between the forementioned Lords States of the United Netherlands, and the Lord Bishop and Prince of Munster, which shall be so maintained and preserved, that they shall seek each the others advantage; and manifest all tokens, and offices of affection, and good Neighbourhood; nor shall either of them do or suffer any thing to be done against the others Subjects, by any Arrests or Reprisals, or hinder the Execution of any matters already decided, & Sentenced:

II. There shall passe on both sides a forgiving, and eternall silence and oblivion of all whatsoever hostility may in any wise or

place have been done by either party, since the peace of Cleve, and from the beginning of this warre to this very time; so that neither on account thereof, or on any other pretence whatsoever, any hostility, Enmity, Grievance, or inconvenience with respect to Persons or goods, shall be done or undertaken, or suffered to be done by themselves or any other openly, or secretly, directly, or indirectly, under pretence of right, or by violence; but all, and every injury, cruelties, losses, charges, which before, and during this warre have been done or sustained, on either side, in words, deeds, or writings shall be wholly and absolutely forgiven, so that whatsoever either might, or could be pretended by the one against the other, shall be and remain dead and forgotten, with an eternall silence. Yet, for the farther dilucidation of this article, 'tis concluded, that this indemnity shall not be extended to those who are guilty, or suspected of high treason or *Crimen læsæ Majestatis*; so nevertheless, that the course of justice shall be open for such Persons; and their goods shall remain intire for their Wives, Children, and Heirs, according to the tenour of the second Article of the Treaty of Cleve.

III. This foundation of an universall, and unlimited indemnity being established, the Lord Bishop shall immediately, upon the ratification of this, restore unto the Lords States of the United Netherlands, all the places, wheresoever jacent, none excepted, which he during this warre hath taken and occupied, and which at this time shall be found under his authority, and that all in such posture and condition, as they at present are; taking care, that nothing in them be spoiled, or made worse, than it now is, *Viz.* the Towns, Fortifications and Castles of Lingen, Lichtenfort, Borkelo, &c. in all still preserving the Rights and Constitutions of the Empire, and the Westphalian peace; that by this restitution nothing be taken or derogated from it, or innovated to the prejudice thereof.

IV. In like manner shall he restore to all the Nobility, Tenants and Subjects of the Lords-States, of what quality or condition soever, all and every of their Lands, Lordships, Jurisdictions, dwellings and unmovable goods, wheresoever they may lie, which he, during this warre, hath occupied, or caused to be occupied; and especially he shall quit and take his militia out of the Castle, Town, and Lordship of Weerth, making restitution of the same unto the Lord Georg Frederick, Earl of Waldeck; reserving, notwithstanding, expresse liberty, in behalf of the said Lord Bishop, his Successours and the Church, as also in behalf of the said Earl,

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to have all right, pretences, and actions thereto belonging, decided by a competent judge; As also the Lords States shall take care that restauration be made to the Vassals and Subjects of the Bishop of Munster, of all unmovable goods, which, during this warre, have been taken from them and occupied: Also the Prisoners on both sides, of what condition, state; or profession soever; shall be released, and set free.

V. The Treaty concluded at Cleve, the eighteenth day of April, Anno one thousand six hundred sixty and six, Stylo Novo, shall be, and remain in full force and power, in all points not contradictory to this present Treaty.

VI. In this Peace and Indemnity shall be included the house, and family of the Earls of Benthem, his Ministers, Vassals and Subjects; and what hath been taken from him in this warre shall be restored; and the said Earl shall without any hindrance or impediment, enjoy and use his Priviledges, and Royalty, and shall be peaceably left under the protection of his Imperiall Majesty and the Empire: and after the ratification of this Treaty the parties on both sides shall labour with his Imperiall Majestie for the restauration, and establishment of the peace, security, and especially the chaste cohabitation in this family; in all, still conditioning the preservation of the Imperiall Jurisdiction.

VII. For the farther confirming, and greater security of the aforesaid Articles his Imperiall Majesty, and the most illustrious King of Spairn shall be entreated, that they would perform the guarantie of this Treaty in the most Solemn and best form.

VIII. The ratification of this Treaty shall by the Partys Contracting on both sides be delivered into the hands of the Lords Ambassadors of his Imperiall Majesty, and be interchanged within the space of fifteen days, accounting from the day of the underwriting of this instrument, or sooner if possible: but all actions of hostility shall cease, as soon as the Ratification of the illustrious Lord Bishop, shall be delivered into the hands of the Imperiall Embassadors: for the fuller confirmation whereof, two Instruments of the same honour are made, signed, and sealed, both by the Imperiall Embassadors, and the Plenipotentiaries and Deputies on both sides. Given at Cullen on the Rhyn, the two and twentieth day of April, Anno one thousand, six hundred and seventy four.

Was signed,

(L. S.) H. v. Beverning.

(L. S.) Schmislingh.

(L. S.) J. Isbrants.

(L. S.) W. Zur. Muklen.

Intestimony, and for the performance of the above said, the underwritten Lords the Mediatours have confirmed the same by their subscription and seal, at the day and place aforesaid.

(L. S.) F. de L'isola.

(L. S.) Joannes Fischer.

We had been for some time also, in conference with the Prince Elector of Cullen, but he could not well digest the suffering the Imperiall Guarison in Bon, the City of his Residence, and to abandon the cause of the Furstenburgers he could not well resolve; his demands also towards this State were exorbitant, which put a remora to the Treaty: but this Prelat, observing the march of the French out of these Provinces to be approaching, and that the Bishop of Munster was agreed, saw that it was impossible for him to preserve his conquests; therefore resolved to take away his Guarrison out of Overysse, and joyn them to the French; and having given orders accordingly, the Bishops men at Deventer made preparation to be going, demanding a good some for contribution, and Ransom of their Fortifications and guns, and at last agreed for 42000 Rixdallers, a third part whereof they immediatly received, and for the security of the rest the Burgermasters *Schreeck*, *Leffire*, *Groterhule*, Secretary *Fockeling*, and of the Commonality *Warmelo*, *Henry Boom*, and *Samuel Kramer* were carried along with them for Hostages; whereupon, on the 28. April the Guarison marched out under command of Count *vander Lip*, who, making a short Oration, delivered the Keys of the City-gates unto the President-Burgermaster *Steenberge* before the Counsel-house; on the 30. also the Cullen-Guarrison marched out of Swoll, demanding 100000. guld: of the City, but not agreeing, they took with them two Burgermasters, and two Towns-men, whom they sent to Mastricht; all which Militias under Count *Lip*, on the 8. May, joyned with the French Troops under Marshall *de Bellefonds* near Rhijnbergh, and camped that night over against Keyferswaert, to whom the next day came the Bishop of Straes-

Straesburgh, and the rest of the Cullen-Guarison out of Keyferswaert, and joyned with them, to march altogether upwards: Whilst the Prince Elector, finding himself but meanly secured, and shut up in Cullen, he began to come closer to the businesse of the Treaty; whereupon, on the 11. May, an agreement was concluded on and signed, between him on the one side, and the Imperiall Minister, and Plenipotentiaries of the High and Mighty States on the other side, and the same ratified on both sides; but the exchanging of the same on behalf of the Emperour was for some time delayed, on occasion of what happend that same 11. day of May, unto the Towne Erkelens, which, by inducement of the Bishop of Straesburgh, and principally by the Cullen Militie under Count *Lip*, was taken in, and plundered, whilst the body, and artillery of the French army were passing the Roer, for which the Imperialists, and Spanjards demanded satisfaction, desiring that all the Cullen forces might be called out of the French service: but at last this was decided also, and the agreement was solemnized in due form. The Treaties with France had not so good successe, they, for a long time, endeavouring onely to put an end to the same; for which having no apparent reason, they thought to force this State to it, by provoking their patience with the insisting on their former irregular demand, and still refusing to grant those Passes which were needfull for the *Duke of Lorrain* to appear as a party concerned in that Treaty; but now since the businesse of *Furstenburgh*, they thought they had sufficient ground for what they aimed at, namely the dissolving of the Treaty: therefore, having published at Paris an ample Manifesto of this action, and complained thereof in the Courts of all Princes, with many circumstances, as if foorth, 'twere a breach of the right of Nations; thereupon the Lords *Courtin and Barillon*, the French Plenipotentiaries at Cullen, gave notice on the 5. April unto the Lords the Sweedish Mediatours, that they had

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received orders to withdraw ; giving by memoriall , an account of the reasons thereof , desiring them to acquaint the Lords Plenipotentiaries of their Highnesses therewith , and take care to procure Passes for them ; which accordingly was done , and the required Passes were timely given unto them ; with which , on the 16. they left Cullen : and going by the way of Maestricht , they there made a short stay , and on the 2. May arrived at Paris. All probability of accord being , by this means , nullified , the English Lords Plenipotentiaries received order also to return home ; who on the 25 departed thence with their Baggage by water , and meeting on the rode before Nimwegen some confronts from the French , on the 30. arrived at Rotterdam ; and afterwards diverted themselves for some time at the Hague and Amsterdam : till on the 13. May one of the Kings Pleasure-Boats arrived in the Maes , in which they returned for England : in like manner the Imperiall and Spanish Ministers , and those of this State , having had some conferences with the Ministers of the Dukes of Lunenburgh , about the raising 13000. men to be joyned to the army of the Confederates , which affair was adjusted , and the Treaties with the Electorall Prince of Collein and of Munster concluded ; each of them departed from Cullen to the places of their respective Residence. But the Lords *Beverning* and *Isbrants* , the Plenipotentiaries of this State , did , by order of the High and Mighty States , give in unto the Lords Mediatours of Sweeden , a large answer unto the memoriall of the French , which the said Mediatours had delivered unto them : and after that , on the 14. May returned home again ; the which obliged also the Sweedish Lords , having no more work to do there , to leave Cullen also , and to renew their negociation in the Courts of the respective parties , and to labour there for a more close treaty : to which purpose Baron *Spar* was already departed for England , and Count *Tot* gone for France , but the Lord *Elbrensteyn* came not into the Hague before July , where on the 5.

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he made his propositions. In pursuance of the negotiation for Peace, which we before, though interruptedly, discoursed of, we shall here annex a copy of the aforesaid reply to the memoriall of the French, whereby will appear in what sort the treaty was carryed on.

MISSIVE of the Lords Plenipotentiaries of the
High and Mighty States, to the Lords the Me-
diators of Sweden, upon the rupture of
the Treaty by France.

UPon receipt of the advice we sent unto the Lords the States Generall our Masters, of the declaration which your Excellencys had made unto us, concerning the orders which the Lords the French Embassadors had recieved to depart hence, on those pretences contained in the memoriall which your Excellencys were pleased to communicate untous, we have received expresse order, after prævious consultation with the Ministers of our Allies in a matter of so great weight, to acquaint your Excellencies with our joynt opinion. Whereupon we find our selvs engaged by expresse order of our Masters, and the Generall advice of the Ministers of our Allies, to let you know, that we much wonder at so suddain and groundlesse a resolution, so much against the common good of all Christendom, and the more, because our Lords and Masters have neither directly, nor indirectly had any hand in the businesse of Prince William of Furstenburgh, and that neither they nor all the World doe yet know the reasons which induced his Imperiall Majesty, to secure the Person of that Prince. But passing by this as well as other reasons mentioned in the said memoriall, as Matters not relating at all untous; but which we doubt not his Imperiall Majesty will effectually answer; we cannot apprehend, that France should be so unreasonable, to break off, out of their own passions a treaty which we were engaged in, by the generall consent of the Interested Parties on both sides: and seeing the seizing of Prince William is looked on in the said Memoriall, as an action concerning the whole assembly in Generall, 'tis very inequitab

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that France alone should make himself Umpire of that businesse, that he might from thence take occasion to break off the whole Treaty, notwithstanding the diligent endeavours of your Excellencies to prevent it, yea, against the very judgement and entreaty of his Allyes, especially of the Prince of Cullen, who had more reason to concern himself in the affair of Prince William.

We have also seen, that, notwithstanding France hath done his utmost, by this pretence to obstruct the ratification and consummation of Our Treaties with England, yet his Majesty of great Britain judged it not fitting, that a negotiation of so great weight for the Common good, should be delayed for one Particular Interest: as also that the Lord Bishop of Munster hath not therefore refused to conclude his Treaty of peace with us; and that, lastly, his Royall Majesty of Sweden hath not thought good, on occasion of this new accident to desist from his mediation, but hath commanded your Excellencies not to depart from the place of the Assembly: so that France is alone in his opinion, not onely as considered in Generall among the whole assembly, but even amongst his own Allyes, and so by consequence, is the onely cause of the breaking up of this Assembly: We cannot beleieve, that your Excellencies or any else, can approve of it, that France, of his own authoritie, on so slight grounds, should stop the course of a Treaty, on which a Generall peace depends; thereby making all the labour and pains which your Excellencies have been at for the procuring a desired peace, wholly fruitlesse. But if your Excellencies do but take notice of what is passed, you will easily discern, that France never had the least thoughts of a Generall Peace; but on the contrary used all possible endeavours to avoid a sincere close Treaty; and to make a separation between the interest of us, and our Allyes; always reserving the decision of matters of greatest moment to particular Treaties and Umpirages. We have also observed, and hope all the world hath done the like, that for some months together they have had no other intentions, than to break off this Treaty; but they not being willing to appear in it as the first Authors of it, have used all ways that are

imagi-

imaginable, to necessitate us, that we might be the first in the separation, and so bring a generall hatred on our heads. This is the reason why they have by all means sought to tire out our and our Allyes patience, both by their extravagant demands, and impossible means they propounded; and especially by their lingring, notwithstanding your Excellencies were very instant for it, to give their answer, concerning the granting those Passes which were needfull for the Deputies of his Highnesse the Duke of Lorrain, notwithstanding they well saw, that we, in conscience, honour and security, could not proceed farther in the Treaty, before we had satisfaction in a matter so just and of so great moment: which was generally disapproved of by the whole world, and by his Majesty of Sweeden himself, in his answer to the Extraordinarie French Embassadour, on the last of December. Anno 1673. but neither the unwearied endeavours of your Excellencies, nor the equity of our demands, nor the considerations of the common good could move them to speak; by which means they have kept up the Negociation from the 9. October 1673. to this time, well knowing, that they could not refuse the aforesaid Passes, without incurring the blame of the whole world, nor grant them without thwarting their own aim, by making way for a Generall Treaty.

By all which we hope your Excellencies, as righteous and impartiall Mediatours, will have cause to praise the justice and moderation of our actings; and that all those who are rightly acquainted with the matter, will graunt, that we, during the whole course of this Negociation, have always had a true intention to promote the peace; and that France hath been the Author of all the hindrances and obstacles thereof, and that at last the design, framed long before by them, of breaking this meeting, is broke out by this their last resolution. Therefore we find our selves obliged to protest before your Excellencies, and all Christendom in the name of their Highnesses, and their Allyes, that it hath not been, nor is not our fault, that the Negociation which was begun, hath not proceeded as might be wished; the which, before the seizing of Prince William of Furstenburgh, if it had not been

been kindred by the aforesaid means, might have had a good issue; and that we are still willing to continue the same with all vigour, if we could but see any sincere disposition in France to it; in the meantime, we clear our selves before God and men, as guiltlesse of all the mischief and bad consequences which the breaking off of this Treaty may occasion; in the interim we have orders to acquaint your Excellencies, that, howsoever it fall out, our Lords and Masters own themselves to be obliged for the pains which your Excellencies have been pleased to take, not onely for the common good, but in particular for their State; so that we shall always remain, &c.

Cullen the 26. April 1674.

Was signed

H. de Beverningh.

J. Isbrants.

And now it was in vain for us to look more after Peace with France this Summer; but on the contrary, prepare us for the warre: but before we come to an account of the preparations and actions of the warre on both sides, we shall take a view, of what fruit the leagues already concluded, had with reference to the resettlement of this State, both as to the Enemies leaving their former conquests, and the establishment of their Government, after the French had quitted the Province of Utrecht, and Marshall *d'Humieres* was marched towards France with part of their Guarriisons, and on the contrary, Marshall *de Bellefonds* was arrived from thence at Mastricht, who on the 2. April marched from Mastricht downwards with a Convoy of 1000. Horse, to conduct the remainder of the Guarriisons upwards, upon whose arrivall they at Zutphen immediately made preparations for their removall, Severall Vessels and Boats were pressed from all parts thitherwards, in which all the Artillery, Ammunition, and Victualls were laden, to be drawn up the Ysel by Doesburg, which was wholly dismantled; but the high waters, and broken banks were some hindrance to them: in the mean time those of Munster reported, that they should take possession of that City, when the

French

French left it; but the Governour *Marquis de Montauban* promised the Townsmen he would not suffer it; and so leaving with them Arms for 600. Men to defend themselves, they made an agreement for a reasonable contribution: and so, having secured the passages, and the water being fallen, on the 20. they sent all their Baggage away to Nimwegen and the Grave; and on the 30. in the night-time marched out themselves, that so the next morning, they might joyn themselves with the Garrison of Aernhem, carrying along with them those whom they had chosen as Hostages for the ransom agreed on.

Whilst the French were thus busy with their Bag and Baggage at Zutphen; they went forward with their Fortifications at Aernhem, which made a suspicion whether they intended to stay there or not; and, notwithstanding that on the 4. of April there arrived 25. Ships to lade Victualls, Ammunition, and the guns, they went on with their Fortifying untill the 7. at which time there came other Vessels to lade the Victualls, Houshold-stuff and Baggage of the Governour; whereupon the States agreed with the Intendant, for a contribution of 170000. guld. for that City and the Veluw, and the French sent eleven of the most responsible Persons as Hostages to Nimwegen: on the 20. they took the guns from the Walls, and carryed them on board; & so by degrees most of their Victualls, Ammunition, and Artillery; throwing severall Carts-full of Hatchets, Bills, and Bullets into the water; all that they had shipt, went past Nimwegen to the Grave; whereupon, on the 11. April they laded on Carts and Wagons their Train; and the Garrison the next day at 5. in the morning began to march out, delivering the Keys over, to the Lords without the Town in the new half Moon, and at half an hour past six was not a Frenchman in the Town to be seen. After the Companies from Cuylenburg and Buuren were arrived at Thiel, and that the French had sent thence also all they had, and had in part demolished the Town-Walls, and Fortifications,

tions, on the 29. they marched all out, taking their way towards Nimwegen, to march up farther with that Guarison: and the same day, all being passed St. Andries, which the French were carrying by Water to the Grave out of all the Towns on the Yffel, Rhijn, and Waal, the Guarison of St. Andries drew out also towards the Grave, having first demolished the Schans Voorn: at their leaving of St. Andries, they set on fire the huts of the Souldiers, and would have made more wast, if our boats had not hindered, who firing briskly against them, made them make the more hast to be gon.

Schenckenschans was also to be quitted, but was to be surrentred to Brandenburg; so that all their Baggage, and most of their Victualls was carryed out, onely a competent number of guns with Ammunition proportionable was left there; the rest was carryed to Nimwegen: the Governour *Cajack*, with part of the Guarison, marched out on the 5. the which some Spaniards in the Land of Gelder hearing of, on the 18. came from the Kalkarse hole with two Ships by night, designing to surprize Schenckenschans; but being very unexperienced, ran against a Vessel with Wine before Emmerick, who said they belonged to Holland; and that on the other side of the Rhijn lay 6. or 7. Ships at Ancker with French Souldiers, so the Spaniards, by help of the Wine Vessel, got up a little higher, and so ran full-but against the French, and mastered some of them; but others, chopping their cables, drove down the river to Schenckenschans, whereby alarming all there, the Spanish design succeeded not; and yet those within knew not what the true design was, but made all ready to be going, on the 1. May; accordingly on May-day they marched out, and being joyned with the Guarison of Nimwegen, passed altogether the Rhijn by the Tolhouse.

Hitherto Nimwegen had been the place whither all their store was brought, and 'twas thought they would make that City the seat of the Netherland warre; for, whilst every where else, they were making preparations to depart,

depart, they were as busy here about securing themselves, at least 3000. men were daily at work about the Fortifications of the Town; and about 2000. more were drawing the lines for a Campagne abroad, which might, at any time, march into the body of the Countrey again; but on the 19. April, the Governour received orders also to leave that City; they had but short warning, the next day all those that were at work about the Fortifications were sent for to the Market-place, where they were paid, and immediately orders were given to ship all the guns that were planted on the Walls, to empty the Magazijns, and to carry away all that was worth any thing; at least a ships-loading of Pikes, Muskets, and other rumble was thrown into the Waal; the Wheelbarrows, Pallizadoes, Spades, &c. were sold to the Towns-men for little or nothing: one great brasse gun, which they could not well carry away with them, they made to fly; and so having packt up all, away with it they went to the Grave: and on the 23. day they agreed for contribution of both the Town and Betuwe for the sum of 82000. Rixdallers, for which they Lords *Bruyl*, Secretary *Leuwens*, Doctor *Heufs*, Doctor *Bath*, *van Wickem*, *Martini*, and *Moring*, a Lawyer, together with those that were brought thither from other Towns, were on the 30. carryed altogether for Hostages to the Grave: whereupon *primo Maij* early in the morning the drums beat, and the baggage was first convoyed over the Bridge, then followed the Italians, and after them the Switzers and French, so that at 9. of the clock they were all marched out, in good order and disciplin, by the care and good conduct of Lieutenant-Generall *Matelotti*, and Lieutenant *du Roy*, Monsieur *la Secretiere*, the Governour and Commandour, who, being the last that went out, delivered again the keys of the Town with all civility, and being joyned with the Guarriſon of *Schenkenschans*, they crossed the Rhijn nere the Toll-house, to unite there with the French Army.

After this manner celebrated we May-day in these

parts, the French being very busy with their removing; on the 29. April they left Thiel, and S. Andries; the 30. Zutphen; the 1. May betimes in the morning Nijmegen, Aernhem & Schenkenschans, who all joyning at the Nether-Rhijn with the Garrison of Rees, marched up together towards Wesel, where on the 4. May Monsieur *de Bellefonds* the Governour of Wesel, Count *de Lorge* and other chief Commandours conducted them over the Rhijn, who then encamped neer Rhijnbergh, to which army also there joined themselves the Garrisons of Wesel, drawn out thence the 6. May; of Rhijnberck the 7.; of Nuyts the 8.; on which day Marshall *de Bellefonds* mustered them, and found their number effectively 3000 Horse, and 25000. Foot, with the Cullen Troops, who, under Command of Count *vander Lip*, were also arrived there from Overijssel: and thereupon, with a great Train, and severall Canons, they marched thence towards the Roer, leaving the rest of their Train, many guns, a Magazijn of Ammunition & Victualls, and the rest of their Plunder and Baggage in the City Grave, with a Garrison of 5000. Men under Count *Chamilly*, former Governour of Nuyts, intending doubtlesse, at a more convenient opportunity, to fetch them thence also, whereof more hereafter, together with a farther account of the march of Marshall *de Bellefonds*, with whom the Bishop of *Straesburgh* was now joyned, who, fearing the like rescontre his Brother Prince *William of Furstenburgh* met with, dared not trust himself any longer in Keyferswaert, but departed for France.

The Munsters Troops, according to the agreement made, must now also quitt their conquests: on the 3. May the Bishop published at Swoll a cessation of Arms, yet were they very vigorous in furthering in the contributions yet unpaid; at Vollenhoven and other Places they compelled the Inhabitants to give their utmost, to be released of the burdensom quartering of the Souldiers: in other Places they took the Gentlemen, Townsmen, and Countrymen from their beds, and carryed them as Prisoners

soners to Swoll, forcing them by their bad usage, to pay their demands; but at their departure an issue was put to all this.

Thus once more, behold the Body of this State restored to their former liberty, and freed from the Enemy. Oh wonderfull Catastrophe of the affairs of Netherland! which, so small a time since, seemed to ly a gasping, but now had received again, as it were, a new life.

We had reason to be affrighted, and amazed to see our destruction approaching us; but greater cause have we to be astonished and ravished whilst we behold such an unexpected restauration: That Supreme Power which had stricken us with a Spirit of fear and confusion, hath now also straightned the heart of the Enemy, and turned them out of our Borders, the same way, by the same means, and in the same manner that they came in. From Charleroy the Army took their march towards the Land of Luyk, and thence crossing the Mase and Roer marched towards the Rhijn, where the Towns on both sides being mastered, they marched over a Vast Bridge made of Boats neer Wesel, joyning to the Nether-Rhijn; and there spread themselvs to the right and left hand, so to make themselvs Masters of the Yssel and Waal; whereupon from Aernhem they ran over the Veluw, and the Whole Sticht, and fell upon some Holland-Posts, which they again soon left, and, after them, Utrecht, and the Veluw also: from the Yssel and Waal they gathered again at the Lower-Rhijn, and thence the Army marched towards Wesel; passed the Rhijn againe over the Ship-Bridge, and leaving all again thereabouts, marched over the Roer and Maes, through the Land of Liege, to Charleroy. That which animated France to so great undertakings, was the Alliance with the Crown of England so Potent by Sea and Land, and the hired assistance of the Princes of Cullen and Munster; the same were also the means of his confusion, when he saw the first agreeing with us, and the other forced to make their peace also; our civill discord made a broader Bridge for him to come in over

them than that by Wesel, and the rising of our own Towns-men broke down again all Bridges for his farther progresse, and pointed him the way to Wesel to return over that Bridge again; his invasion was more by money, than Arms; in like manner he went out again; One Nimwegen alone made resistance against him; and One onely Naerden was by force of Arms, regained from him; after all his conquests, the strong Town of Maestricht could not stand out his storms; and after all his losses, the strong Town Grave was by storm on storm forced from him; a sufficient requitall for all his conquests, consisting chiefly in some Ensigns hung up at *Noſtre Dame*, and deeply sprinkled with the blood of many of the chiefest nobility of all France. He might truly have said *Veni, Vidi, Vici*: but as well may he lament *ut Vidi, ut Perii*: there are no lesse than full 100000. Men, who came out of France since this warre, which shall never see France again.

The Heavens have opened the true meaning of that proud Emblem, *Evexi, sed discutiam*: whilst that Sun of Righteousnesse hath dissipated, and made to vanish all those clouds of armed Bands, which, as a deluge, threatened to overwhelm us in a moment.

But returning to our History, let us now behold the posture of these Provinces which were rent off from us, after their deliverance from the Enemy; unutterable was the joy every where, whereof were as great outward manifestations, as possibly could be: the Orange Colours were displayed from the Steeples, and other high places; and before there was time to raise Souldiers, the Towns-men Armed themselves for their own defence. The Cities in the Land of Cleve Brandenburg took present possession of, and put Guarifons in them, and committed the Government of them to Generall Spaan: To Count *Stirum* was given order and authority to provide the Towns of Gelderland, and Overyſell with Guarrifons, who, by his great vigilancy therein, hath of urnished all of them, that they are now in a posture of defence:

defence: as to the matters of Policy, they proceeded here in the same method as they had done before in the Province of Utrecht, Viz. all Magistrates of what condition soever, were turned out by the Deputies of the State, and some Persons from among the Citizens nominated, to have the direction *pro interim* of all the Towns-concerns: accordingly on the 26. May at Campen my Lord *Wevelinckhove*, and *Wiertse*, of his Highness his Councill, appointed and swore these following Persons for the looking after the Concerns of the State-Government of Overijssel, the Lord *Hendrick van Bentinck*, of Werkeren, *Rudolph Steenberge* Burgermaster of Deventer, *Everhart Ram* Burgermaster of Campen, *Herman Meussen*, Burgermaster of Swoll, and *Rutgor van Breda*, Secretarie of Campen, for their Secretary: and afterwards settled all affairs in Overijssel and Gelderland, both in the Cities, and all Colledges of the States, and other Charges, on the same foot, as they were established in Utrecht, which we shall here, with all the circumstances thereof set downe; that, by that we may judge of the other.

After the Province of Utrecht, Gelderland and Overijssel were brought wholly under the power of the French King; the States of Holland on the 4. August 1672. resolved after mature deliberation, and the previous advice of his Highness, that the Deputies of those Provinces under the Enemy, should in the civilest manner be denied their Session with the States Generall, or in the Colledges of the Admiralties, and that, if possible, the matter might be so managed, that the said Lords Deputies, of their owne accord, without waiting for the resolution of their Allies, should absent themselves from the assembly of the Generality: whereupon the Deputies for Gelderland, desiring to be admitted into conference with the Honourable great, and mighty Deputies, it was after deliberating, thought good on the 9. August to refuse it, and to persist in their Resolution of the 4. and accordingly they also from that time forward

absented themselves from the Colledges of the Generallitie.

When again on the 23. November 1673. the French had left the Province of Utrecht, and seemed resolved to abandon the other also, the Deputies of the four unconquered Provinces, *J. Geelvinck, Gaspar Fagel, W. van Crommon, B. Gemmenich, Scato Gockinga*, went to Utrecht, and immediately *de facto* discharged all the Governours both in the Government of the States and Cities, and did the like to the absent ones by letter: untill such time that the *High and Mighty States*, and his *Highnesse* should resolve more particularly about that matter: in the *interim* the direction of the affairs of that State, and the Towns thereof was committed to those Persons mentioned before in this treatise, untill the respective Provinces should deliberate on what foot Utrecht, and the other conquered Provinces should be again received into the Union, and in what manner the Government of them should be established: the different advice which was given about that matter, did long retard the determination, especially with respect to Friesland, which had of old a dispute with Utrecht, about preference in the order of their places; so that at last, their *Highnesses* deputed à good number out of the respective Provinces to labour together, with his *Highnesse*, to make up those differences, and to form a reconciliatory Model, which on the 16. March 1674. was sent to the States of Vriesland, entreating their conformity thereto, that so that Province might not be wholly ruined, by farther delays; the consequence whereof was such, that on the 20. April the *High and Mighty States* came to this unanimous Resolution concerning Utrecht, and the other conquered Provinces.

Die Veneris the 20. of April 1674. at 4. of the clock in the Afternoon.

After deliberation, upon the reconciliatory Advice given in by his *Highnesse*, and the Deputies of the High and Mighty States

States on the 16. of the last month March, concerning the re-stauration of the Provinces of Gelderland, Utrecht and Over-yssel; as is more at large noted in the memorialls of the same date: it is thought good, resolved, and concluded, as, by these presents, we do resolve, think good, and conclude that the above-mentioned Province of Utrecht, as also the Provinces of Gelderland and Overysel, as soon as they shall be reduced under the power of the State, shall be re-admitted into the Union, and shall have the favour of the same order of Session, which they had before the calamities and disasters which fell upon the Land in the Year 1672. and, for as much as Several Years ago, even from the beginning of the Government, there hath been a particular difference between the Province of Friesland, and Utrecht about their Rank, which the said Provinces were to have in the Union, and amongst the Confederates; that the said Dispute shall be submitted to the judgment of his Highnesse, and the Lord *Henry Casimier*, Prince of Nassou, Stadholder of the Province of Friesland, aforesaid; and that his forementioned Highnesse, and the abovenamed Lord Stadhoulder of Friesland shall decide and terminate the difference between the said Provinces, according to right and reason, in the method of true Justice; and that both the said Provinces shall regulate themselves, according to what shall be determined by his said Highnesse, and the Lord Stadholder of Friesland above-named, and that also the said Provinces, to that end shall within the space of four months, &c. and that during the time wherein the said Dispute shall not be decided, and determined, the said Provinces of Utrecht and Friesland, shall sit by turns, to wit, the one uppermost four weeks, and the other the next four, and that the last shall determin, who shall have the precedence the first time; yet with this caution, that, if either of the said Provinces shall fail of exhibiting their Evidences and pleas within the time prefixed, they shall lose their alternative Session, and during the time before appointed for the determination of this difference, shall take their rank behind that other Province, which shall timely procure and exhibit its Evidences, and plea. And that the said Provinces of Gelderland, Utrecht, and Over-yssel, to be re-admitted into the said Union, shall immediately swear to that Union a new, and in particular promise that they will indeed take off, and cause to cease all such imposition wherewith they or any Towns or members of them have bur-

dened the Goods , Wares , Fruits , Beer , Merchandizes , Manufactures , Materialls , or other things , either as imported , or exported , or on the consumption of the same , above what the true imposition is of all such Goods , Wares , Merchandizes , Fruits , Beer , Manufactures , Materialls , or any other thing growing or made in the said Province , under what pretence , title or name , the said imposition may be introduced , or raised ; promising that the like shall hereafter no more be done ; and that in like manner the Lords of the four other Provinces must not lay any such burden more , neither with respect to one another , nor with respect to the abovementioned Provinces of Gelderland , Utrecht , and Overijssel , and in case that it may be already done , they shall cause them to cease .

That those Lands and Places which have formerly belonged to the said Provinces shall returne unto them again : excepting onely , that the Souverainty , & all that depends thereon , nothing excepted , over those Lands or Places on which the Provinces of Holland or Friesland have raised any Forts , or Fortifications , shall belong unto the said Provinces : and that the Province of Friesland with that of Groeningen , shall have power and liberty to raise a Fort at or neer Rooveen , and that the full Souverainty , with all the dependants thereof , over that Land or Place , on which the said Fort shall be raised , as also over the Ommers-Schans , when again reduced under the States , shall belong to the said Province of Friesland , and Groeningen , the reparation and maintaining of which Forts (whose Souverainty in manner aforesaid shall be brought under the said Provinces of Holland and West-Friesland , Friesland , and Groeningen) shall be at the charge of the respective Provinces , without burdening the State therewith ; and that the said Souverainty shall onely extend to what is enclosed within the Walls and Fortifications of the said Forts , without any farther extension to , or over the Countrey round about the said Forts : yet so that the said Provinces of Utrecht , and Overijssel , shall not plant or make any Houses , Buildings , Plantations , or plant , make or build any thing else within a hundred Roods , accounting from the uttermost of the Fortifications of the said Forts , or alter any thing that is already made or planted within the said space of one hundred Roods , which the Provinces of Holland & West-Friesland , Friesland , and Groeningen aforesaid shall judge prejudiciall to the said Forts :

Forts: and that the said Provinces of Holland and West-Friesland, Friesland, and Groningen above mentioned may, of their own authority, demolish, and destroy whatsoever shall be built or planted, or altered in the buildings or plantings already made, within the compasse of the foresaid one hundred Roods; and that the said Provinces, City and Lands, shall have always free access and recess unto the said Forts, over the Lands, through the above mentioned Provinces of Utrecht and Overijssel: that also the said Province of Holland and West-Friesland may freely, and without any hindrance opposition or controule, whensoever it may be requisite for the defence of their own Province, inundate, or overflow, without any destruction, the Land that lyes under the Provinces of Utrecht and Gelderland, as well as what belongs to their own Province of Holland and West-Friesland.

That also, as to Lands, enclosed Draind Lands, Dijk-graveships, or Waterings, which have or may hereafter have their Letts through the said Province of Holland and West-Friesland; all Disputes, proceedings of Law, and other differences concerning the right of the Dikes, or Banks, and grounds, with all the consequences, and dependances thereof, nothing excepted, either concerning the Government of them, forfeitures, Breaches, Enclosures, or any thing else whatsoever, shall be decided, by the Dijk-grave and his Councillours, or, in the want of them, or on their refusall, by the Court of Holland; and that, whether the difference may be between any Villages, or inhabitants of Utrecht amongst themselves, or between any Villages or Inhabitants of Holland and Utrecht, one against the other, which soever be either Planitiff, or Defendant.

That farther, the Hinderdam of the Vecht, which lay formerly in the Province of Utrecht, being now removed, and in the room thereof, a Sluice made at Muyden, shall for ever be and remain so, and that the said Province of Utrecht shall never directly nor indirectly remake the said Dam, either in the place where it before was, or any where else.

And forasmuch as during these late calamities and disasters, Severall Colledges in Holland and West-Friesland have negotiated severall summs of Money for defraying of the charges, which were expended, for the preservation of severall Wards, or places; as by name, those of the Crimpende-ward, for the

Loo-

Lopicker-ward, that therefore neither the aforesaid Lopicker-ward, nor any other Wards, or places, for whom any Colledges in Holland have, since this warre, negotiated any summes of Money, shall be under the Authority, Government, or disposition of the said Province of Utrecht, or Gelderland, before the said Colledges shall be re-embursed: and that the Patent graunted on the 23. January this present Year, by the Lords States of Holland and West-Friesland unto the Inhabitants of the Ronde-Veenen, lying partly under the aforesaid Province of Holland, and partly under the Province of Utrecht, shall be valid, and of Force, without any new confirmation, or approbation thereof by the said Province of Utrecht.

That also the Provinces of Gelderland, and Overysfel, shall assure the said Province of Holland and West-Friesland, that the Inhabitants of the said Province of Holland and West-Friesland shall be suffered in the possession of what they have enjoyed, as to the businesse of Fishing on the Souther-Sea, and the Swart-water; and that all trouble, molestation, and hindrance, which the said Inhabitants some time since have met with in their Fishing, shall cease, and be no more renewed. Farther, that the aforesaid Provinces of Gelderland, Utrecht and Overysfel, shall never oppose or deferre directly or indirectly in any manner, the least of what the Provinces of Holland, Zeeland, Friesland, and Groeningen, or any one of the said Provinces in particular, or the Councill of State shall judge needfull, for the deepning of the Rivers of the Nether-Rhijn and Yssel, or inundating of any marshes lying in or neer the Province of Overysfel, or making of them impassable, or any ways more convenient, to hinder or make more disputable any passage or invasion of the Enemy through, or over the same: and consequently the said Councill of State shall put in Execution whatsoever the said Provinces of Holland, Zeeland, Friesland, City and Land, or any one of the said four Provinces in particular, or the said Councill of State itself shall judge needfull and convenient to be done; in which the aforesaid Provinces of Gelderland, Utrecht, and Overysfel shall not directly or indirectly in any way or on any pretence whatsoever, hinder or oppose them; and for the beter effecting of what hath been said, and keeping the same in good posture, there shall Yearly severall Lords Deputies out of the Councill of State for the Pro-

Provinces of Holland¹, Zeeland, Friesland, Groeningen a-
forefaid, be commissioned to view, and take inspection of the
 posture, and condition of the aforefaid Rivers and Marshes,
 and the faid Commissioners shall be obliged to deliver over
 unto the High and Mighty States an exact particular circum-
 stanciati account in writing of the constitution of the faid
 Rivers and Marshes; and that the two last of such writings
 shall be given into the hands of those Lords, who shall be com-
 missionated the Year following to make the like inspection, and
 the faid Lords Commissioners shall be obliged in their Persons,
 and goods to stand to, and justifie whatsoever they shall put
 down in their Relation concerning the constitution of the faid
 Rivers, and Marshes.

That, within one Year after the end of this present warre,
 the Lords the States of the Seaven Provinces respectively shall
 procure and deliver over unto one another, an exact State of
 the constitution, and their Financies, and what the incomes of
 each of the Provinces was in flourishing times: and in what, or
 what manner of impositions, taxes, or revenues the faid in-
 comes do consist, and with what burdens each of the faid
 Provinces is burdened, all with Authentique Evidences, and
 that under Oath, that they have not concealed any thing relating
 thereunto: and that the faid Provinces, within half a Year after,
 shall examine the faid accounts, and so regulate the proportion
 of what each of the faid Provinces ought to contribute for his
 share in the burdens of the whole Union: and if they should
 not in the space of six Months come to an agreement about
 it, then his Highnesse, as requested thereto by all the Provin-
 ces in Generall, shall be pleased to proportion the faid Quotions,
 and that, according to the Proportions Designed by his High-
 nisse the faid Quotions shall be regulated, augmented, or
 diminished without any contradiction, or opposition of any one.

That the Farmers farming the revenues of the respective Pro-
 vinces and the Country of Drenthe, in or upon any places bord-
 ering on the confines of the one or other Province, shall have
 at all times access to thereto, and on the desire of any one, the
 other shall, at his reasonable charge, give him a Copie of the
 Collection, or other Books or Registers, by, or out of which
 the faid incomes are raised or received: and that the faid Provin-
 ces and Countrey of Drenthe shall, in all faithfulness, assist one
 the

the other, to hinder all frauds, which might be committed in such matters.

And for as much as the Lords States of Gelderland, Utrecht, and Overysfel, do owe a considerable sum of Money unto the respective Admiralty-Colledges; residing in Holland and Zeeland, on account of severall summs towards defraying the charges of the Sea, before this present warre; it shall be referred to the decision of his Highnesse to appoint any reasonable time for the payment of the said debt unto the respective Colledges of Admiralty.

That farther in consideration of the good services, and faithfull valour which the Lords the States of City and Land of Groeningen have done and shewed in this present warre, for the common good, it shall be graunted unto the aforesaid Province, as by these presents it is graunted unto them, to have a second place in the Councill of State, so that the aforesaid Province of Gelderland which formerly had two places there shall now have but one.

Farther the High and Mighty States have graunted unto his Highnesse aforesaid; as by these presents they graunt unto him the power and Authority, on the information thereof, to continue in, restore unto, or depose from their functions and offices those who formerly did make up the Government of the Provinces and Cities of Utrecht, and the Cities and places of Gelderland and Overysfel, now restored to the Union, or which shall hereafter be brought under the dominion of the said Union; with power to put others in their room or in the vacant places, and to regulate and contrive the whole Government of those Provinces in such manner as his Highnesse shall judge best, and securest for the Land; with this reserve, that those, who might be turned out of their charge or office, shall not by reason thereof, either on the one hand, be prejudiced in their good name, neither on the other side, shall those, who afterwards shall be found, not to have carried themselves as they ought, by vertue of that dismissal, pretend to any freedom from such punishments which their competent Judges, according to the Laws and Placates of the Land shall Judge, ought to be decreed and put in Execution against them: and all this shall be done, for this one time, without any prejudice or consequence to be gathered thence for the future, and without any prejudice to,

or

or diminution of the Priviledges, Freedoms, and Rights belonging to the said Provinces in Generall, or the Members and Cities thereof.

NIC. STAVENISSE.

Agrees with the Register.

H. F A G E L.

Upon which resolution made, his *Highnesse*, accompanied by severall Great Ones on the 23. April at 5. of the clock in the morning, went from the Hague to Utrecht, where he arrived at 3. in the afternoon, being met and led into the Town by the Commissioners of the *High and Mighty States* on Horseback, through the ranks of the Townsmen in their arms, standing in ranks from the Gate to the German House. The Foot-militia were posted, each Regiment in several places, Viz. the Regiment of *Waldeck*, *Horns*, *Solms*, *Erbach*, *Berkenvelt*, *Polens*, and *Turck*, the Horse both Dragoons, and Polanders were ranged without on both sides of the Rhijn: at his entrance were all tokens of joy made; all the Colledges saluting him; on the 24. his *Highnesse* gave audience unto all Persons that desired the same, making all needfull preparation for the disposall of the government the next day, giving notice unto those, who were to be members thereof.

On the 25. April, His *Highnesse* appeared in the usuall assembling-place of the Lords the States of the Province of Utrecht, where were also assembled those Lords, whom his *Highnesse*, according to the authority given him, by the *High and Mighty States*, on the 20. instant, had appointed to the dignities of the Government of the States and Cities; and accordingly pronounced these following, as members in each rank.

The Bench of the Lords Elected Councillors should consist of these following Lords,

My Lord *Johan van Rheeде*, Lord of Renswoude, President of the States of Uytrecht. My

My Lord *Peter Ruysch*.

My Lord *Gerard van Nypoort*.

My Lord *Hardenbroek*, Lord of *Hardenbroek*.

My Lord *Peter Rosa*.

My Lord *Joannes Marcelis*.

My Lord *Peter van Beek*.

My Lord *Samuel de Marees*, Lord of *Meersbergen*.

My Lord *Jacob Mandemaker*, Lord of *Kattendijk*.

The Bench of the Lords of the Nobilitie.

My Lord *Casper vander Linden*, Lord of *Mynden*.

My Lord *Godart van Rkeede*, Lord of *Ameronge*.

My Lord *Jacob van der Does*, Lord of *Berkesteyn*.

My Lord *Gerlach vander Capel*, *Arentsbergen* and *Schalckwijk*.

My Lord *Hendrick Jacob Tuyl van Scrooskerck*, Lord of *Suylen*.

My Lord *Fredrick van Rhenes*, Lord van der *Aa*.

My Lord *Johan Lockhorst*, Lord of *Schonauwen*.

My Lord *van Hardenbroek*, Lord of *Groenewoud*.|

My Lord *N. de Nassaw*, Lord of *Woudenburg*, and *Ouwerkerck*.

My Lord *Hendrick van Boetselaer*, Lord of *Langerack*.

My Lord *Karel Valckenaer*, Lord of *Valkenaer* and *Duckenburg*.

My Lord *W. de Nassaw*, Lord of *Suylesteyn*.

My Lord *Uytenhoven*, Lord of *Ameliswaart*.

His Highness further declaring, that the Lords of *Langerack*, *Ouwerkerck*, and *Suylesteyn*, should also be admitted amongst the Deputies of the States, without quitting their military charge; yet that it should not serve as a Preident for the future: His Highness likewise declared in favour of the Lord of *Ginkel*, Collonel of a Regiment of Horse, yet so, that he should not be admitted thereto, but on the death of his Father Lord of *Amerongen*, or that he should quitt his Session, and place there:

His

His Highness also appointed for Secretary of the Province *Jonathan van Luchtenburgh*, retaining farther to himself the power of disposing of all places not already given away.

The Magistracy and Council of the City should consist of these following.

Mr. *John van Nellesteyn*, }
Dr. *William Verstraeten*, } Burgermasters.

Mr. *Gilbert van der Hoolck*.

Dr. *Cornelis Boot*.

Mr. *John Ram*.

Dr. *Cornelis vander Voort*.

Mr. *Samuel Gerobulus*.

Jacob van Dinter.

Mr. *John Schrick*.

Mr. *Jacob Martens*.

Mr. *Peter Boot vander Eem*.

Mr. *Anthony van Nyepoort*.

Mr. *Arnold vander Linge*.

Walter van Nellesteyn.

Henricus Quint.

William vander Meule, Gent.

Peter Hatting.

Mr. *Henry Quellenburgh*.

Henry van Zuylen.

Albert van Benthem.

Justus Vermeer.

Henry van Pothuysen.

Ambrosius Bosschaert.

Mr. *Paul Voet van Winsen*.

Isaac Tentenier.

Mr. *Arnold Strate*.

Taats van Amerongen, Gent.

Casper Lifeman, Gent.

Jacob van Doyenburgh.

Steven van Soesdyck.

Mr. *John van Aelft.*

De Swart.

Mr. *Jan Ruyssen.*

Willem van Bunnick.

Mr. *Cornelius Matthijsius.*

Dr. *Adrianus Gentman.*

Mr. *Arnold Spoor.*

John vander Meer.

Mr. *John van Baerle.*

Adrian Strick van Linschoten, Gent.

By the setting of which Lords in the Government these following were turned out.

From among the Lords of the Council, the Lords *Schade, Wede, Someren, Rossum, and Wellandt.*

Of the Nobility, the Lord of *Sandenburgh and Wulven.*

In the Magistracy, *Jacob vander Dussen, Dirck de Leuw, Hendrick Wyckerslooth, Gerard van den Helm, Henry van Merkerk, Dirk de Goyer, Nicolas Hamel, Cornelius van Beeck, Reynier Feyt, Rudolph Tinthoff, Nicolas van Solingen, Cornelis de Goyer, Everhard van Sypesteyn, Dirck van Steenberg, Lambert Velthuisen, William van Someren, Weygert van Overmeer, Gillis van Wyck, Frederick van Beeck, Anthony van Middlekoop.*

His *Highness*, at the same time, made known, that some of the principalst among the Towns-men had desired him to draw a model according to which the Government of the Land of Utrecht should be established; and that he had seriously considered of it and framed one which he judged most agreeable to the ancient Government of that Province; yet he could not resolve on it before he knew the opinion of the present Lords about it, and their approbation of it; His *Highness* also put to their consideration a form of an oath to be taken by all those that should appear in the Assembly of the States of Utrecht

Utrecht. The aforefaid model of Government and form of oath are both as follow.

An Order and Model according to which the Government of the Province of Utrecht should be founded and settled.

THat the Government of the faid Province shall remain as formerly in three Members. Viz. of Elected Councillours, Nobility, and City, and Towns.

That the Elected Councillours, both those which his Highness hath now chosen, and those, who shall hereafter be chosen, shall continue in their charge, and function three Years successively, and that the said chosen Councillers, or each of them shall three Months before the expiration of the time of their charge, acquaint the Stadtholder of that Province then being, thereof. And that the Stadtholder of that Province then may continue all or any of the said Councillers in their charge three Years more, or chuse others in their room, or in the room of those that might come to die within the said term of three Years, which choice he may make out of the whole body of the Abbots, Deans, and Canons, of the five Chapters here, and that without any ones nominating any, or contradicting what he shall do, supposing the Persons chosen thereto be arrived at the full age of 25. Years; and be such who make publick profession of the true Christian Religion: and that they shall consist of four Nobles, and four Burgers, or Towns-men.

And that the said continuation or new election from three Years to three Years, successively in manner aforefaid, shall be desired of, and also actually done, by the Stadtholder then being.

And that the Stadtholder shall also have the donation of all the Abbots or Deanships when vacant, without any ones nominating or contradicting; and that the said Stadtholder shall also have the free disposall of all the Canonships, which shall fall vacant, the six States Months so called: doing therewith according to his own good pleasure.

That the Deanries and Canonships of the said five Chapters shall not be alienated, made away with or resigned, otherwise than by consent and approbation of the said Stadtholder, which shall then be.

And that the Stadtholder shall have the disposall of the in-

comes of all the Vicaridges, depending on the said Abbots-house, Deanries or Chapters, whensoever the said Vicaridges shall fall void: and that the Stadholder to that end shall appoint a Master of accounts for the receiving of the revenues of the said Vicaridges, which Monyes shall be employed for the maintenance of poor Ministers, their Widows, and other pious uses within this Province.

To prevent all differences, and heats, which formerly in any times, were occasioned about the Election of the Nobility, it shall be concluded on, as by these presents, tis concluded: that whensoever the Stadholder shall think fit to encrease the Nobility by new Elections, or that any one of the Lords should depart this life; that then the said Stadholder may appoint whomsoever he judgeth fittest thereto, and that absolutely of himself without being controlled by any: save that the Persons to be admitted by the Stadholder among the said Nobility shall, with respect to their Years, Birth, and Means, be qualified, according to the regulation made about that matter, and that the said Persons shall make profession of the true Christian Reformed Religion.

That the Lords Elected among the said Nobility shall remain, and continue in that quality all their life.

That the Burgermasters, Eschevins, and Senate now ordained, or to be ordained by his Highnesse, in the city of Utrecht shall continue in their charge, untill the 1. Octob. 1675. and in the other Towns, untill that day on which in course their new elections should be made for the Year 1675.

That eight days before the said election, the Burgermasters, Eschevins, and Counsell of the said Town and Towns respectively shall nominate a double number of Burgermasters, and Eschevins for the said Town and Towns, which nomination shall be sent to the Stadholder of this Province, who out of them shall chuse the Burgermasters and Eschevins.

That those who shall be nominated, and chosen to be Burgermasters and Eschevins must be such, who make profession of the true Christian Reformed Religion, and be farther qualified according to the Priviledges of the said Towns.

That none shall continue Burgermaster or Eschevin above two Years; and then shall remain one Year without being chosen or nominated for the said places: but, after a Years intervening, shall then be again capable to be nominated and elected to the said functions.

And as to the Senate and Fraternity of the said City and Towns, the aforesaid Senate or Councill shall, every Year be continued or changed, according to custom observed of old, time out of mind, untill the Year 1610. so that the Stadholder then being having made election of the Burgermasters and Eschevins, shall either continue the same Councill entire, or any part of them: or else chuse new ones out of the whole body of the Burgers and Inhabitants of the respective Town and Towns, and the like on the death of any one chosen to be a Burgermaster or Eschevin, and all according to the good pleasure of the Stadholder, without any ones nominating or contradicting what he shall do; save only, that no Persons shall be made choice of to be of the Senate, but such as make profession of the true Christian Reformed Religion, and are farther qualified according to the Priviledges of the said Towns.

That the Stadholder of this Province shall, without any previous nomination, elect the Sheriffs, and head-Officers of the respective Towns, as also the Marshalls of the said Quarters, supposing only their making publick profession of the Reformed Religion, and being qualified as above.

That the Stadholder of the Province shall in like manner, without any others nomination or contradiction, appoint the Secretary of the said Province, as often as that place shall fall vacant, supposing only he make profession of the Reformed Religion, and be qualified according to the Priviledges.

That the Stadholder of this Province, for the time then being, shall have the disposall of all military charges, without any exception, whether in the Field, or other where.

That with regard to the deputation in the Assembly of the States Generall; the Counsell of State, the Colledges of Admiralty, the Generallities-Chamber-of-Accounts, or any other Colledges, or Societies of the Generallity, the same method shall be observed, which hath hitherto been in use; only the Commissions shall be for no longer than six Years; and that the Person to be deputed to any of the aforesaid Employes, shall first be presented to the Stadholder then in being, who shall have his liberty to pronounce the Person fit or not fit for it, without being obliged to give any reason thereof. And in case the Person presented should not be acceptable, that Member of the Province whose turne 't was, shall be obliged to present another as often as he shall be declared unacceptable.

And whensoever the places of the President, Councillours,

shall fall vacant, then the Lords the States of that Province without any respect had to their turn, shall nominate a triple number of Persons to the said Places, which being presented to the Stadholder, then in being, he shall of them elect those who shall supply the vacant places.

And that all the aforesaid nominated and Elected Persons shall be Professors of the true Christian Reformed Religion.

And whereas the revenues of the Goods belonging to the Covents of Oostbroek, St. Paul, St. Catharin, and others (as much of them as is not especially applied to some publick use) have been made use of by the Lords States of this Province for the gratifying and benefiting one or other Family; the disposall of the overplus of those goods, not assigned to any speciall publick use, shall be deferred, to the Stadholder in being, who shall also appoint a Receiver of the said Revenue.

That also, whensoever any differences, or non-agreements might break out between the Members of this Province, the nature whereof may be such, that according to the orders observable in this Government, they cannot come to any conclusion about them, then shall it be referred to the decision, and determination of the Stadholder for that time in being, and all the Members of the abovementioned Province shall be obliged without any contradiction or opposition, to stand to, and effect that which shall be determined by the Stadholder aforesaid.

The forme of the Oath to be taken by all that appear in the Assembly of the States of the Province of Utrecht.

I Promise and Swear to promote, defend, and abett all the Priviledges, Statutes, and Rights of the Land of Utrecht, and the three Members thereof, and all their lawfull and well-restored customes; and by councill, and deed help to forward the Publick affairs of the Land, advising, and determining therein, what, according to my judgement, and in the up-rightnesse of my conscience I shall judge most serviceable and suitable for the good, and benefit of the Publick, without any affect i-

affection respect or disrespect to any; and also to the best of my ability and understanding, to look after, execute, effect, and cause to be effected all decrees and Resolutions of the States, and all Commissions, and Charges laid on me by the States, and that with all zeal and faithfullnesse. And that I to my utmost power, will sacredly and sincerely maintain, keep up and cause to be kept up the Christian Reformed Religion, and Doctrine, according to the establishment thereof by the Nationall Synod at Dordrecht, in the Year 1619, and as it is preached, and taught in the publick Churches of the Lands, which I, in all uprightness, do hold, and beleve to be the true saving Religion; and that I never will (as much as in me lyes) suffer any one to bring any change or intrusion therein, and that I will in every point observe and conform myself to the Regulation this day established in the Assembly of the States, concerning the ordering and conduct of the Provinciaall Government. And lastly, that I will keep secret all matters treated on, and concluded in the Assembly of the States, which shall be Commanded to be kept secret. As truly as I desire God to be my Helper.

26. April. After deliberation amongst all the members concerning the abovementioned regulation, they all unanimously declared that they were well pleased therewith, and so 'twas resolved on, and established by the Assembly; and the aforesaid form of Oath was likewise unanimously concluded upon, and accordingly by all the Lords, except those that were absent: which being done, the Lord *van Renswoude* moved it to their Honourable *Highnesses* the States of Utrecht, whether it might not be needfull and serviceable to the Land, to conferre the Stadtholder Captain-and-Admiralship-Generall on his Highness the Lord Prince of Orange and his *Highnesses* issue male, descending from him in lawfull marriage; after deliberation whereon, their Noble *Highnesses*, for severall weighty reasons moving them thereto, did conferre on his said *Highnesse*, the Stadholder-Captain-and-Admiralship-Generall, and that in most ample form, with all

right of succession and devolution thereof unto his legitimate male-issue : it was farther resolved, that his *Highnesse* should be introduced into the said Court, and there installed in the quality of Stadholder aforesaid ; and that notice hereof should be given to the People by the Lord *van Renfwoode*, President of the Land of Utrecht, and the Lord *van Ameronge* in the name of the Nobility, and Burgermaster *Nellefeyn*, President for the City of Utrecht, with the Secretary of their honourable *Highnesses*, on the Stares of their Assembling-place : Finally, 't was resolved, that their *Noble Highnesses* would use their interest in the Generallity to that end, that the Stadholder-Captain-and Admiralship-Generall of the United Netherlands, might be, in like manner, conferred on his *Highnesse*, with the right of inheritance by his legitimate Male-issue ; and that letters to that purpose might be made and dispatcht away.

27. April. His *Highnesse*, in the Assembly of the Assembly of their *Noble Highnesses* took the Oath as Hereditary Stadholder of the Province of Utrecht, and in that quality was introduced into the Court of Justice, where he, by appointment, gave Sentence in matters Criminall, wherein he preferred favour to the rigour of Justice, and afterwards rode to the Vaart, having first disposed of severall places.

The Lords *Panhuysen*, *de Gruyter*, *Parmentier*, *Warmvliet*, *Booth*, *Servaes*, *Hengst*, *van Royen*, *van Bergen*, were appointed as ordinary Lords Councillours, *Perfer* for Secretary; *Huyssen* Under Secretary; and the Lords *Euwijk*, *van Dam*, and Secretary *Berck* were discharged.

For Extraordinary Lords Councillours, were at the Court chosen, the Lords *Paulus Voet* and *Nyport*.

For Lords of the Admirallity, In Friesland, the Lord *van Dinteren* in stead of the Lord *Spiering*. At Amsterdam, the Lord *Marcelis* in the room of the Lord *van Fuchem*. In Zealand, the Lord *van Paluysen* in the room of the Lord *van Dinteren*. At Rotterdam the Lord *Martens* in stead of the Lord *Borre van Amerongen*.

For Directours of the East-India Company, the Lord *Bentham* in the place of the Lord *Schagen of Wiick*, and the Lord *John Quint* in stead of the Lord *Nieuwstadt*, and some others removed, and again some continued in their former places.

28. Departed his *Highnesse* for Amersfoort, and *Wijckte Duurstede*, to set things in order there, as was convenient, and to establish the Government of those Cities, which was in like manner done through the whole Province: whereupon on the 30. his *Highnesse* with all imaginable Solemnity, and Civilities departed from Utrecht, early in the morning, and at noon was treated by the Magistracy at Leyden, and at Evening arrived in the Hague; having thus reduced all things in the Province of Utrecht, into a posture to take breath a little, and with one laid a foundation for the establishing the affairs of the Province of Gelderland and Over-Yssel.

But to return to the Warr again, and having in the former part related what preparations every one had made in the beginning of this Month of April; we shall now see with what zeal and vigour they were carryed on, both by renewing of leagues, raising Souldiers, and assembling great Armies together: Did France renew his league with Sweden? it was again ballanced here by a Treaty with Denmark: and though Hanover and Bergen leaned to the French Party; the *Duke of Brandenburg* was again entred into a new alliance with the Confoederates; and the *Princes of Lunenburgh* had also promised some Auxiliary forces; the *Bishop of Munster* himself stood upon joyning his Troops with the Army of the Empire, and most of the German Princes followed the Emperour, taking up Arms for the defence of the Empire.

The time began now to approach, that the Armys were to take the Field, and the States and their Allyes having resolved to assault the Enemy on their own Frontiers, 'twas thought good, to bring a Confoederate Army into Flanders, under his *Highnesse the Prince of Orange as Generalissimus*, and other Imperial, and Spanish

Generals; and the Army of the Empire in the Palatinate on the Rhijn; against whom the King of France sent the *Prince of Condé*, with one Army to Flanders, and *Marshall Turenne* with another Army towards the Rhijn, designing, in the mean time, with the forces under the Duke de *Navailles*, to make himself Master of the County of Burgundy, if it should not stand Neuter; the King resolved not to march in Person this Campaign: the march of all which Armies we shall follow; beginning with the French, who began first.

Whilst the Germans were busy with their five Deputies to procure a Neutrality for the Province of Burgundie, the French went forward with their Fortifications at Gray, either because they intended not to accept thereof, or else thought that Spain would not be content therewith: on the 24. of March, the Deputies arrived at Besançon, but found little appearance there of any inclination to a neutrality, the Spaniards hoping, by that succour they expected, to make themselves Masters there; nevertheless they consented to a cessation of Arms, and on the 2. dito, the Deputies (being satisfied with the entertainment of the Governour Don *Francisco Gonzales d'Alvedo*) departed thence for Auffsone, to conferre with the Duke of *Navailles* who consented to a cessation of Arms for a Month, yet so that neither of them should in the mean time receive any Succours, but all things should remain in the same posture they were in, which pleasing the Spaniard, the Deputies departed home again *re infecta*. On the same 28. March arrived the Prince of *Vaudemont* at Besançon, who with a very small train, by many by-ways, through many dangers and perils arrived there, by Post; that by his presence and Conduct he might take care of all things that might conduce to the security and restauration of that Province; expecting his Father the Duke of *Lorraine* with Succour for the Spaniard. The second day after his arrivall, being the first of April, this Prince went to Field, and forced the French to quit Arbois, who lost severall men, and left 2. pieces of Ord-

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nance: On the 5. the Prince went to Dole to conferre with the Marquis de *St. Martin* Governour there, and having had here and there severall encounters with some good successe, especially under Monsieur *Maisons* who totally ruined the Regiment of Horse of the *Duke St. Aignon*, which kept the Guarrison in Orgelet; afterwards so ordered all things that there was good hopes with the expected Succours, not only to defend that Province, but also wholly to clear it of the French: which the *Duke de Navailles* apprehending, departed in Person for Paris, to acquaint the Kingthere of the constitution of affairs. Whilest the French County was in this posture, the King caused his great Councell of warre to consult together at Versailles, where the Generalls of the Armies then were, and there they concluded on the orders to be followed in the next Campaign, and being informed of the designs of the Confoederates, they concluded to be only defensive, and, what possible, to baffle our designs, by their lingring: and to keep watch against the Sea-forces of Holland, an Army of 30000. Men was resolved to be sent to the Sea-coasts, to whom the Country People were to be joined: and the *Prince of Condé* with 25000. Men was designed for Flanders, to joyn there with those Troops which *Marshall de Bellefonds* had drawn out of the Dutch conquests, and *Marshall de Turenne* with another Army was to march to the Palatinate, there to joyn with the forces that were in Lorrain, and the Elsas: to the *Duke of Navailles* was committed the charge of affairs in Bourgundy: accordingly all Troops were now on the march towards their respective Rendezvous; all the forces in service of the King being by computation, above three hundred thousand Soldiers, and very great Train and Artillery; whereupon *Marshall de Turenne* on the 5. April departed from Paris, towards Lorrain; the *Prince of Condé*, being detained by the Gout: On the 12. *Duke de Navailles* arrived at the Court, who giving account of the posture of affairs in Bourgundie, and the Succours expected there, the King immediately

diatly thereupon sent orders to *Turenne*, to impede with all vigour the passage of the *Duke of Lorrain* through Alsatia, or Switserland into Bourgundie, resolving himself, with the Troops of the Royall House, and those designed for Netherland under *Condé*, to march thither and master that County; in the mean time the *Prince of Vaudemont* was not idle there, who, on the 16. April, with 5. Field-pieces of ordnance went to attacque Poligny, having masterd severall other smaller places, some whereof, on the approach of the French forces, he again quitted, that he might the better defend the more considerable places, committing the Government of Dole to *Marquis de Borgamane*; of Salines to *d'Alvedo*, Governour of the Province; drew his own forces into Besançon. After the Troops of the Kings House, and some other under *Duke d'Anguin* were on their march towards Bourgundie, with Artillary proportionable; his Majesty, the Queen, and the whole Court began their Journey on the 20. April, and lodged that night at Fontaine-Bleau, thence marched forwardsthoug Pontfurgonne, Sens, Villeneuve le Roy, and on the 22. lodged at Joigny, whence after one days stay, they went to Auxerre, Stoyers, Montbard, on the 15. they arrived at Leslis Dulict, whence the Queen, and Dolphin departed for Dyon, and Auxone, the King towards Gray, being followed on the 28. by his Brother the *Duke of Orleans* by Post from Paris; on the 2. May his Majesty arrived at Gray; but, by reason of the Rain and badnesse of the Ways, the Guns could not follow so fast, wherefore he immediately commanded the *Duke of Anguin* to environ Besançon, and sent the *Duke of Luxenburgh*, and *Marquis de Liffenois* with about 3. or 4000. Men towards severall Potts, who, after few days, sent advice to his Majesty, that they had taken Pontaliers, Chasteaurieux, and the Castles of Ornan, & Scey, & were now ready to Environ Salines.

The rest of the Kings Artillery being now arrived before Besançon, the King caused 3. Batterys to be made, opening the Trenches that night with two Battaillions of

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the French Guards, under the *Duke de la Touillade* their Colonel, and first Lieut. Generall; Chevalier de *Lorraine*, Field-Marshal, and Marquis *d'Arcy*, Aide de Camp: the *Duke of Anguin* being there present also; that night they advanced 200. Paces; on the 7. they fired very violently from 4. Batteries, and the Watch at night was released by two Battaillons of the Regiment *Lionnois*, under *Count de Lude*, Lieut. Generall, Marquis *de Genlis*, Field-Marshal; and Chevalier *Nogent*, Aide de Camp: who proceeded with the Approaches on the right and left-side: on the 8. two Battaillons of the *Dolphins* Regiment came into the Approaches, under Marquis *de Rochefort*, Marquis *de Renel*, and Count *de Chiverny*; which night, notwithstanding it rained very sorely, they advanced much on the right side, but not much on the left line, because of the rockiness of the ground; whereupon, on the 9. the King commanded to make their Approaches by day also: So that, in a short time they came to the River, and were at evening released by the Regiment of *Crussol*, and one Bataillon of *Anjou*, conducted by the Earl *de St. Geran*, under command of Marquis *de Fourilles*; de *Hautefeuille*, Knights and the Earl of *Ayen*, who Approached within 150. Paces of the half Moon, of the new Town; on the 10. were cast up 3. new Batteries which did great execution; but at 2. of the clock the besieged made a sally on the quarters of the Earl of *St. Geran* who himself was deadly wounded, and many French killed: the next night 't was designed to pass the River *D'our*, and so more than the ordinary number of Troops went unto the Trenches, under *Duke de la Feuillade*, Chevalier *de Lorraine*, and the Earl of *Marfan*, but the rain and tempestuous weather prevented them: on the 11. 2. Battaillons of the *Lionnois*, led by the Marquis *de Villeroy* entered the Trenches, under command of *de Lude*, *Genlis* and *Cavoy*, the left line being now advanced as far as the Counterschap of the new City; and the communication made; they continued there on the 12. also; on the 13. two Battaillons of the *Dolphin* entered,

being

being led by Marquis *de Reningen*, in the right line, and the Regiment of *Crussol* in the left line; and notwithstanding the great opposition that was made, those in the right line crossed the River *D'our* in their brasse Boats, and lodged between the River and the Town; and those of the left line at the same time stormed the Half-moon of the New City, where they lodged themselves; many French, and severall of their Chief Commandours being killed; so that the King was forced to come to their assistance with a Bataillion of the Guards; the next night they were hindred by the rain, and Stormy weather to proceed any farther, but on the 15. Duke *de la Fuillade*, *Lorrain*, and *Marsan* entered the Trenches, being resolved to hazard a Storm that night on the City, when just the Towns-men sent two Deputies unto the army, and in the morning the Guarriison sent theirs also, and the same day an accord was made, the Towns-men being left in their Priviledges, the Nobility dismissed each to their own habitations, and the Souldiers made Prisoners untill such time, that the whole Province should be mastered.

The King on the taking of *Besançon* prepared presently for the forcing the Citadell wherein the Prince of *Vaudemont* was retreated, which he also wondrous courageously defended; till the whole Fortresse being battered down by the Canon, they could not hold it any longer, so on the 24. May they agreed to surrender, the Guarriison marched out unarmed; and the Prince of *Vaudemont* had his liberty to go whither he pleased; who dining on the 22. with the King, supped with the Duke of *Orleans*, and so departed by the way of Paris for Flanders, where he on the 30. arrived.

The King being thus Master of the Town and Cittadell of *Besançon* the Chiefeft place of force in all Burgundy, he gave the Government of that County to the Duke of *Ardas*, Captain of his Guards, and sent the Duke of *Anguin* with Severall Troops to his Father the Prince of *Condé* into Flanders, and soon after the Duke of *Luxenburgh*

also; and his Majesty himself on the 25. broke up with his Army from Besançon, and on the 27. encamped before Dole, where the besieged made many a Sally; the next day the Canon was brought, and the same Even were the Trenches opened; on the 30. those in the Town made a valiant Sally, killing many of the French; yet the Assailants were so eager, that on the 4. June they mastered the Counterscharp, and lodged themselves there, and made all ready for a Generall Storm; whereupon on the 7. the besieged were forced to a surrender, having Capitulated that the Guarrison should march out, with full Arms, and be convoyed to the Dukedom of Milan: so that now there was onely Salines, & the strong Castle of St. Ann, whither the Governour of the Province was retreated, and Youx, which were yet unconquered: Dole bearing the repute of having defended themselves nobly.

The King having caused the Dolphin, Queen, and the whole Court to come from Dion, into the Army before Dole, he there treated them, and let them see the marching out of the Guarrison; and then himself, with the whole Court, departed for Artoys homewards, and on 29. June. arrived at St. Germain, committing unto *Duras*, and other Generalls, the care of conquering the remainder of that Province, *Duke d'Orleans* being departed for Paris before.

On the 13. June. *Monfr. de la Feuillade* opened the Trenches before Salines, and on the 19. notwithstanding a couragious opposition within, and the losse of many Men by the severall Sallyes, that were made, they came very nere the Out-works, having taken in the Barcon-fort, and the Star, which was the defence of St. Andrews, so that thereupon, that also, and on 22. Salines it self followed; till finally, the remainder of the Province was all conquered. This Enterprise being accomplished before the Campagn for this Year truly began, so that the King was now become Master of whole Bourgundie, without making use of an Army apart for that work; most of the

Troops,

Troops, which were employed in this exploit, being sent away to the *Prince of Condé* and *Turenne*.

To this business of Bourgundie we shall next in order joyn the march of the *Duke of Lorraine*; who on the first motion of the *Duke de Navailles* in the French County, designed to march thither with a Succour of 6. or 7000. Men, sending his Son the *Prince of Vaudemont* before him: he himself, after some conference held with the *Duke of Bournonville*, Generall of the Imperiall Forces, at Bon, on the 10. April arrived with seven Regiments of Horse at Francfort, where being encreased with the addition of three Imperiall Regiments; on the 18. he crossed the Main, intending, through the Palatinate and Dukedom of Wirtenburgh, to march towards the French County, and, to that end resolved to passe the Rhijn at Rhijnfeld; but observing the motions of Marshall *de Turenne* to dispute his passage, he marched slowly, through Brisgow, neer unto Basil, and on the 10. May arrived at Rhijnfeld, whence he sent 2000. Horse over the Rhijn to recognise in what posture *Turennes* Army lay, whom they found so strongly posted, that he saw 't would be very difficult for him to break through; and considering, the King was on the march with his Army towards Bourgundie, and that the Province was already as good as lost, in the latter end of May he retreated again thence with those Troops he had, to join with the Confederates in the Palatinate, and accordingly the 1. of June arrived at Oberkirke, 2. or 3. leagues from Straatsburgh.

Marshall *de Turenne*, who on the 5. April departed from Paris towards the Army, arrived on the 8. at Zabern, where *Monf. de Rochefort* was encamped, and caused the place to be Fortified, and so immediatly departed for Lorraine, to bring away those Troops that were there, wherewith on the 16. he encamped at Steinbruck, neer Zabern, 4. leagues from Straatsburgh, his Army daily encreasing with new forces sent to him; but, upon the *Duke of Lorrains* marching towards Bourgundie, having

Orders

Orders from the King to hinder it, *Turenne* drew all his Forces out of Lorrain and the Elzas, quitting and ruining Seltz, Weyffenborow, Germersheym, Landaw, and other Places in the Palatinate, and leaving *Monf. de Veaubrun* posted at Hagenauw, encamped himselfe from Zabern as far as nere unto Straasborow, not knowing but the *Duke of Lorrain* might seek to break through that way; but, when he saw him take his march through Brisgouw towards Basel, so to passe to Rhijnsfelde, he also, having left a good Guard at the Passe and gate at Zabern; broke up with 7. Regiments of Foot, and 4. of Horse, and on the 23. April, arrived at Colmar, whence he marched towards Brisack, sending Count *de Royen* with 1000. Horse before hand to recognize the Enemy, nere the very Town of Basel, and himselfe on the 8. May arrived hard by, posting himselfe to his best Advantage on the Passes in the way to Bourgundy, that so he might dispute the Passage of the *Duke of Lorrain*: which Armyes did much Alarm the Switzers, especially those of Basel, so that they for their owne security armed immediatly, the Armyes of two such renowned Captains lying on both sides of the Rhijn, each of whom might have attempted what they pleased. But *Turenne* seeing, that, at last, the *Duke of Lorrain* quitted his design, and came marching downwards along the Rhijn, broke up also and marched downwards on the other side of the Rhijn, and on the 28. May, arrived at Colmar, and the next day went by Schelstad towards Hagenauw, that so he might give what orders were needfull unto *Marquis de Vaubrun*, and so gather his Army together nere Straasborow, whilst the *Duke of Lorrain* was on the other side of the River; whom we shall leave in this Posture, whilst we take some observations of the preparation of other partyes.

The Prince of *Condé* being inpart, recovered of his gout, departed on the 30. April from Chantilly, in company with the *Duke of Navailles*, who, instead of going into Bourgundy, was now to be Lieutenant under the

Prince in the Netherlands; they took their way by Peronne, where they gathered an Army of about 20000. Men, with whom they marched thence for Lifle, where he took a review of his Army, and so proceeded on his march, encamping that night round about Leuse, on the 13. at the Abby of Chambron; the 14. at St. Denijs and Thionne; 15. nere Pieton, 16. nere Goffeliers, Melle, and the adjacent places with an Artillery of 30. Pieces of Canon, and 500. Wagons with Ammunition, and here the Army was recruited with the Troops which were gathered about Charleroy, Massieres, and Rocroy; where Monfr. *de Montall* came into the Army, whom the *Prince of Condé* on the 18. with 3000. Horse sent forwards, before him, to join with Marshall *de Bellefonds*, who, after he had mastered Argenteau, and Navagne, crossed the Maes at Maestricht, and joined his force to the Princes Army.

Marshall *de Bellefonds*, having drawn together all the forces out of the Dutch conquests, and brought them nere Wesel, caused them, on the 4. May, to passe the Rhijn over a Bridge of Boats nere Burick, and followed them the next day, himself being accompanied with Count *de Lorge*, *Magalotti*, *Montauban*, and all the Governours, and Commandours of the deserted places, and the Guarrison of Wesel, with whom he encamped that night and the next day round Rhijnberck; on the 7. the Army broke up thence, and the Guarrison marched with them out of Rhijnberck, encamping that night over against Keyferswaert, where, on the 8. arrived also Count *van der Lip* with Cullen Troops out of Deventer, and joyned himself to the Army; the next day the *Bishop of Straetsborow*, from Keyferswaert, with his Lifeguard, the Regiment of Furstenburgh and the Saxen Regiment, and marched that day with 6. pieces of Ordnance, and a great Train as far as Linnigh; and on the 10. arrived at Gelekirchen, where they staid one day to conveigh the Baggage and Artillery over the Roer, and in the morning, at break of day, 6. Regiments of Horse, and 500. Foot-

men,

men, most Cullen forces under Count *vander Lip*, Marquis de *Bourlemont* and Monfr. de *St. Marie*, were commanded with 2. Pieces of Canon against the Towne of *Erkelens*, belonging to the Spaniard, wherein was a Guarrison of 200. new-raised Souldiers: but not yet distributed into Companyes; whom the Ennemy assaulted with such fury, that they were forced to capitulate in the mean time Count *vander Lip* by a false alarme got in, at a post, where nobody watcht, and so the whole Guarrison were made Prisonners of warre; wherein they found much booty and Plunder: it cost them about 60. of their Men.

After they had took and plundered *Erkelens*, the Army on the 12. May broke up again and, on the 14. came into the Land of *Valkenborow* and *Dalen* nere *Maastricht*, whence, on the 15. they hurried away to the Castle of *Arkantell*, or *Argenteau* between *Liege* & *Maastricht*, where was no more than 40. Men; they began presently to shoot against it, with two Canons, and one Mortier-piece, and so contrained the Guarrison to a surrender on the 17. from whence *Bellefonds* immediatly marched against *Navaigne*; causing severall Guns and Mortier-pieces to be brought into the Army out of *Maastricht*, and loosing no time, presently opened the Trenches, makeing all possible hast, because of the Approach of the Imperialists under the *Duke of Bournonville* who were now nere the *Roer*, and the Dutch, and Spanish Army which lay now nere *Brussels*; on the 29. May two Batteryes were ready where they fired 15. Canons, and one Morter-piece against the Castle; the Guarrison consisting of 300. Men defended themselvs stoutly, but could not hunder the advance of the French in their Approaches; so that the besieged being much tired, and almost halfe of them wounded, did, on the 22. on honourable conditions, surrender themselvs, which, they were the hastier in, because they saw the *Prince of Condé* coming ot, with his whole Army towards them: the Guarrison marched out with 2. pieces Canon, their full Arms and Baggage, & were

convoied to Leuven; The French were a longtime in suspence about those 2. Fortresses, whether they should demolish them, or preserve them, having sent fort the Countrey People, severall times to rase them, and then again began to fortify them, but atlast in the middle of June they made severall Mines in Argenteau, and so blew them up, some whereof, by reason of the rockiness of the place, had little successe, but did so much one with another, that they sufficiently ruined the Fortifications of the Castle, and made them wholly unfit for use; and in the mean time, were very buisy, in Fortifying Navagne, that from thence they might, with the better security, make their incursions into the Land: yet on the opinion they afterwards had, that it might be prejudiciall to Maestricht, and if taeken would stop all their communication with Liege, they resolved to demolish it, which, in the Month of June and July, they did, with great labour and charge, and so turned that stately Fortification into a desolate heap, by that means also spareing many Men, which would have been required for the defence of those works.

After the Marshall *de Bellefonds* had mastered the strong Castles of Argenteau, and Navagne, and the *Prince of Condé*, on the other side, was advanced nere the same with his Army, the said Marshall, on 23. May marched through Maestricht, about which time seaven Cornets of Cullen Troopers, observing the march was lead towards the French Frontiers, and dissatisfied at their nonpaiment, went their way rebelling against their Officers, and coming towards the Rhijn, found little better comfort from their owne Prince Elector, so broke their Standards, and went every one their way; which afterwards severall other Cologne Troops followed, who not finding such satt pasture there, as they had in Holland, took little pleasure in the French service without payment. The whole Army, on that side of the Maes being now joyned with the *Prince of Condé*, who on the 26. May lay encamped nere Tongeren, thence the nextday he marched to-

wards

wards Namen; whose Army consisting of 40. or 50000. Men making a halt between Penvees, and Genbloeers, gave suspicion as if he had designed some thing against Namen; but the Imperialists, on the other side of the Maes, being on their march, he broke up thence, and made his Head-quarters all Hautein above Nivelles, where he pitched his Army in the Country between the Sambre and Maes, and on the 7. June broke up again towards Biriks, and Bergen in Hennehouwen, where he made signes as if he intended to besiege that place, having sent for severall Guns from Lisle, and prepared many Fagats, and beset all the passes round about with his Souldiers. And thence sent at that time 2000. Horse to the Borders of Flanders, to discover the Spaniards, which were come to Waterloo, and sent 400. of them close to the City of Brussels 300. of whom came to the very Counterscharp of the City whence they carryed away severall Horse and Cattle, but immediatly retreated again, unto the *Prince of Conde's* Army, which was farther strengthened with severall Troops newly come out of France: but this Prince observing the march of the Imperialists under Generall *de Souches* upwards towards Ardennes, beyond Namen, and of his *Hightnesse the Prince of Orange* towards the Land of Liege, broke upon the 13. of July very suddainly from Brûgelet, and passed by Bragen towards Charleroy, and took his Quarters in the Abby of Boneesperance, nere the Sambre, from whence he sent 7. or 8000. Men, to Furnish, Rocroy and other places with convenient Guarriisons; and sent the *Duke of Luxemburgh* towards Philippeville to observe the Imperialists, who had already made themselves Masters of Dinant; but the Confederates, having resolved to joyn forces nere Nanney, and the Imperialists being to that end marched again downwards along the Maes from Dinant; *Condé* drew all his forces together, and pitched on the side of the River Pieton, where he not only had the defence of that River and the Sambre, but entrenched his Army also, that so he might be fortified against any Assault of the Enemy, from whence seemed

only to designe the observation of the Enemys motions; and spread his Troops (that he might the better subsist there) as far as Andemaek, and Liaeme, Fonteyne, l'Evesque and Philippe Ville it selfe, in such posture, that every minute he could bring them all together again having made 6. Bridges over the Sambre: and there he kept himself intrenched untill the Approach of the Confederates made him quitt his works.

At Weenen also very considerable preparation was made against the next Campaigne, the Recruits, and new Levies went on with good successe; and the Rendezvous of all the forces raised in the Imperiall Hereditary Lands, was held at Agra in Bohemia on the first of May; and in the great Councell of Warre the Expedition of Generall *Souches* was zealously sett on, he having received Commission to command in chief the Imperiall Army in Netherland; and the *Duke of Bourneville* who *pro interim* had that command, should be made Generall of the Imperiall forces in Germany. And as vigorous as the preparations for warre were carryed on at Weenen; so earnest were they at Regensbergh at the Rijcks-Assembly, in consulting what was to be done; and, in conformity to the Vigorous resolution concluded on the 30. March in the favour of the *Prince Elector Palatine*, they on the 10. April concluded there to fall upon the *Prince Elector of Trier* with all might; and industriously buisy were they about the Guarantye for all the Princes of the Empire that should adhere to the party of the Empire, and also to include the Spanish Netherlands in the same: they took also in to consideration the requests of the *Countesse of Nassau sarbruck* on behalf of her Husband, whom the French detained at Metz; and in fine all things were managed for the best to free the Empire from the oppressions of the French: The List of the Troops which were now gathered in the hereditary Lands, to march towards the low countrys was as followeth:

Regiments of Horse.		Foot Regiments.	
Coll. <i>Schmitz</i>	1000.	Coll. <i>Wopping</i>	2500.
Count <i>Caraffa</i>	1000.	Coll. <i>Spar</i>	2500.
Marq. <i>Bareith</i>	1000.	Coll. <i>Laport</i>	2500.
Coll. <i>Reyffenbergh</i>	1000.	Coll. <i>Massini</i>	2500.
Coll. <i>Swetz</i>	1000.	Coll. <i>Hebersteyn</i>	2500.
Coll. <i>Metternick</i>	1000.	Coll. <i>Strahalt</i>	2500.
Dragoons.		Coll. <i>Spranhan</i>	2500.
Coll. <i>Schaeck</i>	1000.	Coll. <i>Schuts</i>	2500.
Coll. <i>Woppinga</i>	1000.	Coll. <i>Krey</i>	2500.
Croats.		Coll. <i>Reasch</i>	2500.
Coll. <i>Palsi</i>	1000.		
Coll. <i>Canoldi</i>	1000.		
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Horse 10000.		Foot 25000.	

Count de Souches, being arrived at Weenen from his Governement of Waradijn, recieved his orders immediatly to de part through Behemia, downwards; and on the 25. May he passed with a Convoy alone through Franckfort, towards Coblens, and, after some conference there with the *Prince Elector of Trier*, arrived at Bon on the 27. from whence, with the commissioner *Count Caplieres* he departed to the Imperiall Army, which lay now encamped, between Limburgh and Verviers, whom the *Duke de Bournonville* had conducted so far, having, upon the Frenches gathering together nere Rhijnberck, out of the Netherlands conquests, drawne all the Imperiall Troops together on both sides of the Rhijn, to observe or hinder the motions of the French therewith on the 15. May he broke up, and on the 18. held a Rendezvous at Leckenigh from whence being about 20000. Men strong, marched through the Land of Cornelis Munster towards Limburgh. Generall *Sporck* with 6000. Horse marched before them; the rest with an Artillery of 26. Guns, passing through Staalburgh, on the 21. encamped at Capell; where the Harans Regiment of Curassers, and severall other Troopers joyned themselves to the Ar-

my ; the Army then encamping between Limburgh, and Verviers on the 30. began to march thence towards Deuren beyond Aix la Chapelle, and on the first of May held their Head-quarters at Eswylen, and the next day, at Legerendorp ; the same day *Count de Souches* arrived in the Army with 4000. Men ; whereupon the next day a great councill of war was held at Dueren, and then the Command of the Army was surrendered to *count de Souches* ; after which the Army was mustered, and remained some days nere about Dueren.

The *Duke of Bournonville*, having gave over the command of the Imperiall Army in Netherland, to *Count de Souches* ; being to serve himself in the Palatinate as Generall of the Imperiall Troops there, marched immediately from Dueren to Bon, with two Regiments of Horse, and one of Foot, and on the 8. of June began his march thence in company with *Count Portia* with 3000. Horse, and 600. Foot, and 6. Pieces of Ordnance towards Franckfort, who on the 3. arrived there in Person, and the next day his Troops followed, thence desining to crosse the Main, and so joyn with the forces of the *Duke of Lorrain* in the Palatinate.

Whilst the *Duke of Bournonville* was on his march towards the Palatinate: Generall *caprara* was to joyn beforehand, his and the Auxiliary Troops of Saxen with those under the *Duke of Lorrain*; to deliberate about which matter the *Prince Elector of Heydelbergh*, and *Count caprara* on the 25. May met at Heydelbergh, where 't was concluded, that the said Troops should passe the Necker at Ladenburgh; and accordingly at the latterend of May being followed by the German Creyts arrived at Wiffellogh nere Philipsburgh, and with one, began to fortifye themselvs there, that they might present those of Philipsburgh from making any invasion, that way from thence they marched towards Straatsborow, and hard by there on the 4. of June joyned with the Troops of *Lorrain*; whereupon that Duke and Count *caprara* entered in to the City of Maestricht: to request leave of the

the Magistrate to passe the Rhijn over their Bridge; but they, because of their neutrality excusing it, on the 10. of June they broke up from nere Straesborow, and so marched along the Rhijn towards the Palatinate, to joyn there with the Troops of the *Electoꝛ-Heydelbergh*, and *Duke of Bournonville*, intending to passe the Rhijn at Manheym.

As long as the *Duke of Lorrain* lay encamped on this side of Straasborow, *Turenne* was on the other side, very buisy in fortifying of Saberne, and having, for the better conveniency of forrageing spread his Troops far abroad, as soon as he observed the march of the *Duke of Lorain* broke up also on the 12. of June from his Quarters at Hoogfeld, nare Straetsborow, leaving the *Marquis de Vaubrun* at a Post at Hagenaw and so with 6000. Horse, and 5000. Foot, marched in all speed to Philipsborgh, where he, on the 14. arrived, but without the Infantry, who were not able to march so fast: instead of whom, he commanded the Field-Marshal *Mourlierier-Colbert* to joyn with him, severall Bataillons Infantry, and some Dragoons of the Fleeing-Army that was there, with whom, having some Pieces of Ordonance with him, he immediatly crossed the Rhijn over a Bridge of Boats, and the same day, mastered a little Town, called Broeckhousen, wherein lay a Guarriison of 150. Men; and on the 15. early in the morning, departed towards Wissellog, in which was a considerable Guarriisen of Imperialists, and therefore thought it not advisable to attacque the same; but, observing that the Imperialists marched towards Heylbron, he resolved to follow them; and so on the 16. marched to Zintzheim, where he was informed, that the Imperialists had posted themselves very advantagiously on a little Hill, and behind a small River, which was not to be passed, savoring over one Bridge at Sintzheim, which the Imperialists had guarded with some of their Infantry, and one Troop of Dragoons, thinking the Enemy was only some few Troops sent out of Philipsburgh; but *Turenne* with all his forces consisting of 12000. Men, fell

fierly upon the passe , and post , and after a valiant opposition made , for two hours , and the losse of many Men on both sides , mastered it : whereupon *Turenne* , passed there with his Troops , and Artillery , and coming to the other side of the Town , sett his Men in Battailarray , which he could not quite doe before 3. Esquadrons of the Imperialists came off against them , and fell so furiously on his Avant-Troops , that they were forced to retreat , but the rest of the French Cavalry coming up , the Imperialists were again forced to give place ; but immediatly rallying themselves , beat the French under the very Walls of Sentszheim ; but *Turenne* again brought up his Cavalry , formed his leftwing , and placed his Artillery ; but , whilst he was formeing his rightwing , the Imperialists , the 2. time , fell so fiercely on them , that they put the French to flight , and mastered their Canon ; but the French Infantry advanceing , discharged so cruelly among them , that the Imperialists were forced to give ground , by which means the French , not onely recovered their Guns , but their Cavalry had time to rally , and so formed the leftwing again ; the Imperialists came downe against them the 4. time and fought stoutly , and many fell on both sides ; the *Duke of Lorrain* , and *Count Caprara* were severall times amongst the French ; and *Monfr. de Turenne* was above halfe an hour engaged with the Imperiall Curassiers , but at last , the French kept the Field ; and the Imperialists , after they had eight severall times brought up their Men against the French , were at last forced to retreat to Heylbronn , being in number far inferiour to the French , and had noe Canon : so that *Turennes* Victory consisted only in his keeping the Field , having lost as many Men as the Imperialists , the number of what was lost on both sides , being about 4000. amongst whom severall Officers of name and repute on both sides : of whom the following List was made.

List of the slain and wounded on the French side.

Monfr. St. Abré, Lieut. Generall mortally wounded , whereof after-

afterwards dyed: the Son of Earl of *Rochefort* killed on the place: Count *de la Marck*, Field-Marshal, wounded: Monfr. *de Beauvise*, Commandor of the Chavalry killed: Monfr. *Coulange*, Commandor of a Brigade killed: the Knight of *Sittery* wounded: Monfr. *de Beyer*, Aide de Camp, killed: Monfr. *de Sessieres*, Aide de Camp, killed: Monfr. *de St. Orain*, Aide de Camp, killed: Monfr. *de Loyen*, Ensign of *Turennes* Guard, killed: the Quartermaster and 6. of Monfr. *Turennes* Guard, killed.

Of the Regiments of Horse. of the Queens Regiment, *Rochebon*, Field-Marshal, wounded: *Chabrilan*, Capt. dead: Severall other inferiour Officers, dead, and wounded: Of the Coll. Generalls Regiment *Pardaillan* and *Gonffrier*, dead: *Thuas*, *Villemont*, and *du Plessis*, Capts. wounded, and severall inferiour Officers, dead and wounded: of *Coulanges* Regiment, Monfr. *du Coulange*, Coll. dead: *Drouet*, the Chief Captain, deadly wounded: *Bolaron*, Cornett and Quartermaster, wounded: of the Royall Regiment, *la Sale*, wounded in the Shoulder: of the Regiment of *Montferrier*, the Coll. wounded with 5. Pistoll shot *Chevincourt*, Lieut. of *Hocquincourts*, Regiment of Dragoons, dead: Capt. *Casnage*, his Lieut. Cornet and Quartermaster dead: 6. of *Beauvoises* Regiment, Monfr. *de Beauvoise*, dead: *Montgomery*, deadly wounded: of *Pilloys* Regiment, the Coll. lightly wounded: *Giffond*, Capt. dead: *Aubetere*, Capt, and other interior Officers dead: and of the Regiment of *Boulandie*, the Coll, and 3. inferiour Officers wounded: of the Regiment of *Grigrian*. 2. Lieutenants, and 3. other inferiour Officers dead, and severall other Officers of the Cavalry whose names wee know not: of the Regiment of *Prouille*, *Lescbe* the Capt. and Major dead.

Of the Infantry, of the Regiment of *Champagne*, *la Bolerie* and *S. Orins*, Capt. killed: *la Diacrois* Major, and *Douillier* Aide Major deadly wounded, and severall other Officers, both wounded and killed: of *Turennes* Regiment, *Bellefons* and *Maison Blomche*, Captains killed: *Duson* Capt. wounded: *Bieuvre* Lieut. and Aide Major and severall others deadly wounded: of *Bonnogones* Regiment, 4. Captains killed and 2. wounded: of the Regiment of *Picardie*, *St. Foy* Captain deadly wounded: of *La Fertes* Regiment, *Aubange* and *Villars*, Captains wounded: *Vignancourt* and *la Vilcatcen*, and Marquis *de la Case*, wounded on the other side.

The Germans had this losse: slain; the Earl of *Kriechsing*, Mr. *de la Tour*, the Streins Chief Master of the Watch, and most of those

Chief

Chief Officers and Headmen of the Regiment of Commandour *Berg* 4 Captains and most of the other Officers, and *Meitschirn*, the Saxe's Chief Lieutenant: wounded the Earl of Treyn, the Commander *Berger* and Lieut. *Goltacker*.

After this Battail *Turenne* encamped at Heynigerstadt, and remained there the next day; setting the whole Nether-Palatinate under Contribution; and on the 19. June marched to Philipsburg; and the next day passed the Rhijn below Germersheym there to joyn with the Troops, which he had left in the Elsas nere Zaberne; and the Imperialists passing the Necker at Heylbron, marched by Heydelbergh towards Ladenburgh, there to meet the forces under the *Duke of Bournonville*. *Marshall de Turenne* having strengthened himself not onely with the Troops in the Elsas and thereabouts, but besides them, with two Regiments of Foot, and six Horse out of the French County, and 3. of Foot from Trier, on the 30. of June he passed the Rhijn again at Philipsburgh; marching towards the Necker with 22. Pieces of Canon, and nere 20000. Men; the Confoederates, scarce 1200. in number laying encamped, at Lampersteyn by Worms, hereupon broke up and marched towards the Neckert to defend that passe; but finding it, by reason of the low water in many places passable, and themselves, not sufficient to withstand so great an Army, they resolved to leave their Artillery and most of the Infantry at Heydelbergh, and retreat with their Cavalry; accordingly have first sent away the Baggage, on the 14. July they marched thence towards Franckfort by the way of Bergstraet, there staying for the expected Succours, in which march, the arrear commanded by Colonell *Dunewalt*, were fell upon not far from Darmstadt by 1500. French Troopers, who were so entertained that 200. of them were killed on the place, 150. wounded, & 4 took Prisonners, the Dutch having very few killed, or wounded; who there upon joyned again with the body of the Army: on the 6. July the *Duke of Lorrain*, and *Bournonville* arrived at Franckfort who, having caused their Troops to passe the Main, encamped them

them between Franckfort and Hoeght : *Turenne*, in the mean time being now Master of Ladenburgh picked himselfe downe beside the Necker, pretending one while, as if he would besiege Heydelbergh, then again Manheym or Franckendaal; but his main work being to spoil the country there roundabout and to labour by all persuation, and presentation to the moveing of the *Prince Elector of Heydelbergh* to leave siding with the Imperiall Party: he on the 22. July, leaving his Army of Ladenburgh retreated again towards Philipsburgh and at last passed over the Rhijn there; at which time the Army of the Confederates, being recruited by many Auxiliary Bands, began again to march upwards towards *Turenne*; which we shall afterwards proceed to give an account of when we have first seen the Army of the States and Spaniard in the Field likewise; and both of them in conjunction with the Imperialists under Generall *de Souches* marching against *the Prince of Conde*.

Against the 15. April was appointed a day for the Mustering of the new Levyes and Recruits of this State to which end many Officers, in the beginning of this Month, shewed themselves ready, and, after severall conferences held, wherein *Marquis d'Assenar* and *Don Barnardo de Salines* were assistant, the Earl of *Waldeck* on the 12. Aprii departed for Brussels, that he might in that Court help forward the adjustment of such orders which should be requisite for the conjunction and subsistence of the Armyes of the Confederates in those parts, for as much as the greatest force of the French seemed to be designed that way: and on de 13. dito the Ministers of Spain, and the Empire had some farther conference, with the Deputies of their Highnesses; a great part of the Militia being already departed for Brabant, and Flanders, 2000. of whom on the 14. arrived at Shipdaal by Bridges; and about the same time, 7. or 800. Sail of small Vessels passed by Antwerp with Souldiers and all Manner of necessaries, for Mechelen: and all things else were immediatly prepared for an early Field Expedition: and, for the greater honour,

honour, and more hopefull successe thereof, *the High and Mighty States* conferred on the Person of his *Highnesse* the Hæreditary Captain-and-Admiralship Generall of the United Netherlands, with an entail of the same to his legitimate maleissue, in the same forme that the Stadtholdership of Holland was conferred on him : and so he took the Oath at the Generality ; and, on the 8. May, took his leave in the Assembly of the Honourable *High and Mighty States*.

His *Highnesse* having now at last received the farewell-complements, on the 11. May, departed from s'Graven-Hague to Rosendall, where the gros of the States Army was drawn together ; and on the 13. arrived there being followed by all Militairy Officers of High and Low degree, and after a review made of all the Troops consisting of 8000. Horse and 16000. Foot, all brave Men ; on the 15. broke up again, and with the Regiment of his Guard departed in Person for Mechelen, whom the whole Army followed, and on the 17. arrived there ; and made their Head-quarters at Duffel, and the Earl of *Waldeck* his at Heffen ; the Militia were quartered in Mechelen, and the Villadges round about ; whereupon *Count Monterey* on the 18. went from Brussels, to Mechelen there to complement his *Highnesse*, in like manner on the 20. The *Duke of Villa Hermosa*, *Marquis de Mortare*, *Monfr. de Louvigny* and other Chief Officers of the Spanish Army, between whom severall complements passed ; and after them his *Highnesse* himself with the two Field-Marshalls, and the Generalls departed on the 22. for Brussels, whom his Excellency *Connt Monterey* and other Grandees mett at Vilvoorden, and thence conducted him in great state and pomp into the Citie, where having first held a great Councell of War, he was nobly treated at the Court, and so, the same evening, returned again to the Army at Duffel being conducted again From the City with the like solemnitye, that was made, at his reception : and, by this time, severall hundred Wagons, and Coach-Wagons were come to the Army from Holland, and at Meche-

Mechelen arrived severall Ships with Artillery, and much Forradge, so that the preparations were hasting for a march; the Troops of this State, which were already there, and those that daily came; were ranked in form and order, making a considerable Army, the List whereof is as follows:

The right Wing commanded by Prince Mauritius Field-Marshal.

The Horse of that Wing commanded by the Earl of Nassaw, Generall of the Horse, and Marquis de Mompouliau, commissary Generall.

In the first line of the right Wing of the Horse Earl of Nassaw commanded in the Front.

The Lifeguard commanded by the Lord of Ouwerkerck.

The Regiment of the Guard, by Coll. Benting.

The first Brigade commanded by the Lord van Ginckel.

1. *The Regiment of the Earl of Nassaw.*
2. *The Regiment of Ginckel.*
3. *Of Langerack.*
4. *Of Opdam.*
5. *Prence of Coerland.*
6. *Earl of Flodorp.*

In the front of the second Line of the right Wing commanded the Marquis de Mompouliau.

The second Brigade commanded by the Lord van der Leck.

1. *The Regiment of the Lord Mompouliau.*
2. *Of vander Leck.*
3. *Of the Lord of's Graves-moer.*
4. *Of Hoorenbergh.*
5. *Of Kroonenburgh.*

The right Wing of the Infantry commanded by the Lord Alyua, Lieut. Generall of the Infantry, and Lord Fariaux, Major Generall.

The first Brigade commanded by the Earl of *Solms*, Brigadier, in the first Line.

1. *The Regiment of the Guard.*
2. *Prince Mauritius's Regiment.*
3. *The Earl of Stiroms Regiment.*
4. *The Regiment of Solms.*
5. *That of the Lord Vailumaire.*
6. *of the Jonge Prince Mauritius.*
7. *of the Lord Stockheym.*
8. *of Prince Berckvolt.*
9. *of the Lord Torck.*

The second Brigade commanded by the Lord *Wee*, Brigadier, in the second Line.

1. *The Lord Aylua's Regiment.*
2. *The Regiment of Fariaux,*
3. *of Wee.*
4. *of Marquis Touars.*
5. *of Amena.*
6. *of Swartzenburgh.*
7. *of Mormout.*
8. *of cassiopijn.*

The left Wing commanded by the Earl of *Waldeck*, Field-Marshal.

The Horse of the left Wing commanded by the Lord Steenhuyse, Lieut. Generall.

In the Front of the first Line commanded the Lord *Steenhuysen*: the third Brigade commanded by the Lord *Weybmon*.

1. *The Regiment of the Earl of Waldeck.*
2. *That of Steenhuyse.*
3. *of Weibmon.*
4. *Sander van Welle.*
5. *of Eppe.*
6. *of Brederode.*

In the second Line of the Horse of the left Wing, being the fourth Brigade commanded the Earl of *Witgensteyn*.

1. *The*

1. *The Regiment of the Prince of Friesland, the Lord of Palstercamp Coll.*
2. *The Earl of Witgensteyns Regiment.*
3. *Prince Frids of Nassaus.*
4. *The Lord's Kinghmas.*
5. *Count Schellaerts.*

The left Wing of the Infantry commanded by the Rhijn-Graef Lieut. Generall, and my Lord Vane, Major Gnnerrall.

The first Line, being the third Brigade commanded by the Lord of Heeswijck.

1. *The Regiment of the Earl of Waldeck.*
2. *of the Lord Heeswijck.*
3. *of Sedlenitsky.*
4. *of Mario.*
5. *of Brantswart.*
6. *Burmannia.*
7. *The Prince of Holsteyn.*
8. *The Lord Palm.*
9. *Polents.*

The second Line, and fourth Brigade commanded by the Earl of Erpach

1. *The Earl of Erpachs Regiment.*
2. *The Lord Eybergens.*
3. *Gockinga.*
4. *Loendorfs.*
5. *Veers.*
6. *Outspar.*
7. *Lavarnes.*
8. *Cornuall.*

Althings being in this manner prepered for an expedition, on the 5. June the Marquis *d'Assentar* returned unto the Army of his *Highnesse*; on whose coming a Councell of Warre was held, after which the Marquis, and the Earl of *Waldeck* went to conferre with Generall *Souches*, who lay encamped at *Dueren*, at whose returne, after reporte made; his *Highnesse* the Prince of *Orange*, and his Excellency Count *Montery* mett at the

Fountain of Vilvoorde, being accompanied by the Generalls of each side; and there they concluded on the orders to be followed in the march; whereupon the Army began to move upwards towards Leuven: his *Highnesse* removed his Quarters also from Duffel to Zenys; and lodged his Troops in the Villages between Mechelen and Brussels; and the two Regiments *de Marines* in the very Outworks of the last named City: where they had abundant supplies of all necessaries: In the mean time Generall *de Souches* on the arrivall of the Earl of *Waldeck*, and Marquis *de Luvigny* held also with his Chief Officers a councill of Warre at Dueren, and then made all preparations to break up, and to march with his Army towards Naemen, accordingly on the 5. June, he took his Head-quarters at Elswiler and Aldenhove, the Army being ranked to march, the right Wing through the Land of s' Hertogenrade; the left Wing through the Country of *Cornelius Munster*; the body of the Army through the Dominion of *Aix la Chapelle*, and al to ruin ate Heroë in the Country of Limburgh where the Generall Rendevous was to be: in like manner the said Army on the 21. and 22. came to Liege, where they furnished themselves with store of Provision, and so marched higher through the Condros towards Naemen, at Chimay a Bridge was made over the Ourte or Blackwater; over which on the 24. the Avantguard passed, and the whole Army, the day following; and at Hoy made an halt, whilst Expresses were sent to his *Highnesse* and his Excellency, whereupon orders were given for a conference between the 3. Generalls of the Emperiall, Spanish and States Army, to which end part of the Emperiall Troops crossed the *Mase*, and on the 2. dito the *Prince of Orange*, *Count de Souches*, and *Count Monterey* mett, and, after many oblidging courtesies a Councill of Warre was held in the open Field, to conclude on whatsoever was needfull for the conjunction of these three Armies; after which, having feasted one another, and *Count Monterey* presented severall regalities to Generall *de Souches* each returned again to his Quarters; and

and the Imperialists broke down again the Bridge, they had made over the Mase, and marched higher towards Namen through Ardennen, as if they meant crosse the Mase, at Ginet, and so goe meet the *Prince of Conde* that way, but they returned again without effecting any thing of that nature, and pitched themselves nere Dinant, where they were denyed those supplies of bread, as they desired, so that, thereupon, they sett severall Houses in fire, but this quarrell being, laid aside, Generall *de Souches*, his Chief Officers, and severall Souldiers went into the Town, the Generall had his lodgings among the Jesuits, the rest other where: there he invited the Governour of the Castle, and severall of the then ruleing Burgermasters, to Dinner, and after meal he acquainted the said Governour, and two of the Burgermasters, with whom he withdrew into a Room apart, that the Service of his Imperiall Majesty required, that the Castle, and Town should be delivered into his hands: which the Governour, seeing no hopes of avoiding it, was forced to yeeld to, and so delivered the Fort to the Emperialists, which Count *de Souches* laid a strong Guarrison in, and then a long the Mase marched again towards Namen, who having by an Expreffe acquainted Count *Monteroy* of his expedition, and farther designe, *Monteroy* on the 14. July went to conferre with his *Highnesse*, and thereupon the *Rhijn-Grave* was sent to the Emperiall Army, to advise what was resolved on, the designe being to march with all the Troopstowards Namen, in order to a general Conjunction.

16. July The Army of his *Highnesse* began to march, quartering that night at Kamperhout, and the next night in Bethlehem Cloister nere Leuven, and his Men were encamped on a Hill between the said Cloister, and Leuven; the next day the two Regiments *de Marines* which had lodged in the Outworks of Brussel, arrived there, and joyned with the Army, whereupon his *Highnesse* made a generall Review, and found his Army to consist of 32. Foot-Regiments, 2000. Dragoons, 26. Regiments of Horse, makeing in all 30000. Men; from thence; his

Highnesse's Army marched up higher beyond Leuven, and encamped nere the Abby Parck, whilst the Spaniards with 10. a 12000. Men, under the Marquis *d'Assenar*, Duke *de Villattermosa*, and Prince *Vaudemont*, marched also towards Leuven: on the 23. at break of day his *Highnesse* with the whole Army broke up, and marched to Namen, being followed by the Prince *of Vaudemont*, with the Spanish Troops, and on the 24. joyned together with 6000. of the Imperiall Horse, and the next day with the Infantry of the Imperiall Army, except those Troops, which the Generall, by reason of the poor condition the affairs of the Palatinate were in, had sent under the Marquis *of Baden*, to succour the Confoederates there.

This Confoederate Army whereof his *Highnesse* was owned as *Generalissimus*, took their march, on the 28. July towards Gembloers, against the French Army under the Prince *of Condé*, who now lay entrenched by the River Pieton, which, nere Charleroy, emptyes itself into the Sambre: Count *Monterey*, with the Spanish forces, lead the Van Guard, his *Highnesse* the main Body, and Count *de Souches* the Arrier-Guard; so that thereupon all differences about preference in the march were iaid aside, and so they marched forward to Nivelles, the forces of the two Enemys were now so nere one the other, that a main Battell was that which now seemed inavoidable, but before we proceed any farther in relation thereof, wee must returne to see some other Troops coming in the Field also, though of a quite other nature.

Count *Willem van Hornes*, Generall of the Artillery was appointed by the States to bear command over the Land-militia on the Fleet, who having made what preparation was needfull for the maintenance of such an Army in the beginning of May began to embarque them: the Fleet, being stored with all necessaryes was now ready to putt to Sea; accordingly the Ships under Lieut. Admiral *Tromp*, on the 27. May at break of day sett Sail out of Texel, and the Admirall *de Ruyter* on the 19. out of the Mase, both sailing towards the generall Rendevous before

before Flushing, there to joyn with the Zeland's Ships; Whence this truly flying Army under the supreme conduct of that great Lieut. Generall *de Ruyter*, on the 24. sett sail whose design was, by their swiftnesse, to allarme every where the French Coast, and by force of their Arms, to annoy the Enemy, as much possibly could be, as hereafter shall appear, how that a small number, kept a hundred thousand Men in constant alarme, thereby causing very notable diversions.

This Fleet sailing, on the 24. May from the Wielings, came the next day, to the hight of Dunkerke, where, according to the resolution of the Councell of Warre there held, they divided themselves into three Esquadrons, and sent away 15. Sail, which that night ran up the Channell, & on the 26. made Calis, and the Coast of Bolonia, putting all the Country there into an alarme, and so steering their course towards the English Shoar, came on the 27. to an Anchor before Dover; where *due salutations* passed on both sides, and severall English diverted themselves in the Fleet where they were civilly entertained: thence they sailed towards the Cingles, Isle of Wight, and at last came to an Ancker in Tourbay, where after a great Councell of Warre held, the Fleet was divided into two Esquadrons; one under Admirall *de Ruyter* whose Vice-Admirall was my Lord *Evertse* of Zeeland, and Rere-Admirall *Engel de Ruyter* of Amsterdam: on the 8. June they sett sail from Tourbay, Westwards, most of the Land-militia being embarqued there, and were in all 20. Men of Warre, and 48. Flyboots, Galiots, Fiereships and Snauwen, whom wee shall leave to take their course.

Lieut. Admirall *Tromp*, on board whose Ship the Earl of *Hoenes* had betook himself, remained for some time, in Tourbay, being about 46. Men of Warre, and nere 60. other small Vessels of all sort: where they were daily in consultation, how to employ this Sea-force for the best Service; and on the 18. June with a good Wind made overtowards the French Coast, and on the 23. dito gott within sight of the Island Belle Isle or Bouleyn, where

after mature deliberation at a Councell of Warre, they resolved to Land; whereof more hereafter.

Behold thus whole Europe on the Theatre of Warre: The *Emperour* and the Allyes above in Germany by the Necker against *Turenne*: The Imperiall, Spanish, and Netherdutch Armyes ready to fall upon *Condé* in his Works, as he lay entrenched beside the River *Pieton*; *Tromp* is gone to infest the French Coast, and Admirall *de Ruyter* to allarme them in West-India: but before wee come to relate these generall actions, wee cannot but take notice of some particular, and remarkable passages, which in the mean time occurred.

The Spaniards belonging to the Fort Navague made severall excursions and returned home, sometimes with good booty, and sometimes with blows: The Governour, on advice of a Convoy of 18. Wagons to be carryed from Liege to Mastricht, sent 32. Foot-souldiers, who, crossing the Maes, themselves, in an Ambushid neer the Villadge Telleboy, there to attend the coming of the said Convoy, whom they so furiously assaulted, as they passed by, that the French though 70. Men strong, being surprized, were forced to leave them to the mercy of the Spaniards, who, having laden the Booty on 25. Horse, they therewith, and 6. Prisoners, on the 1. April, arrived at Navagne; the same Guarrison not long after took the Boat of Jupille coming from Liege, whereupon the Magistrate and Burgermasters of Liege caused to be arrested severall carriadges with Salt, which were come with 25. Horse to be carryed to Limburgh: they of Limburgh again thereupon arrested severall Wagons with Merchandise, going thence towards Germany, and belonging to severall Merchants of Liege, and again, by retorsion severall other goods belonging to Limburg were arrested at Liege, amongst which were some Houshold-stuff belonging to the *Prince of Nassau*, Governour at Limburgh, which in all appearance would have broke out wider, if they had not come to a timley agreement so that the seized goods on both sides were again released.

Whilst

Whilst *Turenne* lay encamped nere Philipsburgh, Croonburgh had a considerable Guarriſon lay there, moſt of whoſe Horſe, in the beginning of April went out, on a deſigne, which thoſe at Keyſerslautere hearing of, Cornet *Daleck* with 43. Men marched againſt it, who ſo ſuddainly ſurprized the Place, being deprived of their Guarriſon, that the French Cornet, with thoſe few Men he had there were killed, and the place ruined: 6. Standards, 2. Ketteldrums, 60. brave Horſes, and ſeverall Mules richly laden, the Impelialiſts made booty of: having loſt but two Men in this expedition: the ſame Guarriſon on the 20. of June, had alſo ſent out ſeverall Troops to try their fortune, who, meeting ſeverall Carts, and Baggage-wagons of the French made a great booty of them, and amongſt other things, took the Baggage of Monſr. *Granvelle* valued at a thouſand Rixdallers.

Whilst the Spaniards in Netherland were preparing to joyn with the Army of his *Highneſſe* and the Imperiall Troops, the *Duke of Holſteyn* with a Brigade of Horſe, was ſent to diſcover in what poſture the French Army lay, who meeting with a party of the French fell ſo courageouſly upon them, that they were forced to flee leaving 150. Troopers Priſoners, with good booty beſides, all which the Duke brought back with him into the Army: and on the 29. May, 41. French were brought Priſoners into Bruffels, whom the Spaniards had took in the *Sonnenboſch*; at the ſame time 13. Spaniſh Troopers of *Baron du Few's* Regiment meeting 15. French ſoon maſtered them, killing ſome, and the reſt with booty beſides where brought into Bruffels, where alſo on the 22. Coll. *Majetty* having been abroad returned with 25. French Priſoners all which booty their Arms and Horſes were the next day ſould at a publick Sale.

In the beginning of Jnly, 55. Dragoons from Valencine, fell upon a French Convoy of 18. Wagons, and 100. Men to convoy then, whom they notwithstanding ſo courageouſly aſſaulted that the French, after a fierce engagement were put to flight, and forced to hide them-

felvs in the wood, with the losse of 10. or 12. Men leaving their Wagons, and 10. of their Men Prisoners, on the other side, one only Spanish Dragoon was killed; the rest with the rich bootys severall suits of apparel, 5, or 6000 Rijxdallers in Money, and 10. Prisoners, and above 50. Horse returned home again; another Party also went out of thence and hid themselvs in a wood, where they heard, the French were to passe with 300. Cows and Oxen, whom they fell upon, beat the French, and took all the Cattel: about the same time also 400. French Troopers, and as many foot, convoying 12. Vessels with Stone from Bethunen to Rijssell for the building of that Citadell, were assaulted by 300. Spaniards of Arien, and 600. of Yperen, who wayted their comeing nere Verlangier, where they knew this Convoy was to passe; and on the 1. of July, so furiously engaged them, that the French, with the losse of many of their Men were put to flight, they sunck 3. of their Ships to make the River unnavigable, and ransomed the rest afterwards to a round Rate, and Lieut. Generall *d'Agourto* on the 11. dito encountered nere Vitry, with 1500. Horse, and mastered a Convoy of severall Ships with Wine and Meal bound from Aat to Doway, of which they made a good booty.

Nere Maestricht also a Party of 60. Spanish Horse, and 30. Dragoons on the 8. July in the Haysbane the road toward Tongeren, lighted upon the Son of Monfr. *d'Estrades*, Governour of Maestricht, going from Charleroy towards Maestricht with 40. Horse, having with him 3. Mules and a Cart well laden: the Spaniards fell on them with such fury, that the French had noe time to defend themselvs; but every one lookt how he could best save himself; the Marquis *d'Estrades* with some others fled to Tongeren, and were followed by the Spaniards into the Town to the very Church it self, where severall of the French saved them selfs, but many of them were killed, and the Spaniards remained Master of their Baggage; a like Encounter at the same time happened in the Palatinate, where a Party commanded out from Franckendaal,

daal, fell upon and mastered 36. Carts with all Kind of Provisions, convoyed by 200. French Horse nere Nieustadt, most of whom they killed.

Not much worse fared the Spaniards of Charlemont, who, on advice that the French had prepared at Rocroy a Convoy of 400. Wagons to carry to the *Prince of Conde's* Army, with Wine, Brandy, Meal, and other Provisions, marched out about 200. Foot, and 80. Horse strong, under Sergeant Major *Bresly*, and posted themselves about a mile distant from Rocroy, where on the 21. early in the morning the Convoy under the conduct of the Marquis *de Hilaire* arrived, whom they so stoutly assailed, that the French were totally rowted, many of their Men being wounded and killed, amongst whom was the said Marquis himself and the Collonell, and most of the Proviender which the Spaniards could not carry away was there destroyed; but most remarkable was the encounter which happened on the 29. nere Manberge, from whence the *Prince of Condé* designing to break up his Army, sent Monfr. *du St. Clar*, Commandor of a Brigade with 500. Horse, before him to discover the Enemy, and if possible to incommode them; to that end they hid themselves in an ambushment thereabouts, and in a narrow way, a Party of French from Zulsnay met them, who supposing them to have been the Enemy, fierd against the French, in which encounter Monfr. *de St. Clar*, being wounded with 3. Muskett-shots, fell from his Horse, and was left there by his owne men, and the rest wholly rowted, knowing no otherwise, but that 'twas a Spanish Party, they had mett with; afterwards the Spaniards found him there, and carryed him into the Castle of Vofien, to be healed there of his wounds, it being some time afterwards before he came to know the mistake of that engagement, in which many were killed on both sides.

About this time the Spaniards out of Luxenburgh went out and plundered the French inhabitants on the other side of the Maes, who trusting to some Forts, & Works, refused to give Contribution: whereupon the *Prince of Chimay*, Go-

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vernour of that Province, commanded out the Baron of *Orsbeck* with 280. Horse, and the Lord *Melsenhanfen* with 120. Foot-souldiers, who stoutly effected their design, though it seemed impossible, for coming to the Maes, they found the passadge there very difficult, the country People having raised the Bank of the River very high but one Dragoon ventured with his Horse into the Maes, who, getting well over, was followed by his Captain, and whole Company, and after that, by all the Infantry and Cavallry: as soon as the Dragoons were gott over, they sett severall places on fire, *Ville Franche*, *Samoury*, *Suffay*, and others, without the losse of any one Man notwithstanding the Fort and Canons of *Stenay* fired very hot amongst them; whereupon the French Governour designed to lay an Ambusment against them, having to that purpose, hid 300. Men, under command of *Monf. David*, Major of the Citadell in a Wood hard by, to surprize them in their returne, but the said Major, the Lieut. of his Company and 16. or 17. Souldiers being killed on the place, the rest retreated to the thickest part of the wood; and so the Spaniards, on the 20. September, returned home with good booty and little losse. On the 23. also 4. Companies of Croats, one of Dragoons, and one Company of Waiters, went out towards *Auviller*, two Miles above *Rocroy*; where a great Fare was kept, and notwithstanding the resistance made by the Inhabitants plundered it wholly, and burnt at least 40. Houses, because they would not pay Contribution, and so returned with great booty, severall Horses and much Cattel.

And, as all these encounters issued to the advantage of the Confoederates, so the French had sometimes the better also, but were so inconsiderable that I shall here passe them by, consisting principally in great devastations, and preys made upon the country People, but leaving these particular occurrences lett us returne to the main subject of our History, and that which next presents to our consideration is, the Imperiall Troops strengthened with severall forces of the Empire engaged with *Turenne* in the

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Palatinate, and the Army of the Confederates here below with the *Prince of Condé* and the Navies both within and without Europe, whose achievements we shall now proceed to give an account of, to the end of this Campaign, and Year also.

The *Duke of Turenne* we have already observed playing his pranks in the Palatinate, where he destroyed all things: so that, that Prince Elector, made his complaint thereof in England, whereupon the King of France put out a certain Declaration on the 13. July, that he might still if possible, divert that Prince; the contents thereof were as followeth:

THe King for some time since, whilst he hath so sincerely desired to maintaine, with all might the Westphalian Treaty, and, on that foot, the Peace and rest of Germany which must needs be very acceptable and of great worth in the esteem of the whole Empire, hath to his great dissatisfaction observed, that the Emperour and some other Princes of the Empire, have put themselves into a posture, of giving succour to the Enemies of France, contrary to the obligation of the same Treaty, and others, also which his Majesty, in particular, had concluded with the Emperour; and how just cause soever his Majesty had to oppose those Arms which were taken up against them and under whatsoever obligations he thought himself bound, to thwart and oppose those contrivances and engagements which were there made against the interest of their States, yet he never left his intentions of contributeing what possibly he could to the quiet of Germany.

His Majesty never intended to enlarge his Limits there, by new Conquests: the sole imai not only of his Arms, but of all those declarations, which his Ministers have made in the Empire especially on the Rix-day at Regensburgh, hath been to dispose the Emperour to the contributeing of those helps for the facilitateing of the Peace, which his Majesty hath been always ready to: he hath also, on severall occasions, declared, that he was ready to recall into his owne Kingdom his forces out of all those places, which, by the progresse his Arms had made in Germany, were in his possession, as soon, as those Princes in the Empire, who had armed themselves against him, should recall their

their Troops into their States, and re engage themselves to an exact observation of the Treaty of Munster, and, by that means, putt an issue to all those troubles, which they had raised.

That which he had severall times already testified, he did then again more especially declare, when he found himself necessitated to prevent all consequences of those practices which, the Prince Palatine, with the Emperour engaged in against him, not forgetting, to divert that Prince from a design so contrary to the Friendship, and Alliance, which he justly had promised himself to have found at his hands.

At the same time, that his Majesty found himself obliged to take possession of the Castle of Germersheym, he declared himself to be ready to renew his Friendship with that Prince, and to deliver the Castle into the hands of any Prince of the Empire whom they should agree upon, at what time soever his Majesty should but be assured of their Neutrality, and, notwithstanding that he then gave no answer unto these so reasonable and advantageous, proffers, yea notwithstanding he necessitated his Majesty to an indispensable Warre with him, by a Proclamation of the rupture, which he published against his Majesty, and the hostilities, which he began against his subjects, having called the Troops of his Enemyes to his assistance, his Majesty yet stood to his former intentions, loosing no opportunity, wherein he could doe any thing, which might contribute to the Peace of the Empire in generall, and a particular accommodation with that Prince.

In the midst also of that Success his Arms had in the Battail of Sintsheym, the advice thereof to his Ministers in the Empire, was always accompanied with orders to declare that his Majesty was still of the same mind; ordering that they should declare in the Courts where they resided, and cause the like to be made knowne in all other Courts throughout Germany, that the aforesaid Victory made no change in his Majesties former moderation, who was still ready, for the promotion of the Peace, and on the same conditions which he had already propounded, to restore all such places which his Arms had conquered, since this present Warre, in any part of the Empire, and to withdraw his forces out of the State of the *Prince Elector Palatine*, whensoever he should stand neuter, and reinbrace the friendship and amity with his Majesty.

And that which his Majesty there, proffered after so great advantage-

vantages, he is still ready to do, notwithstanding his Majestys forces, by a late action, not lesse succesfull and considerable, than the former, and the second time, passed the Rhijn under command of Vicount *Turenne*, and pursued the Enemy over the *Necker*, and forced them to retreat, and seek shelt over the Main.

And; notwithstanding his Majestyes victorious Troops are wholly Master of the greatest part of the Palatinate, and notwithstanding the just grounds of displeasure his Majesty hath against that Prince, yet his Majesty is pleased, by this memoriall, which he desireth may be made known to every one, to testifye, that he demands nothing of this Prince, but a sincere engagement to maintaine from this time forward a true Neutrality, renouncing those treatys and leagues which he is entred into for to Warre against his Majesty: on these equitable conditions, he is ready to draw all his forces out of the said Princes Countrey, and leave him in the free and peacable possession thereof.

His Majesty was pleased also, for the fuller testimony of the sincerity of his intentions, with respect to the whole Empire, and in particular to my Lord the *Prince Elector of Palatine*, to order, that the Declaration thereof in this present memoriall, should be delivered into the hands of *Count Tot*, Embassadour extraordinary for Sweden, judging him most capable to bare witnesse to this favourable disposition of his Majesty, towards the Peace of the Empire, and to his good inclinations towards a Prince so neerly allyed to the King of Sweden; and the more, because this Embassadour also hath been so long employed, and shewn so great zeal in the Treaty for Peace, at an Assembly, which might have effected the same for all Europe, if it had not been broken, by an odious violence, which was both a breach of the Law of Nations, and publick faith.

Given at Versailles the 13. July 1674.

L O U I S.

ARNAULD.

But that Prince remaining stedfast, notwithstanding this Declaration, and all the entreatyes of *Turenne*, to the intrest of the Emperour, and Empire; Marshall *Turenne* at last, on the 26. July quitted *Wijnheym*, and *Berghstraet*, and on the 27. with all his Baggage and Artillery marched

marched over the Necker (having sett severall places on fire) towards Philipsburgh, where crossed the Rhijn, to ruinate the Palatinate on that side also.

The *Duke of Lorrain* and the *Duke of Bourneville*, with the Army of the Confederates lay on the May at Harsheyem, waiting there for those severall Troops who were on their march to joyn with them, whither the Marquis *van Bade* was also commanded with 5000. Munsters Souldiers, belonging to Generall *de Souches*, who on the 30. July, began his march through Munster Eyfel towards the Palatinate: at the same time also the Regiment of the Earl *van Vheele* broke up, to march that way, as also the Cels and others.

Marshall *de Turenne* having passed the Rhijn at Philipsburgh, and laid Guarrisons in Nieustadt, and some other places of the Palatinate, & having burnt many places there about, took his Head-quarters at Landau, in the mean time the *Duke of Bourneville* cast a Bridge over the Meyn at Flertheyem; over which, on the 2. August, Commandeur *Dunewalt* marched towards Manheyem with 2000. Horse and Dragoons, and on the 5. the whole Army of the Confederates passed the same way, and took their Head-quarters at Herauw the great, within the Dominion of Darmstadt, thence designing higher towards Manheyem: thereabouts Commandour *Dunewalt* with one Troop of Horse, severall Dragoons, and some Croates of the *Duke of Bourneville*, with about 500. French Troopers and Dragoons, who were come to Masten-heyms-hof to plunder there, but were so saluted by Baron *de Marsie*, who was in the Front, that 100. of the French were killed on the place, 40. took Prisonners, and the rest put to flight, leaving behind them every where Carts with Provisions and booty, which they had made in the Country.

Whilst the *Duke of Turenne* lay posted at Landou, having fortified himself there, the *Duke of Bourneville* remained at Herauw, expecting severall Auxiliary forces; but, instead of going thence for Manheyem, he suddainly broke up, and returned back againe crossing the Meyn on the

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18. August at Flersheyem, and marched towards Ments; where, having secured the passage over the Bridge, Marquis de *Bade* with his Horse marched first over, whom the next day the Body of the Army followed, with all the Baggage and Artillery, the whole Army passed through the Towne, and nere Costheyem: this so suddain march seemed to have been occasioned by the interception of a certain Letter, by which they presumed, that the French Guarrison was drawing out of Trier, in order to joyn with *Turennes* Army, which they, by this march, might much have hindered: but that was either counterfeited, or else prevented by this march; so that the Illustrious *Prince Elector of Heydelbergh*, who also made preparation to march in Person with them, arriving on the 1. Septemb. at Mentz with the *Prince Elector*, and having conferred with the Imperiall Generallity, the Army again, on the 2. broke up, and took their march towards Worms: where they joyned with the Troops of the Palts, Saxen, and Franken, from Frankendael, and Manheyem, with 18. Pieces of Ordnance, which Confoederate Army on the 5. encamped at Moderstadt nere Manheyem, whence on the 6. Count *Caprara* Lieut. Field-Marshal with 2000. Horse went to discover the Army of *Turenne*, whom they found so formidably encamped entrenched, that there was little or no probability of beating up their Quarters, so that the Confoederates, on the 19. broke up, and crossed the Rhijn again by Spiers; marching towards Straesborow, that, passing that Bridge there, they might, on that side, annoy *Turenne*, or at least make themselves Master of the Elsas, to which purpose, the Earl of *Hohenlo* went before to Straesborow, to made all things there ready for their free passage over their Bridge towards the Elsas: The Imperialists were no sooner gott over the Rhijn again, but Marshall *Turenne* immediatly sent Monfr. *de Vaubrun* with severall Troops to Wanzenaw, nere Straesborow, whom he followed with his whole Army, to hinder the Confoederates passing that way: to which end the Marquis *de Vaubrun* on the 24. early in the morning, being arrived before

before the City with 8. Pieces of Ordnance, wrote a very civil Letter to the Magistracy, to that purpose, that they would not grant any passage to the Imperialists, who that very day were arrived at Kail, a Villadge belonging to Straesborow, being the defence of their Rhijn-bridge, pressing them to a maintaining of their Neutrality, and, that then no injury should be done unto them: causing in the mean time his men to advance between the Towne and Bridge, who forced the Guarrison out of Kuyperfauw, which defended the Bridge on the Towne side, thence they proceeded towards the Toll-Schans to make themselves Master there also, which the Magistrates hearing of, the Councill of Thirteen, mett, and the whole City was presently up in arms; and thereupon the Magistracy signified to Marquis *de Vaubrun* that he should desist such manner of procedures, and with draw from under the reach of their Canon; sending, at the same time an Expreſſe unto the Army of the Conſederates, informing them of what passed, and desiring Succours; which was promised, that if they could but hold it out 'till evening, they would send them sufficient supplies: accordingly on the 24. arrived there 1700. Men, of whom 300. Dragoons were layed in the Tol-Schans; and 1000. in the Schans Kail on the overside of the Bridge for the defence thereof, the other 400. were recieved under the protection of the City-Canons, in the mean time *Turenne* approached with his whole Army, who, by Letters, desired that the Tol-Schans might be delivered to him and part on the Bridge broken downe promising to repair it againe afterwards, and to defend the City whilst she kept herself Neutrall: whereupon the Magistracy being in a streight, because they had not, as yet, sufficient Succour, and without that were in danger of being forced to bow to that Approaching Army, they acquainted the Towns men with the whole matter, to know their intention what to doe, who were resolved to entertain the Imperialists; and to defend themselves against the French, to the very utmost, which the Magistrates acquainted *Tu-*

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renne with, desiring him to retreat, who, with all his earnestness, could obtain no other answer from them, than, that if he would not freely withdraw, they would force him to it, in the mean time he had made an Entrenchment before the Toll-Schans, and brought severall Fagotts thither, with intention to storme the Place, when very opportunely the foremost Imperiall Troops approached, to whom 1700. of the Towns-men joyned themselves to defend the Toll-Schans, whilst in, the mean time, they discharged upon them out of the City also; who seeing the Imperialists coming up so strong retreated again, and left the Rupperlou, betaking themselves into Wantzenau, and so the Neutrality of Straesborow was ended, and the Imperiall Generalls *Caprara*, *Holsteyn*, *Bareyt*, *Chanvel* on the 27. entered there; and on the first and second October the whole Army of the Confederates marched over the Bridge, and the French retreated towards the Savern.

The affair of Straasborow falling out so advantagiously for the Confederates, who by that means, also gott such an advantagious Pas over the Rhijn, to a Place of so great consequence for the maintaining of their Army, they stayed there for the rest of the Auxiliary forces which were coming towards them, that so they might be in the better capacity to drive the Enemy out of the Elsas, and all Places thereabouts, having hither, received no Auxiliary forces, save those of Munster under Marquis of *Baden*; a Regiment Imperialists from Manheym; one Regiment Saxe's, and that of the Frankish Creits, yet they putt themselves in to a posture of annoying *Turenne*, what was possible: and continued pressing the Confederates very earnestly, to hasten the march of their Troops; the Munsters, under Generall de *Souches*, on the first of August, broke up from Chinay having first plundered it, and marched through the Land of Limburgh towards the Palatinate: on the 14. they went over the Bridge at Coblents, and on the 17. were nere Swalbag, using the country People every where as they lay in their march very

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roughly : thence they marched towards the Meyn, which on the 25. they passed at Feersheym, and the next day joyned with the Army of the *Duke de Bournville*, with whom they went on in their march.

The Lunenburghs also on the 1. August began to march that way, consisting of 5. Regiments Cavalry, one Regiment Dragoons, and 5. Regiments Infantry each Company 120. Men, with an Artillery of two Demiculvers, 3. twelve Pounders, 4. eight Pounders, and 17. Field-pieces, and 62. Wagons of Ammunition, which the first night lodged, at Baluagie in Ligtenberg, and took their way through the Land of Hessen, and on the 16. arrived nere Gisen, and on the 22. at Burrenheym, about two hours from Franckfort, under the conduct of the *Duke of Pleun* who commanded in the qualitie of Field-Marshal, and the Lieut. Generall *Chauvett*, who, on the 25. passed the Meyn, and so with the Artillery and Dragoons marched through Franckfort, the Cavalry and Infantry below the Citie, who took their Head-quarters at Spangelinge not far from the Army of the Confederate forces: yet joyned not with them, before they had passed the Meyn, and the Rhijn nere Ments, which they crossed again at Spiers, and were now gott nere into Straesborow.

The *Duke of Brandenburg* in the beginning of August made ready to march in his owne Person towards the Palatinate with an Army of 12000. Men, and a brave Artillery of 26. Pieces of Ordonnance, which the Field-Marshal *Dorfling* was to command: on the 8. August, he made them all Passe the Elve towards the Province Hildesheym, consisting of 500. Foot-Souldiers from Franckfort on the Oder, and severall Companies of Horse, 500. from Custrin, 300. from Stargart, 500. from Colberg, 200. from Lansberg, as many from Furstenwald, and a like number from Storkou, who all joyned at the generall Rendevous, at Halberstad with 5. Regiments of Foot: at the same place also arrived 8. Regiments of Horse from Prussia, all brave Men; who altogeather, on the 22. arrived at Maegdenburgh, from whence his Illustrious *Elector Highnesse* marched

ched with the Army, through Turinga and Fulda; whence he began his march towards the Palatinate through Frankenland, and on the 27. Septemb. arrived at Hailbron; being followed by the remainder of Zellis and Nether-Saxens Troops about 3000 strong, and the Duke himself, who on the 2. coming to Franckfort caused his Troops to passe the Meyn there, to follow the Confoederate forces, and there he received a Letter from the *Prince Palatine*, concerning a Conference to be held at Heylbron, which, on the 4. October, was there held between the *Prince Elector of Brandenburg*, and *Heydelbergh*, the *Duke of Zel*, and other Generalls, to consult about what was farther needfull to be under took against the Enemy, and also to conclude, upon what orders should be observed about the conjunction of so many severall Troops: whereupon they immediatly began their march towards Straesborow.

And, whilst they were in consultation at Hailbron, the French, and the Confoederate forces fell into action nere Straesborow: on the 2. and, 3. of August, the Confoederate forces crossed the Rhijn, and before they were ranged in order, *Turenne* whose Army was 25000. Men strong, marched against them, from his Quarters at Lavantzenauw, and arrived the same Evening at 4. of the clock on the little Hill of Maesheym, whence they could discover the Army of the Confoederates, laying about a mile distant from him between two small Rivers, whereupon *Turenne* immediatly secured the Bridges and Passadges each of them, and the next day early in the morning passed over, and putt his Men in Battailarray on the side of the River Preuch, between Holtzheym and Ensenheym, & thence marched towards a wood about 1000. paces long, which was on his right hand; and designed to have secured for himself the Villadge Ensenheym, whereof the Confoederates (haveing ranged themselves in as good order, as they could had already tooke the possession; those right wing they had placed on a little Hill on the right side of the Villadge, which was full of Hedges, and

Ditches, and their left wing on a Hill on the other side of the Villadge, nere the aforesaid Wood, which *Turenne* iudging to be an advantagious Place for him, sent his Canon with two Regiments of Dragoons of his right wing before, to secure the said Place; against whom the left wing of the Confederates consisting of Lunenburghers and some Imperialists under the command of the *Duke of Holsteyn*, sent 3. Battailions Foot-Souldiers to the said wood, to engage the said Dragoons, who were immediately secunded by more French, and a very sharp Encounter followed, the Lunenburghers being also secunded by severall Munsters and Lorrain Forces, as well as the French under Marquis *de Vaubrun*, which Battail lasted from eight of the clock in the morning untill four in the afternoon, and then the French made the Imperialists a little retreat, and took 2. of their Canons, in the meantime the right wing of the Confederates, laying amongst the Hedges, and Ditches, sent out 18. Companies of Horse against the French's left wing, who being advantageously posted, engaged they not, but the other part of the Confederates right wing, consisting of 1500. Emperiall Kurasses, and severall Troops of Horse attacked some other French Esquadrons, who had been beat off, but rallied again, to whose assistance Count *de Lorge* coming routed the Imperialists, so that, not without some losse, they retreated again to their former Post; and, seeing there was little to be done on that side by reason of the unsutableness of the Place; *Duke de Bournouville* sent 6. Esquadrons to the assistance of the left Wing, to recover their Guns againe, but they were so tired on both sides, that they remained within Pistol-shott, the one of the other, and only plaid with their Canon, till the night parted them when the French retreated again over both the rivers into their former Quarters at Scheltsheym, and the Confederates to theirs at Ilkirche and Gravenstadt, neither side having had any considerable advantage on the other, though of the two the French had the least, w meaning unexpectedly to have fallen on the Imperialists.

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were forst to returne to, their Quarters again without any advantage; on both sides was a great number of slain and wounded Men, and on the side of the Confederates most of the Lunenburgher Officers were killed or wounded, and besides them was killed, the Earl of *Grammont*, Envoy from the Court of Spain, Sr. *de Pigny*, Coll. *de Berrier Lorrainois*, Monsieur *de Latour*, and others; of the slain and wounded on the side of the French, wee have this following List.

Wounded.

Monfr. *de Turenne*, his Horse was killed under him.
 Monfr. *de Vaubrun*, lost two Horses under him.
 Count *de Lorge*, three.
 Milord *Duras*, one, and two wounded.
 Chevallier *Gassion*, five.
 The Marquis *d'Aubettere*, one.
 The Earl of *Auvergue*, wounded in his leg.
 De *St. Chaumont*, Capt. *Auvergues* Regiment, his leg of.
 Monfr. *de Culan*, and *de Cournay*, deadly wounded.
 Monfr. *Lestrange*, Capt. of the Regiment of *Bouillon* forely wounded.
 Chevalier *du Mesnil*, wounded in his leg with a Canon-shot.
Bosnier, Major of the Regiment of *Armagnac*.
Durand, Major of *Auvergne's* Regiment.
Le Marne, Aide de Camp under *Turenne*.
De Launay, the Princes Master of the Horse.
 Monfr. *de Listenay*, Coll. of a Regiment Dragoons.
 The Marquis *de Bonfliers*, Coll. of the Dragoons.
 Monfr. *de Bellemont*.
 Monfr. *de Revillon*.
 Monfr. *d'Alambon*.
 Monfr. *de Boulevert*.
 Monfr. *Lanjac*, all Majors Captains, and Maistres de Camp.
 Monfr. *de la Motte*.
 Monfr. *de Narbonne*.

Monfr. *de la Moliniere.*

Monfr. *de Marcilly.*

Monfr. *Sillery.*

Monfr. *de Bandeville.* all Officers.

Killed.

The Earl of *Clair*, Maistre de Camp to the Royall Regiment de Marines.

The Earl of *Saldaigne*, Maistre de Champ of the Chavalry and his Major.

Sir *Littleton*, an English-man, Coll. to *Montmouths* Regiment of Horse.

Monfr. *de Brion.*

Monfr. *de Bourgon.*

Monfr. *de Couvron.*

Monfr. *de Montreu.*

Monfr. *de la Trapeniere.*

Monfr. *de Godaille.*

Monfr. *de Sancheville.*

Monfr. *de Normorts.*

Monfr. *de Centrignoux.*

Monfr. *de Fries*: all Captains or Officers.

After which Battail the French retreated again towards the River Severn, and the Confoederates assembled themselves together nere Grabestadt, there to stay for the Troops, which were now on their march from Heylbron towards Straesborow, being followed by the *Duke of Sell*, and his Troops, as also the *Prince Elector Palatine*, who on the 17. marched over the Rhijn with his forces, all which Troops together made a very considerable Army who used all endeavours to invite the Enemy to another Battail, and, to that end, on the 18 they marched directly towards Marleheym, where *Turenne* had entrenched himself, the Generall *Dorfling* marching before with 5000. Horse to discover the Enemy, but *Turenne*, being timely informed of their designe, broke up his Quarters the night before, and retreated towards Deswijler, and Wilfen
over

over the River Sor, on the side whereof he encamped and entrenched himself, being there secure enough against any Assault of the Enemy who following him overtook some Wagons, and Mules laden, and followed him close to his new Quarters, and pitched their Quarters nere Duysselheym, consisting, with those that were lost in the last Battail, of full 50000. Men according to the following List.

Infantry.

<i>The Imperiall Regiments were these .Portia, Knie, Scherins</i>	
<i>Strein, and Wrike, making in all</i>	5000.
<i>The Elector Palatines, in all</i>	2000.
<i>The Munsters, in all</i>	2000.
<i>The Troops of Zell and Wolfenbuttell</i>	6000.
<i>The Franken, and Over. Rhijns Creytz</i>	2000.
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	in all 17000.

Horse.

<i>The Cravates and Dragoons of the Emperour and both the</i>	
<i>Creits's, in all</i>	7500.
<i>The Troops of Zell and Wolffenbuttell</i>	7000.
<i>The Prince Elector Palatine</i>	500.
<i>Of the Munsters</i>	2500.
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	17500.
<i>The Brandenburgs Forces both Horse and Foot</i>	16000.
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	in all 51000.

These two Armyes laying encamped so nere one to the other, the Confederates could not by any perswasions: invite the *Duke of Turenne* to a Field-Battail, nor could they well fall upon him, within his Entrenchments: in the mean time, the Forces of the *Electors of Heydelbergh* pitched themselves before Wassenheym, where the French had a Guarrison of 200. Men, and on the 25. dito, after

three days siege, Mastered it: 't was surrendred unto them on discretion, wherein they took 120. French Dragoons, and severall Foot-Souldiers, but, what was most considerable, found a good quantite of Provisions there.

The Army of the Confederates laying now so nere the Enemy, on the 27. October a great Councell of Warre was held at Kogersbergh, where the Imperialists Headquarters were, at which Councell were present his *Electoral Hightnesse of Brandenburg* as *Generalissimus* of the whole Army; the *Prince Elector of Heydelbergh*, the *Duke of Lunenburgh* and Zell, *Duke de Bourneville*, Lieut. Generall *Caprara*, the Marck-Grave *Harman van Baden*, the *Duke of Holsteyn, Ploen*, the Field-Marshal *Dorflinger*, and Monsr. *Chauvet*: the *Duke of Lorraine* being with some of his Troops abroad on a certain Exploit, in which Councell of Warre was deliberated, whether they might not easily enough passe the River Sor, and fall upon the Enemy in his Trenches, but they could not at that time, agree about it, some of them judgeing such an Enterprize to difficult, seeing the French lay encamped so advantageously amongst Hedges, Ditches, and Bogs; whereupon on the 29. the Counsell mett again, and considering, by reason of the scarceity of Provisions, that so great an Army could not subsist there, they took it into deliberation how to divide their Troops into their Winter-quarters; most part of the upper Elfas and Suntgou laying open for them as far as Brisack, about which time Marck-Graef *Frederick van Baden Duerlagh*, arrived at Straesborow, having commission from the Emperour, to negotiate some affairs with the Generallity there, whereupon the next day the *Prince Elector of Brandenburg*, and *Prince of Lunenburgh* arrived there also, and, after some Conference held there, returned again to the Army.

The *Duke of Lorrain* being marched with severall Troops from the Army towards the Hill of Vauge, on pretence of seeking Winter-quarters, was there informed, that the *Ban* and *Arrior-ban* from Anjou, Languedock, Bri-

Britaigne, and Bavois consisting of about 700. Nobles, each having 2, 3, or 4. Men to wait on him, was on their march toward the Army of *Turenne*, which daily had such and the like supplies; he commanded Monfr. *Mercy* with 4. Regiments to waylay them, on the other side of the Hill, who had also the good fortune to light upon them in the Villadge *Menamenil*, not far from *Nancy*, where he could not well master them; whilst they stood on their defence, and therefore they sett the Villadge on fire in severall places, and then environed it round about, by which means, most of the French were killed, and some took Prisonners, besides whom they made a great Booty of many excellent Horse a great summe of Money, and other costly Equipage and 3 or 400. Wagons of Meal: of the Lorrainers Baron *de Mercy* was shott with severall Pistol Bullets, Lieut. *St Croix*, two Captains, and about 50. Souldiers killed; of the French, most of them were killed, and the following Nobles took Prisonners:

Marq. *de Sable* Commandour. *de Ren*, *de Bytau*, Captains; *Scerel de Bautu*, *de Mercy*, *de Party du Goulet*, *de Gerve*, *la Sale d'Erbray*, *Durdam*, *de Serizier*, *du Ralé*, *Reviller*, *Periquer*, *la Sauger*, *du Briuel*, Brigadier, *Dospol Boigoinot*, *Montbauguet*, *Lanbinier*, *Biot*, *de Deridol Yvonet*, *Montmort*, *de Vallet Fauget*, *de Roulet*, *Fourneu Sausiller*, *le Vebre*, *Blomezay*, *de Lantinau*, *la Charnery*, *du Busy de Champagne*, *de Fougé*, *de la Vaux a la Roche*, his Son, *Du Saussay*, *de Rochet*, *la Barre de Broque*, *Maurepart*, *la Paumeret*, *de Grange de Chamillon*, *Roche*, *Tebutan Chevallerie*, *de Mondier*, *de Courlion*, *de la Durantier*, *Bauchéné*, *de drie died Flour de la Laurie*, *l'Epiné*, *Charau*, *de Loibray*, *de Coviller*, *de Blandoit Laudonier*, *Tigny*, *d'Aubigny*, *des Roches*, *Cherries*, *du Chesan*, *la Zaille*, *Du Rivau*, *d'Apigny*, *Beaulieu*, *du Boisfondau*, *de Crissé*, *Bigau*, *de Vissay*, *Lauberudier*, *de la Vaut*, *de la Marqueraye*, *Columbier de Marsenay*, *de Varane*, *du Vagny*, *des Aubier*, *d'Aurex*, *de Courreau de Champagne*, *Maigneu*, *l'Ensent*, *Betzante*, *de Parue Richardeau*, *de Tempel*, *Chevigne*, *Sorigner*, *Marminer de Foy*, *de la Rougerie*, *de Piara*, *de Feusse Lignier*, *du Verdier*, *de la Ville Armois*, *Chaligny Jean Grange Dause*, *Biusé*, *Bullet Sieur de la Riviere*, *Alexes Quatre Barbe*, *Sieur de la Rosgardiere*, *Frigo Sieur de Milpied*, *de la Soyer*, *le Gras de Langardier*;

de Villée, *Harvera de la Periere, de la Haye, de Mongafon, de la Betliere, de Buat du Tellier, le Quay du Tailleur, Drouin, de Bonlon, de Quay du Consignay, Sieur de la Viodiere, de Remadeur, de Choffeller, Primodelles de Goulan, de charge de la Mauridiere, de Souffon Devoivolle, Frevorau, de la Sigaudier, de Goudau Sieur Tertre, de Remicon, Sieur de Barord, Bouchefne, Bafin de la Marche, du Bar de la Deniere, le Binanx, de Soyau, de Granges, de Brey, de la Roche, de Vendelar de la Perine, de Rervi de Bergette, le Chevalier du du Pleffis, Colliere a Cornet.* The Dragoons also took 8. Prisonners, and of the Volontiers, 17. whose Names we know not.

Which Victory was secunded by another advantageous Rescontre, which fell out between a French Convoy marching towards *Turennes* Army, with the Baggage of the *Duke of Crequi*, Commandor in Generall of the French *Ban* and *Arrier-Ban*, which Convoy they wholly routed, and took part of them Prisonners, and made Booty of 11. Mules laden with Money, Plate, and other costly things, belonging to the said Duke; and *Krusol*, the Commandor of this Convoy, was caryed Prisonner into the Army.

The Army of the Confoederates remained neer *Clogensbergh*, and *Turenno* in his Entrechments at *Sor*, against whom nothing was attempted partly by reason of the divisions among their Commandours, and partly because he lay so strong entranced; but the want of supplies, at last, forced *Turenne* out of his Works, so that the first of November 13. Regiments of Horse, who had lain at *Nederwijlen* marched over the Hills of *Lutzelsteyn* towards the *Zaar*, whom the greatest part of the Infantry followed the next day, except some Companies who were left within *Zaberne* and *Hagenaw* for the security of those Guarrisons, *Monfr. Matthieu* with 6. Battalions was left within *Zaberne*, and *Monfr. Fougeret* Sergeant de Battallie with 4. more, to have the command thereof within *Hagenaw*, and on the 2. November, the Marshall himself with the Arrier Guard followed the other Troops; in the mean time, the Confoederates sent a broad several Troops into the upper *Elfas*, who took in most places there.

there, and so made them selves Masters of that Land, especially when the Brandenburgers conquered the City, and Castly of Thuyn being a place of great moment opening the passage into Bourgondy through Lorrain: whereupon the Confoederates went into their Winter-quarters. The Lunenburgers in the neather Elfas, whose Headquarters were at Zleestad; the Brandenburgers in the upper Elfas, at Colmar; the Imperialists at Sintgau; and Lorrainers from St. Hippolite along the Vallyes, as far as Lorraine, and Schudenaws Regiment had passed the Rhijn, in order to block up Brisack in Brisgau, and the *Prince Elector Palatine* on the 25. Novcember marched with the *Kreyts-forces* towards the Palatinate to block up Philipsburgh, for that Guarrison continually made their incursions into the Palatinate, ruining all they could come nere, as in particular, on the 24. November, 1800. Men from Philipsborow with 4. Pieces of Ordnance shewed themselves before Altzy, demanding contribution, and on refusall, they sett on fire the Cloister St. Jan, and 3. mills off another, that stood without the Town, & the like in severall Villadges and afterwards fell upon the little City of Franheym, which they plundered, and caryed the spoil thereof with them to Philipsborrow: whereupon the *Elektor Palatine* by virtue of the guarante obtained of the Empire, made his complaint by memoriall given in at the Assembly at Regensbergh, whereupon 't was resolved that the *Marquis of Baden*, with the Creits Troops should block up that City, thereby to prevent any farther insolencies, who according to the orders given marched thither.

The Troops of the Confoederates being this divided into their Winter-quarters made it still their buisnesse, to secure the Elfas; the Lorrainers mastered Dammami, and the Castle St. Lambert, some of these Troops mett a Company of 100. French Horse convoyed by a Person of Quality, many of whom they took Prisoners amongst others the Earl *de Seaulx*, besides severall others who were killed on the place: the Imperialists took Henningen, neer Basel, and *Prince Harmen van Baden*, Generall of the
Empe.

Emperiall Artillery, marched with the Forces of Munster against Betfort, and Generall *Vertmuller* against Lands-croon; the 2. only places which the French still had in Sint-gou, the great designe was, to stop all supplies from going to Brisack, and, being informed that the Guarriison was but slenderly provided with all sorts of necessaryes, so to force them by a Blocado to surrender: on the Suntgaus side where the Emperialists, Brandenburghs, and Lunenburghs Forces, on the Brisgous-side, the Emperiall Generali *Schuts* of Friburg: for the furthering of which designe the *Duke of Brandenburg* on the 4. December sent his Consorts to Basel, to prevent any sollicitousnesse there by reason of the approach of the Confoederate Forces, and to communicate unto them the reasons of their taking up Arms in the Empire against the King of France, and to proffer them all good correspondency and Neighbourhood to hinder as much as they could the raising more forces for France, whereupon, on the 8. he departed thence towards Arrau-the Great, where the Deputyes of the 13. Cantons were assembled, to whom having made his Propositions to suchlike effect, recieved this following answer from them.

WEe are resolved to acquaint your Electorall Princely Highnesses, and Grace'ss of Brandenburg, and the Palatine, as also my Lord *George William* Duke of Brnnswijck, and Lunenburg, and the Duke of *Bourneville*, in the name of the Imperiall Generality, in answer to the Propositions made in our Councell by my Lord *Thomas van den Kneesenbeek* Privy Concellour to the aforesaid Prince Elector of Brandenburg, and to his Consort.

First, that wee are thankfull for the assurance you give us in the name of your Lords and Masters, of all good inclinations, and affections; and gracious dispositions usward, wishing us well, even to the maintaining of a good Neighbourhood with us; and for those orders which are took for the preventing any molestation or prejudice to us in our Confoederacy by your Souldiers; and farther, that you will please in a generall Treaty for

for Peace, to have respect unto the interest and Peace of our Cantons.

Also that your Highnesse and Graces doe reciprocally assure us, with all welwishes, and proffer of your service to us in this respect, that a good Unity shall be maintained between us, hoping that no mishap shall be fall either of us.

And that, what may farther concerne the interest of the Allied Cantons, in generall and each of them in particular, shall (they hope) be concluded in the Generall Treaty for Peace, the which wee now once more recommend unto you, and in the mean time beseech the Almighty God, that (notwithstanding he for holy ends is pleased to punish Christendom with such cruell Warrs) he out of his bottomlesse mercy will graunt you a desirable Peace.

Wee hereby also do farther acquaint the Illustrious Prince Elector, and his Grace, that his Royall Majesty of France (on this condition alone hath raised those forces in our Country, with our consent, that he should carry them into his owne Land, there to make use of them only for the defence thereof, but, according to the reports that goe abroad, wee find it other wise; so that wee are Very earnest with his Majesty, and his Ministers, that he will keep our Men in his owne Country, strictly also commanding our Chief Commandour and other Officers, that they remaine within the Dominions of France, and take noe service against the Holy Empire or any Members of the same.

What farther relates unto the Commerce, wee have by virtue of the Neutrality, as in all former times of Warre, declared unto all contesting Partyes (which wee have also always practised) that either of them might, on the Yearly and Weekly Market days, buy whatsoever he pleased for his owne necessity as long, and as much only as wee our-selvs can misse.

And besides the testimonye your Excellencyes Lords Embassadors have given us, of keeping a good correspondency with us wee doe recommend unto you the care of our intrest on all occasions, as wee, on our side, doe offer unto all and each in particular all good friendship, and respect, wishing your Excellencyes all prosperity, and wellfare from heaven.

Given in our City Arau, in Argau, being sealed in the Name of us all, with the Seal of our Highly Esteemed and much-honoured Embassadour, my Lord *John Casper Hitzels*,
Burge-

Burgermaster of the famous City of Zurich; and signed by our Secretaryes of Warre of both Religions : on Munday 10. Decemb. 1674.

(L.S.)

Beat. Holtzab.

Johan. Carel Balthasar.

Whilst the Confoederates were thus labouring in the upper Elfas; the old *Duke of Lorrain* was upon another Expedition into his Dutchy: in the beginning of December he marched suddainly towards the Moesel, where he mastered Espinal and Remiremont, where he left a good Guarriison, and thence with the affluence of many hundred Countrey men in arms, being all his naturall Born subjects, marched towards St. Nicholas and Nancy, to second whom, Count *Caprara* with severall Emperiall Forces, and the *Duke of Holsteyn* with severall Brandenburgish Troops, marched towards the Borders of Burgundy: But *Turenne*, who lay at Bockenheym on the Sor, being surprized by those suddain invasions; the siege of Bendfort and Lands-croon; and the Blocade of Brisack, immediatly gathered all the Forces together he could to prevent the proceedings of the one and the other, and especially, what ever it should cost, to relieve Brisack, into which Generall *Skuts* on the Fryburgh side began already to cast his Bombens and Granates, and the *Prince of Hombergh* on the other side was advanced within Canon-shot of the City.

Turenne, as soon as he had gotten what force he possibly could together, began to move, whereupon the Guarriison of Espinal, & Remiremont, having no time to Fortifye themselves, retreated to the Elfas, and the *Duke of Lorrain* himself, seeing so great a power Approaching; *Turenne* with the Army of Marshall *de Crequi* who were now gotten before the Gates of St. Nicolas, departed towards Bourgundie, whereupon *Turenne* sent before him 300. Horse and Foot under the Earl of *Bourlemont*, to make a triall whether they could not gett into Brisack, whom Generall *Chauvet* meeting, with a Troop of Lunnbur-

nenburgers, wholly routed them; killing 80. of them in the Field; and took *Bourlemout* with severall inferiour Officers and about 30. common Souldiers Prisonners; on the 23. *Marshall de Turenne* himself broke up from *Remiere-mont* towards *Bourgondye*, and there did so besett all Passadges, that the Confederates could find noe entrance into that Country, who thereupon gathered themselves together also nere *Altkirchen* to confront *Turenne*. The *Duke of Bourneville* with the Imperialists, Munsters, and some *Brandenburghs* Forces, marched towards *Than* and *Betfort*, and returned themselves on the side of the River *Tober*; the *Duke of Zell* towards *Markirchen*, the *Electors of Brandenburg* remained with his Forces nere *Colmar*, that on all occasions, he might speedily secund the other: but on the Approach of *Turenne* the Imperialists retreated from *Betfort*, towards *Mulhausen*, and *Turenne* being advanced as far as *Betfort*, he marched forwards with 30. Esquadrons towards *Mulhausen*, the Imperialists had pitched themselves on the way thitherwards, which *Turenne* by his scouts being informed of, who reported that there was a small River before them, and that 8. Esquadrons lay at the Foot, and 20. on the top of a Hill, he resolved to attack them, on both sides, to which end on the 29. December he sent the *Earl of Broglie* on the one side with one Esquadron, and the *Duke of Orleans* Regiment to the other side, who charged the 8. Esquadrons at the bottome of the Hill; and kept them up so long, untill the body of the Army was advanced to them, whereupon the engagement was very fierce on both sides, without any great advantage any way, save that at last, the Imperialists retreated leaving some Prisoners in the hands of the French: The Emperiall Generall *Caprara* broke his Arme in this Engagement, but some of the French they took Prisoners also, amongst others, *Monfr. Sanguin*: *Turenne*, the next day, being informed that some of their Baggage was in a Villadge thereabouts kept by about 800. Souldiers belonging to the Regiment of *Portia*, they sent a Company of Dragoons who satt the Villadge on fire, but
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the Castle being fortified with a Broad and very Deep-mote ; he sent some of his Infantry with 4. Pieces of Ordnance, who forced it to a surrender on discretion, the Guarrison was sent all of them, as Prisoners of Warre to Betfort, amongst the other Prisoners; and all their Baggage remained for a prey and booty to the French: The Imperialists continued still their retreat towards Mulhausen, encamping themselves on the River Ill, whither *Turenne* also, being advanced, he sent Marquis de *Montauban* with those Forces under him, who crossing the River charged 6. Esquadrons of the Emperialists, and notwithstanding the great disadvantage, he had, kept them engaged untill the rest of the French Forces could crosse the River, and then the dispute grew very hott on both sides, but the Imperialists, not being secunded couragiously enough by the Munster Forces, were putt to flight, to their great prejudice; leaving in the Enemys hands severall Standards, and two Keteldrums: Coll. *Reytenbergh* and the Commander *Dunewalt* were killed: all that they gott of the French, was only: Mr. *Montauban*, whom with some other French, they carryed Prisoners to Colmar: the next day being the first of January 1675. *Turenne* marched with his whole Army over the Ill; and encamped 3. days at Mars nere unto Mulhausen, whereupon the Confoederates broke up the Blockado of Brisack on the one side, and gathered their Forces together at Colmar, and the 5. early in the morning, the French Avant-Troops shewing themselves at the outtermoſt watches of the Confoederates, made them retreat; thereupon the Prince Elector of *Brandenburgh* with 8. Battaillons and severall Esquadrons and some Pieces of Ordnance, marched towards a small River to hinder the French in their passage towards Colmar, which *Turenne* observing sent Monfr. *de Foucaut* Lieut. Generall of his Army, and Marquis *de Mously* with 6. Battaillons of his best Infantry and severall Esquadrons with some Pieces of Ordnance to the other side, to attacque the Post at Turckheym, which after a furious encounter they carryed: and took the whole

Guar-

Guarrison Prisonners, except 300. Dragoons who narrowly escaped; but the right wing of the Confoederate Army being reinforced with the Regiment Brandenburgers under the Commandour *Dorflinger*, with some Lunenburger Forces, they fell into a fierce combate, with the French, and many were killed on both sides, in particular of the French were slain Monfr. *foucaut* and *Moussyboth*: but the French, having new Succours, gott at last the upper hand; the *Elector* of Brandenburg still kept his Post, but, as soon he heard the issue of this combate occasioned chiefly by the difference among the Officers, the next day early in the morning he broke up thence because the French, being now broke through at Ruffag, could march past Colmar, and cutt of the Passe and all Avenues from Slestadt, and Straesborow; wherefore the Confoederates, that night, some thing confusedly broke up thence, and marched towards Slestadt and so forward, towards Straesborow, leaving some Men and Baggage at Colmar; Monfr. *de Monclar* with two Brigades was sent after them to observe their motions; and on the 8. dito *Marshall Turenne* sent the Earle of *Roye* against *Rustack*, which immediatly surrendred, whereupon the French Army marched towards Colmar, and all, that the Confoederates had left there, they made good booty off, and the remainder of the Militia they took Prisoners: Dureing this whole Expedition, the French took between, 2. and 3 thousand of the Confoederates Prisoners, and they, some French also; the number of the slain on each side differ not much. But the keeping of the Field, and hanging up of so many Ensigns doth, without dispute, give unto the French the Victory; who on the 9. arrived at Slestadt, and took possession thereof, whielst the Confoederates were disputeing about the miscarriages, and differences among their Forces: and thereupon the Munsters Forces were immediatly dismissed, who on the 11. crossed the Rhijn nere Straesborow, being followed by the rest of the Confoederate Forces, who were to have their Winter-quarters in Brisgou; and the Marckgraeyschip over

against it; The *Electör of Brandenburg* took his march towards Heylbron, thence to march homewards: at Dagsteyn, only the Imperialists left a strong Guarrison, who were well provided of all things needfull for their holding out a siege, and another body remained in the Scons at the Straesborow Bridge, over the Rhijn for the defence thereof: thereupon *Turenne* removed his Headquarters to Gemar, between Colmar and Slestadt, whence again, by reason of the scarcety of Provisions, he sent part of his Troops into Lorrain, and on the 22. January departed himself for Paris, leaving that strong place Dagsteyn blocked up by his Forces under Monfr. *de Vaubrun*, who had drawn all the Water from the Town, and followed the siege close, and on the 28. under the defence of 8. Demiculvers planted within Pistolshort of the Town, stormed it valiantly, but was, as valianly, repulsed, till the next night, renewing the storme, he made so great a breach, that the besieged defended themselves, as in an open Field, to the losse of much blood on both sides: and the Governour my Lord *Howitz* as he was casting Granades into the Lower Towne to sett it on fire, was there shott through, not without suspicion of Count *Contarinies* doing it, or ordering it to be done because of some Jealousies about his Consort, and also out of envy for his haveing that Government: whereupon the besieged fled confusedly into the Castle, against which the French immediatly planted their Guns, which caused so great a consternation among the besieged, now commanded by Count *Contarini*, that they would no longer hear of defending themselves any more, but immediatly surrendred: the Common Souldiers remained Prisonners of Warre, the Officers had all their liberty, who with 8. Baggage Wagons, and the Corps of Monfr. *Howitz*, marched out on the 30. towards Straesborow, where the aforesaid *Contarini*, having first burnt all his Writings, shott himself through with a Pistoll as he lay in his Bed, and was burried by the Executioner, in the place where Criminals are buryed: his Servants, and other Officers,

who

who had signed the capitulation, were seized on, and carried Prisoners to Fryburgh.

Thus we have seen the proceeding of the Confederates against the Enemy in the Elzas, where, one while we have them wholly Masters, and, in all probability of keeping their Winter-quarters, but again we see them leaving it wholly unto the Enemy; very strange, by what means occasioned, as being no way in feriour, yea exceeding the Enemy in power; the fault they shift one upon the other: but now we shall leave these Confederates in their Winter-quarters, *Turenne* at home, and his Army divided; and turne unto the Army of the Confederates that lay below, encamped against the *Prince of Condé*.

In the beginning of August, the Army of the Confederates was gotten nere *Nivelle*, whilst *Condé* lay entrenched behind the River *Pieton* which dischardgeth itself into the *Sambre*, nere *Charleroy*; and on the 3. August, his Highnesse the *Prince of Orange* had his Quarters at *Genivale*, and Count de *Souches* nere *Oharam*, and Count *Monterey* nere *Waveren*, and, there they encamped for some time, in expectation, that the Enemy, who lay not above two leagues from thence, would come out of his Entrenchements to give them Battail: but, which way soever they turned, the Enemy shewed no inclination at all to a Battail, therefore, at a generall Councell, 'twas concluded, they should march past the Enemy towards *Bings* to cutt him off of his Provisions that way, or else to force him out of his Trenches; to which end, on the 9. dito, the whole Army broke up from *Nivelle*, and posted themselvs nere to the Villadge *Senef*: their right Wing spread towards the Wood of *Bufferay*, and their left Wing towards *Arken*; and *Senef*, a little Villadge between *Nivelle* and *Mariemont*, lay before; there on the 10. they remained: on the 11. August two hours before day, the Army of the Confederates began to move upwards, intending to encamp between *Mariemont* and *Bings*: the Imperialists lead the Van, those of the State

the main body , and the Spaniards the Arrearguard : and a Troop of about 4000. Emperiall Spanish and Holland Horſe, with ſome Dragoons were ſent under the *Prince of Vaudemont* to cover the Army on the one ſide next the Enemy, becauſe the Armys in thair march would ſometimes be ſeperated; which Forces the ſaid *Prince* placed in Battailarray, before the ſaid Villadge of Senefin a way which the French muſt paſſe to come to the Confoederates.

The *Prince of Condé* obſerving the march of the Confoederate Army, and, knowing that the inconveniency of the road would force them to a ſeparate march, he with the *Duke of Anguin*, *Navailles* and *Luxenburgh*, the *Marquis of Rochefort*, and *Sr. Fourilles* Knight, betook themſelves to an aſcent, from whence they could diſcover how the march was ordered whereupon immediatly he cauſed the Guards to march out to a place, where they might diſcover the Army of the Confoederates, and, with one, made the Battailons of *Navarre*, of the *Queen*, and *la Fere*, and the Brigade of *Felladet* to croſſe the River *Pieton* at a wadeing-place, below *Gouy*, to aſſiſt the Guards: and with one commanded a Troop with Firelocks alſo to march with 4. Pieces of Ordnance, the Life-guard, armed Men, light Horſmen of the Guards, the Curaffers, and other Troops of reſerve, which were placed nere *Gouy*, and ranged them all in an open Field where they could not be ſeen, and gave orders to the reſt of the Army to putt themſelves in Arms, and ſent the *Marquis of Choifoul* to a certaine high ground on their left ſide to obſerve the foremoſt of the march, and went himſelf to the right ſide, to ſee how far the hindermoſt of them reached: in the interim the *Duke of Luxenburgh*, and *Sr. de Fourilles* advanced with 100. Horſe to a certain high ground, called *Renefart*, who thence diſcovered thoſe Men wee had ſent out poſted on two ſmall Hills between whom, and the French was a Marſhy Valley, which was paſſable only in two places: whereupon the *Prince of Condé* commanded the Dragoons under the conduct of
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the *Marquis de Rannes* and *Sr. Treladet* to march against them, and with one caused the Regiment of *Navarre*, of the *Queen*, and of *la Fère* to approach also, under the conduct of the Field-Marshalls, the *Earl of Montall* and the *Marquis de Mouffy*.

On the Approach of these Dragoons, the *Prince of Vaudemont* acquainted his *Highnesse* that the Enemy shewed themselves, and had already began to skirmish with some of his Dragoons, and therefore desired, that two Battailons of Foot might be sent to his assistance, because the narrowness of the place, and the broken Land hindered his Horse from acting as they should: whereupon the Regiments of my Lord *Prince Mauritz* Field Marshall and the yonge *Prince* his Couzin making together 3. Battailons were sent to him under the command of the yonge *Prince*, who placed themselves before the Horse on the other side of a little River, that ran by the Villadge *Senef*, afterwards, they finding it convenient that the Horse should retreat over the Bridge, the 3. Battailons which were in the wood came and posted themselves at the Bridge for the security thereof: and in those skirmishes they had with the Enemy, *Montall* broke his leg.

Whilst these 3. Battailons defended the Bridge of *Senef*, and the Horse lay in a narrow Valley behind the Villadge, the *Prince of Condé*, and *Sr. Fourilles* Knight with the Horse of the left Wing passed the River higher, to engage the Horse that lay behind *Senef*, whereupon the 3. Battailons recieved order to retreat to their assistance, which could not be done to suddainly, but the Enemy first forced in upon them, and made a great slaughter amongst them, and some of them who sheltered themselves in the Houses of *Senef*, where took Prisoners: The Enemy being gott now above the Horse, wee would have charged them, before they had putt themselves into a posture, but the hollownesse of the way which the *Prince of Vaudemont* was to passe made it impossible, not having time enough, by reason of the suddain pressing on of the Enemy, to bring up the 3. Esquadrons which he lead, to

witt, one of his owne Regiment, and the 2. other of *Holsteyn*, and *Langerack* commanded by their respective Colonels, in due order, and much lesse against 4. Esquadrans of the Enemy: so that, that whole party was quite routed, many of them slain, and took Prisonners; and, notwithstanding all the industry the *Prince of Vaudemont* used to prevent it, the rest fled; part of whom rallied again under some of the Spanish Cavalry commanded by *Duke de Villa Hermosa*, who stood below a little Hill, Scituate between them, and the Villadge Fay; the Infantry rallied again with the other foot, that were on the top of the Hill, against whom the French presently marched: the *Prince of Condé*, *Duke of Anguyn* and *Navailles* to the right, and *Luxenburgh* to the left side, skirmishing briskly on both sides; untill the Spanish Horse, at the request of the *Marquis d'Assentar*, were secunded with 4. Batalions Infantry, which stood on the top of the Hill, Viz. the Regiments of *Aylua* and *Swartzenburgh*, and one Batailion of *Thouars*; at the same time the Earl of *Sault*, the *Marquisse of Villeroy*, *Moussy*, and *Rames*, with the French Dragoons, the Regiments of *Navarre*, of the *Queen*, and *la Fere* with one Troop *Fuzilliers* or Firelocks; advancing towards them, presently fell on, *le Sault* on the right side, and *Villeroy* on the left side, having marched most of the way through Hedges and Ditches: at first they fought stoutly on both sides, but the Cavalry was quickly brought into disorder, notwithstanding all the industry the Earl *Fassantar* used, who himself was there killed: the Infantry stood at first also stoutly, but, seeing the Horse so routed, they fled also, so that the Brigade of *Weede*, which lay on the top of the Hill, where the Earl of *Waldeck* also was, consisting in all of 3. Batalions were forced to bear all the brunt; the first the *Prince of Condé* commanded to be chardged, the secund he went against himselfe, and the *Duke of Anguin* took chardge of the third, who defended themselves so bravely, that they regained the place the Enemy had gotten from them, and, that they might the better follow the Enemy, and

and flank them, the Earl of *Waldeck* took one Esquadron of the Cavalry, which had ranged themselves there, but was not followed, so that, after a bloody slaughter, they all were brought into confusion; and the Earl of *Waldeck* sorely wounded.

Thus all lay open to the Enemy, as far as the Villadge of *Fay*, where most of the retreated Troops had rallied, and posted themselves; behind the Villadge was a Hill where the rest of the Army had pitched themselves, being increased with the Emperiall Avantguard, who were now come to their assistance: here again began a very hott Battailon the left side of the Villadge was Quagmire, and every where round about 't was full of holly-bushes; so that the Confederates had, by that means, the opportunity, of putting themselves in posture again; The *Prince of Conde* sent the *Duke of Luxemburgh* to observe the situation of this Post, whilst he fell upon the Villadge; *la Motte*, with the Regiments of *Enguin, Conde, Conti* and *Auvergne* assaulted it on the left side, *Montal* with the Regiment of the French Guards, and the Switzer Regiments of *Stoupa, Erlag, Pheyser* and *Salis* attacked them on the right side, this fight was very bloody, and lasted nere five hours; many on both sides, but most of the French, were slain, the whole Regiment almost of the French Guards was there ruined, four of their Captains were killed, and three sorely wounded; other Officers proportionably; *la Motte* at the left side of the Villadge had some advantage at first, which occasioned some confusion, the more because the Post on the right side was also lost; but the foot of the Confederates retreated from the Villadge to the body of the Army which lay on the top of the Hill behind *Fay*, between which Villadge and Hill, the Baggage was placed, where the *Duke of Luxemburgh*, and the *Marquisse of Villeroy* put the two disordered Batalions to flight, who keeping the way unto *Brussels*, had almost putt *Fariaux* Regiment into disorder, but the body of the Army moveing on the top of the Hill, they returned again unto the Villadge; after which, the

Battail first throughly began; the rest of States Infantry being there, consiting of the Brigade of *Heeswijck*, *Erpagh*, and *Lavillomyre*, where also *Prince Maurits*, the *Rijngreve* and Major Generall *Vabne* all were, and the Emperiall forces now also joyned with them:

The *Duke of Luxemburgh* being again returned unto *Fay*, would have flanked some Troops, where he heard them hotly engaged; but found himself immediatly amongst a Company of Foot who had hid themselves in the wood: they fired hard against him but he neverthelesse, broke through them, unto a Vallaye, where he was reinforced by the *Duke of Navailles* with the Horse of the right Wing, the Regiments *de Marines*, and 3. other Foot, and the four Switzers; the Confederates being posted there on the side of a small River, who began to march behind the wood, to cutt off the Enemys passe, but were prevented by *Luxenburgh* and *Chriseul* with a Brigade of Horse under *Latrosse*; thereupon the Enemy endeavoured to goe round about by the left side, where *Monfr. de Chavignah* mett them with the gros of the Emperiall Horse, to whose assistance severall Battallions were also sent, who altogeather resisted the Enemy, and with 4. Pieces of Canon, did much mischief amongst them; whereupon *Duke de Navailles*, thinking again to gett through on the right side, made noe small stirre there, but with as little successe as on the other side, first driving back 3. Esquadrons, who again meeting with suppleis returned upon him, and beat him back againe, and so continued fighting backwards, and forwards, for a good while, but towards the evening the *Marquis of Moussi* succouring the Infantry which were in the Valley they overcame the Esquadrons that withstood them, but were again stopped by the Earl of *Nassou*, whereupon the French found every where so much work, that they could stand noe longer, their Men being tired, and the reserve under the Lord of *Montauban* and the Earl of *Bordimagallotti*, not coming up to them; so that they were forced to leave again the Baggage they had took, and in part plundered, in which works

works the Spanish Troops did some thing assist them, so that this Battail ended with the Frenches drawing of to their Tents; a great number being slain on both sides, and on the French side, not the fewest; all the advantage they had consisting only, in a considerable number of Prisoners, they took, and, in their plundering of the part of the Baggage, on the other side the Confederates kept the Field, two hours after the Enemy was retreated: In which engagement every one that was there present, doth highly extoll, and applaud, the laudable conduct of his *Highnesse the Prince of Orange*, who behaved himself there not inferiour to the ancientest Souldiers in his wise conduct, and prudent Valour, unlesse perhaps his zeal might have carried him sometimes to farre; having been engaged himself, and that alone, among the Enemyes Forces, witnessing thereby, that his own blood as well as his Ancestors was for the service of the Countrey: and how the other Generalls behaved themselves, may be judged by those commendations his *Highnesse* himself gave of them, in his Letter to the *States*, the Copy whereof wee have subjoynd:

Noble and Mighty Lords, my singular good Friends.

THat wee may, according to our promise, give unto your Noble Highnesse, a more particular account, of what passed between us and the Enemy in this last engagement than our former Letter contained, wee doe hereby acquaint you; that, on the 11. instant, wee with the Confederate Army marched from Senef, designing to have encamped between Mariemont and Binch, and considering wee were to passe within a mile of the *Prince of Condés* Army, wee thought good to send a Party of 4000. Horse and some Dragoons, out of the Emperiall Spanish and the Troops of this State, for the defence of our Arrierguard: In the march, the Imperialists had the Van, the Forces of the State the middle, and the Spanish the Arrier-guard, and, after wee had, in this posture, marched some hours, the *Prince of Vaudemont*, who commanded the Horse and Dragoons aforesaid, sent to acquaint us, that the Enemy began to shew himself with

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severall

severall Troops, and had already began to skirmish with him; therefore he desired that two Batalions of Footsouldiers might be sent to him, because, the place where he lay, being very narrow, and a broken Land round about, he could not act with his Horse as might be required, whereupon wee thought needfull to send him 3. Batalions in stead of 2. which he desired: accordingly the Regiments of *Prince Mauritz*, Field-Marshal, and the yonge *Prince* his Couzen, were commanded thither, consisting in all, of 3. Battallions under the conduct of the said yonge *Prince*, who presently posted themselvs on the other side of Senef, in a kind of a wood before the Horse; and, seeing the whole Army was now out of their Leger place, it was judged convenient that the Horse, who lay on the other side of the River, that ranne by Senef, should come over the River again; which being done, the 3. Battallions of Foot, which were before placed in the wood, posted themselvs at the Bridge. The Enemy presently attacqued them with Horse, Foot, and Dragoons, and they received them valiantly; but, whilst they stood to defend that Po't, the Enemy marched higher along the River, so that, at the same time the Cavalry, that was placed behind the Foot had enough to doe to withstand them, and being much streighned for want of ground, in so much that they almost trod on one another, the Enemy being gotten above them on the other side, wee caused the foresaid Foot to retreat; which was noe sooner done, but the Enemy advanced very strong against the Cavalry, and began to putt his Esquadrons in order, sending his Foot along the Hedges; whereupon they resolved to chardge him before he could gett his men into posture, but it could not be effected, because of a hollow way that was between them, whereupon, fearing least the said Horse should be cutt of from the rest of the Army, they were ordered to march of to the right hand; which the Enemy seeing turned about to his left hand, so avoiding the Hollow way, and advanced so suddainly upon those Forces, that the *Prince of Vaudemont* had noetime to face about with the 3. Esquadrons which he lead: one of which Esquadrons was of his owne Regiment, commanded by his Sergeant Major, and the other two of the Regiments of *Holsteyn*, and *Langeracq*, commanded by their respective Collonels; who in the encounter lost their 3. Commandours and severall other Officers; wee endeavoured the like with 4. other Esquadrons, to assist the other, but could not possibly

possibly face about with more than two, the which also wee could not bring up to charge the Enemy, but they and all the rest fled, notwithstanding all the Pains, and industry used by the said *Prince of Vaudemont* to make them stand; in which engagement, the said Prince approved himself to be a Person of extraordinary courage and valour: these Forces thus fleeing made noe stand, untill they mett with part of the Spanish Cavalry, who stood under a little Hill between them and the Villadge of Fay: with which Cavalry commanded by my Lord *de Villa Hermosa*, some of them rallied again; he advancing against the Enemy in the head of his Company, acting as much, as could be expected of a Person of his worth and qualitee in such a disorder, which all things before were in: the rest of the Foot rallied again with a part of the Infantry of the State, which stood on the said Hill, consisting of the Regiments of *Weedes* Brigade, excepting two Battaillions, which were commanded to secure the Baggage; the Enemy still pursuing, fell upon the Horse, both of the Spaniards, and those that rallied with them, and the Marquis of *Assentar*, who was on the Hill, desired 4. Battalions of Foot for their assistance, which was graunted them, and the Regiments of *Aylua* and *Swartzenburgh*, with one Battalion of the Regiment of *Fougers* were sent to them, who posted themselves between the Cavalry and the Hill: whilst the Enemy, having brought up a body of Foot through the Hedges and Ditches thereby, quite routed the Cavalry, the Mrquisse *d'Assentar* laboured by his owne example to encourage his Esquadrons to stand, and resist the Enemy, but fighting with an extraordinary couradge, recieved seven wounds, whereof he dyed, and, so this Cavalry being brought into disorder, they did the same with 4. Battalions of Foot which wee sent to their supply, and so ranne over all, even those Foot-Souldiers which were on the Hill, and had kept their ground before: my Lord the Earl of *Waldeck*, who was personally in that engagement, did what was possible for a Man to doe, to prevent the disorder of the Foot-Souldiers, but, not being able to accomplish it, he took an Esquadron of Horse, who, a little before had rallied there, to charge the Enemy therewith in their flank, before they should be able to face about, but not being followed as he hoped, and finding himself alone amongst the Enemy, having received three wounds, he at last retreated without being taken, having killed 2. of the Enemy, who had laid

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Hands on him, and so, as wounded, and bloody as he was, joyned with the gros of the Army, being very hardly perswaded to retire though he had scarce any strength left, to sett his Horse longer. The Lieutenant Generall *Aylua* signalised himself also in this engagement: the rest of the Infantry of the State consisting of the Brigades of *Heeswijck*, *Erpach*, and *la Villamaire*, with whom was *Prince Mauritz*, the *Rhyngrave*, and Sergeant Generall *Valin* were pitched on an Hill, on the other side of the Villadge Fey, together with the Emperiall Forces, who, just about the same time, mett there: and, to their honour wee say it, they bore off the violence of the Enemy with an extraordinary stedfastnesse, and that both their Commandours and the Common Souldiers quitted their chardge to admiration: The Enemy endeavoured at first to goe round by the left hand, but presently other Batallions were dispatched that way to prevent it, and Monfr. *de Chavagnac*, who was there with the gros of the Emperiall Forces vigorously withstood them, and kept the Post, whether he gott to be brought 4. Canons, which very much annoyed the Enemy; on the right hand the Enemy made noe lesse disturbance, but with as little successe, as the former, save that about seven of the clock in the Evening, at one of the Posts he forced two Battalions of Foot-Souldiers, which had their Post in a farre distant Field, and ranne downe the two Esquadrons, which secunded them; but was again stopped by the Earl of *Nassow*, who in this occasion did a speciall piece of service, and prevented the disorder, with great wisdom and valour: my Lord *Prince Mauritz* shewed his valour there beyond his years; and, notwithstanding he was scarcely recovered from a fitt of sicknesse, which had brought him very low, yet he in the whole engagement continued in the exercise of all the functions of his chardge, not yeelding unto the yongest there; the Lord the *Rhyngrave*, hath also made himself remarkable among all the rest, so that wee may truely say, that a great part of the successe of this Battail, may be ascribed to his valour and conduct, being therein well secunded by the Earl of *Erpach*, who was, at last forced to retreat, being wounded in his thigh which hindred his doing any farther service: Major Generall *Vabne*, and Monfr. *de la Villamaire* are mortally wounded, having both of them fought couragiously, and done speciall good service: amongst the Emperiall forces the Lord the Earl of *Souches* hath given a singular proof of that couradge and valour, which, on
other

other occasions he hath so often shewed: the *Prince of Lorrain* hath made himself noe lesse famous, but was at last brought to an incapacity of being farther serviceable by a wound which he received in his head, the like fortune had *Prince Pio* being wounded in his thigh. The rigorous resistance which the *Marquiss de Grana* made with his Battailion, before the Villadge, conduced not a little to the good successe of this engagement as well as the stedfastnesse of the Battalions of the Regiment of *Souches*, with my Lord his Sonne in the head of them.

Finally, after twelve hours fighting, and a great number of slain and wounded, on both sides, the Enemy retreated to his Leger; and two hours afterwards wee retreated also to our Leger-place, which wee had designed to encamp in, before the engagement: the whole advantage, that the Enemy had of us in this engagement is the takeing a part of our Baggage: wee cannot yet give unto your Highnesses, an exact List of the slain, and Prisoners, on our side, but by the first opportunity shall give you account thereof: thus committing your Noble Highnesse, (*Noble and Mighty Lords, and our singular Friends*) unto the protection of the Lord, &c. From our Head-quarters at *Quarignan*. 18. Aug. 1674.

Your Noble Highnesses Friend to serve you,

Signed,

G. H. PRINCE OF ORANGE.

And according to that degree of honour those deserve, who have quitted themselves in this engagement courageously against the Enemy: the more are those to be detested, and severely punished, who, in such a time, have merited the name of a coward, and Rogue; as the Major of the Regiment of his Highnesses Foot-Guards *Eerigh Diieurklouw*, hath brought that shame and punishment on his owne pate, who, when the said Regiment was retreated in disorder, could not by all the orders and entreaties of the other Officers, be brought to charge the Enemy again, and, at last, in stead of turning against them, he turned quite away from them into the Hedges, and so made himself an example of cowardize unto his owne Men, and others also: for which, by a great Councell of Warre

Warre, at the Head-quarters at Quarignan, he was condemned to death, and, on the 25. August executed.

The Sentence of the High Counsell of Warre of the United Netherlands, against Eerich Dieurklouw.

THe Great Counsell of Warre of the United Netherlands, having seen the informations given in the case of *Eerich Dieurklouw*, Major of the Guards of his Highnesse, and at present Prisoner, by which it is evident to the aforesaid Counsell, that the said Prisoner, on the 11. of this Month, when the last fight was with the Enemy, after the Regiment of Guards had retreated in disorder, was absent for some hours, and when Major *Dedem* was shott, he joyned himself with 12. or 13. Captains, severall under Officers, and a good number of Souldiers; that a good while after that, Captain *Schrevel* telling him, in the name of my Lord Major Generall *Fariaux*, that he with his Men should secund the Regiments of his Excellency the Earl of *Waldeck*, Field-Marshal, and Colonell *Usspar*, the Prisoner answered, he could not; that the Captains, and other Officers protested against him, and by many arguments endeavoured to perswade him to charge the Enemy, Captain *Schrevel* telling him with one, that if he would not, he would acquaint my Lord *Fariaux* of it; that the Prisoner at last being overprevailed by many persuasions resolved to it, and so lead his Men into a plain to that end: but a little after, seeing part of the Imperiall Cavalry, which were engaged on the left hand of his Battaillion, beat of by two Esquadrons of the Enemy, and that the said Regiments rallied again, he commanded his Men to turne about to the right, into a Hedge that was there abouts, whereupon some of the Officers saying to him, lett us, at least once, charge the Enemy, he commanded them to face about again; but presently afterwards ordered them again to retreat behind the Hedge; and that he then with his Horse rode away, leaving his Men in confusion, who afterwards rallied again at the Post from whence they came, where the Prisoner came to them again: that the Prisoner, notwithstanding the opposition of the Officers, and notwithstanding the said Regiment did charge the Enemy, remained there: that afterwards the Earl of *Lesly* passing that way said unto him, that he should advance and charge, and that the Prisoner answered, he could not loose his Men, the said Earl replied

plied he would complain unto his *Highnesse*; the Prisonner answered he would justifie what he did; that the Prisonner went not from thence with his Men, nor suffered them to fire one shot against the Enemy; that the Officers in the night time hearing, that the other Troops marched off, they looked for the Prisonner, but not finding him, the Captain went to his *Highnesse*, who returning brought ordres, that the said Battaljon should march off also: all which things being directly contrary to the Ordinances of the Military discipline, and also of very pernicious consequence, and therefore not to be tollerated, but to be severely punished and made exemplary to all others, the said Counsell of Warre, having heard the demand of the *Advocat-Fiscall*, and well considered on all that is materiall in this concerne, or that could move them in this matter, they have, acting according to Justice, condemned the said Prisonner, and by these presents do condemne him, to be carryed to the place of Execution, and there to be executed with the sword, that the death ensue thereon; but all, with the approbation of his *Highnesse*: thus done and sentenced in the Head-quarters at *Quarignan*, in the Assembly of the Counsell of Warre aforesaid, on the 23. August. 1674.

By ordre of the same.

Signed

John Molengraaf.

A Letter written by his most Christian Majesty to the Merchants Provost at Paris.

By the King,

Worthy and welbeloved; the great, and advantagious Successes, wherewith God hath been pleased, from the beginning of this Campagne to blesse the righteousness of our Arms with, in the conquest of the whole French County, and other considerable advantages, which our Army, under the command of our Couzin the Viscount de *Turenne* hath obtained against the Emperours Army, commanded by the Duke of *Lorraine*, in the Battail of *Sintsheym*, and, in the retreat which he forced them to, over the Main, were not, it seems, sufficient enough, to convince them of the necessity of hearkening to a Peace. so often professed.

fered them. The confidence they had in the conjunction of 3. Armyes the Imperiall, Spanish, and Dutch, putt them upon new projects to fall upon principall places, and master them, and so march into our Kingdome; but God some in his Providence, hath baffled their great designs, and permitted, that our Couzin the *Prince of Condé* on the 11. of the last month falling upon them with great courage, vigour and conduct, after an engagement of 15. hours, as fierce as hath happened in a long time, wholly rowed their Arrier-guard, and forced the rest, to retreat, having killed between 3, or 4000. on the place, and took between 4, and 5000. Prisonners, amongst whom are 8. of their chiefeft Collonels, 4. of whom are Princes of the Empire; besides 107. Standards, all their Baggage, the Equipage of their Provision and Artillery, and their Money also, designed for the payment of the Army, and considering so great an assistance of Divine Providence over our designes, doth oblige us to a perpetuall thankfullnesse, wee have resolved to sing *Te Deum* in our Cathedrall Church of Paris, and have publick Bonfires made, in our said City, therefore wee write this Letter unto you, to lett you know that 'tis our desire, you give your assistance thereto, on the day and hour, which our Master of Ceremonies shall in our name signifye unto you, and that you fail not then to make Bonfires, it being our desire that it should be so. *Given at Verfailes the 19. August. 1674.*

Was signed L O U Y S,

Underneath Colbert:

The French did not fail to bragge enough of this Battail, and the aforesaid Letter, which the King wrote was a very extravagant one; but the convocation of the *Ban* and *Arrier-ban* shewed better how the matter stood, and that they were inwardly afraid of the Actings of the Confederates, seeing they found themselvs not able to stand against them, without the assistance of their Nobility to march towards the Netherlands, under the command of *Marshall de Crequi*, according to the following summons.

Letters

Letters Patent of the King, for the convocation of the Ban and Arrier-Ban at Paris, the 11. August, by expresse command of his Majesty.

LOUYS by the Grace of God, King of *France* and *Navarre* unto all those who shall see these presents greeting : The prosperous successe which our Arms have had against the States Generall of the United Netherlands, our Proclaimed Enemyes, hath bred such jealousy in the Catholike King, that he, only with all his might assisteth them, though he had noe reason not to trouble himself with the Warre; but hath also been pressing with the Emperour and Severall Princes of the Empire, that they would also concerne themselves therein : and after he had drawn them thereto, and himself with them entered into Confoederacy and League with the States Generall afore said, he then openly Proclaimed Warre against us, hoping, doubtlesse, that, by his breaking the treaty of Peace made between *France* and *Spain*, and, at the same time raising such potent Enemyes against us, he should stop the Progresse of our Arms against the said States Generall, and gett great advantadges to himself by the Warre: and notwithstanding wee have hitherto, with our owne force alone, by the gracious assistance of God, not only withstood all their might, and defended our selves against all the Enterprizes of their Confoederates, but also obtained signall Victoryes over them, not only, by taking severall Places, but also by conquering a whole Province, such a one whereby, if they could have kept it, they could have done us the most mischief; yet, although such glorious successes, added to the righteousness of our cause might well encourage us with the hopes, of being able farther to withstand the United forces for the future, wee nevertheless, being informed, that severall Princes of the Empire, under pretence of their liberty, and the peace of Germany, have putt themselves into posture of raising Forces, to joyn with the Emperour and fall into our Kingdome, to the breach of the Treaty of Munster, and those other Treatyes, which wee, in particular, have made with them, wee find our selvs obliged to have recourse unto the securest means for us to withstand the same; and, seeing the best, and readiest expedient, which wee can use in a matter of so great necessity, is the assistance of our Nobility; wee have resolved to convoke the same in the Pro-

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vinces of . . . according unto the usuall forme of the *Ban* and *Arrier-Ban* being fully perswaded, that the interest which they must needs have in the honour of our Monarchy, and the upholding of our reputation, as well as their owne particular advantadge, will encourage them to as great zeal, and affection to our service, on this occasion as they have had in the service of our honourable Father, and other Kings our Ancestors, who, on the like occasions, have always been assisted, and served by their Nobility: as also the Nobility of our Provinces *Guienne*, *Poitou*, *Anjou*, and *Bretaigne* have done since the beginning of this Campagne, to defend the Coasts of the said Provinces against the landing, and other designs which the Hollanders pretended they would doe with their Fleet: Wee therefore for the afore-said reasons, as wel as others mooving us thereto, doe expressly chardge, and command, by these presents, signed by our owne hand, all Nobles, Barons, Knights, Esquires, Vassals and other our Subjects who enjoy any freerent Land of us and, our *Ban* and *Arrier-Ban* of the said Province, that they, without any excuse, on pain of seizure, and confiscation of their said Lands do arm, and equipy themselvs, as they ought to doe, for our service, and be ready at time and place which shall be assigned by the Governour our Lieut. Generall in the said Province, to march under such a Head, as shall be chosen from among them, to command over them, according to usuall forme, and therewith to joyn with the Body of our Troops commanded by the *Marquis de Rochefort* on the *Maes*, to serve us there, both under the authority of the said Marquisse, and other Generall-Officers in the same body, and that for the space of two Months, accounting from the day of their arrivall there, after whichtime, according to the orders which wee shall give, or cause to be given unto them, to returne againe unto the said Province of (. . .) each in good order to his owne home, without doing any damadge to the Country People: all upon Pain, in case of refusall, of being constrained thereunto, as hath been said, by the seizure, and confiscation of their goods, and being prosecuted farther according to the rigour of the Statute; and it being propable that our Enemyes, out of their envious and evil nature seeing the greatnesse of their owne number, will prolong the Warre, in hopes of regaining their losse, and getting great advantadges by their Confoederacy, wee are therefore the more desirous of spareing our Nobility, and not lett them all
march

march every Year, as long as this Warre lasts; wee will therefore, and desire, but halfe of the said *Ban* and *Arrier-Ban* shall march to the aforesaid Troops, being contented, that the other halfe of our said Nobility be in readinesse to march, upon the first orders that shall be given in the next Campagne: wherefore wee charge, and command the Bailifs and . . . a fore-said Provinces of (. . .) their Lieutenants, and other Officers to whom it doth belong, that these our Letters patent, for the convocation of the *Ban* and *Arrier-Ban*, be Published and Proclaimed by sound of Trumpett in all the Cityes, Castles and other Places, where 'tis usuall to be done within their Jurisdiction, that no body may pretend Ignorance thereof, and that every one shall observe what is contained therein on Pain as above mentioned, and of being proceeded against as is usuall against delinquents, &c. Given at Versailles, the 11. August 1674. in the two and thitieth Year of our reigne. Signed *Louis*, and in the Fould by the King. Le Tellier, sealed with yellow Wax.

The Provinces where the Band and Arrier-Ban was
convoqued.

Isle de France, Normandy, Anjou, Touraine, Berry, Orleannois, Blaisois, and Pais Chartrain, Bourbonnoys, Neversnois, Maine, Limousin, the Upper and Neather Marche, Auvergne, Limonis, Foret and Beaujolois, Bourguendye and Bresse, Champagne and Brie.

The Army of the Confederates, immediatly after this Battail, marched forwards towards Bergen in Henegouw, where they arrived on the 13. August, and lay camped there for some days, till they were supplied, by new Convoys from Brussels, with all necessaryes, and his Excellency Count *Monterey* was very zealously buisy in making all preparations that were needfull for a Siege, the *Prince of Conde* remaining still in his old post, out of which he seemed not to be enticed, unlesse by some Enterprize or other: whereupon the Army, on the 20. marched up higher towards St. Gislain, and then the *Prince of Condé* went and encamped himself on the Sambre, between *Gele* and *Chastelneau*, and on the 26. Count *Monterey* arrived

rived at Bruffels, with a Convoy of 3000. Spanish Horse, out of the Army, where, at the same time, the Secretary *Beaumont* arrived also with a considerable summe of Money, in the Army of his *Highnesse*, with 4, or 5000. Dutch, Infantry drawne together out of severall places, all whom with a great number of Wagons with Provisions, besides some thousand Pioneers, under the command of the *Prince of Vaudemont*, marched to the Army, which now lay higher between *Querignan* and *Valenciennes*, and the *Prince of condé*, that he might the better observe the motions of our Forces, had passed the Sambre, & was gotten with his Avantguard here unto *Philippeville*, and on the 31. August arrived in the Army the great Convoy, under the *Prince of Vaudemont*, and Major Generall *Farianx*: whereupon they began to move again, marching directly towards Aath to besiege that City, to which end the Imperialists, being the left Wing, where already passed the *Heyne*, and the whole Army was on the march, but where again countermanded, to returne to their former Posts, on advise that the Marshall de *Humieres* had brought strong Recruits into Aath: so that on the 14. September another Convoy marched from Bruffels towards the Army under the command of the Marquis *d'Offera*, consisting of 3. Spanish Regiments, and 3000. Pioneers divided into 6. Battalions, with 400. Wagons full of all Manner of warlike Instruments, necessary for a Siege, unto whom some other Regiments were to joyn at Aalst: whereupon, after a great Councell of Warre, the Army began to march, designing to have besieged Oudenaerde, which the Spaniards, on the 15. environed, and the next day was blocked up by the whole Army.

As soon as the *Prince of condé* observed their march, he broke up from his Quarters also, on the Sambre, and on the 15. passed by *Quesnay*, whence he took his way towards the Schelde, and on the 17. held his Head-quarters at *Quevrain*, where he passed *Hanifne*, and, marching forward thence, left his Baggage at Aath, and so marched to *Rijssell*, and the Army of the Confederates, in which

march

march they satt on fire Cambron, and some other small places belonging to the Prince of *Vaudemont*.

The Confederates, in the mean time, where very earnest in their Siege of Oudenaerden, the Governour Sr. de *Respaire*, having, on their first comeing, sallyed out, with about 400. Foot, and 300. Horse, but after a Hott encounter was forced in again with the losse of 80. Men: on the 16. they began to make the Batteryes, which on the 17. were compleated, and the Entrenchments opened the Duke of *Villa Hermosa's* Quarters were in the Abby Enema, towards the way of Gent, his *Highnesse's* on the side Rijssel-wards, the Imperialists along the River, towards Doornick: on the 17. & 18. they fired against the City from 4. Batteryes, and took that day one Redoute, on the 20. severall Breaches where made, and the Hollanders especially, being advanced close under the Counterscharp, there was no other probability, but they should soon be Masters of the City, his *Highnesse* intending to storme it on the 21. whereas just on the same 21. day early in the morning, on the arrivall of the Prince of *Condé* with his Army, the Siege was broke up, the blame whereof was laid on the Imperialists; for the day before, being the 20, on advice of the Frenches marching towards them, a great Councell of Warre was held, in which the *Prince of Orange* propounded, that they should, the next morning betimes, march against the *Prince of Condé* notwithstanding he had gotten all the Force togeather he could; and so presently fight him, whilst his Men where yet fired with their hasty march, which advice was approved by the other Generalls: but when the *Prince of Orange* had (after a laborious exercise all night in filling up the contravallation, that the Horse might have a free passadge) sett his Men in order, and there expected the Imperialists to meet him, they, after a long delay, marched another way, and sent word to his *Highnesse*, that, that was noe fitt place to fight in which manner of proceedings, his *Highnesse* not understanding, and the Enemy in the mean time approaching, he immediatly shipt of his Canon, and sent them by

water to Gent, whether, the evening before, they had sent the Baggage, not to be cumbered with it, and so marched off with his Forces, and, about a mill from Oudenaerde, joyned again with the Imperialists, it being now 4. of the clock in the afternoon; and there they stood in Battalia untill Evening, within sight of the Enemy, but, by reason of a hollow ground between them, they could not come to an engagement, whereupon the next day they retreated close under Gent: where his *Highnesse*, in the Councill of Warre, declared his dissatisfaction with the proceedings of Generall *de Souches*, as being the occasion that they fell not upon the Enemy early in the morning, and he thereupon resolved to leave the Army, foreseeing there was no good to be done therewith; accordingly his *Highnesse*, leaving the command of the Troops to the Earl of *Waldeck* with a Guard of 50. Horse departed from Gent towards Dendermonde, so designing homeward, which Count *Monterey* hearing of, posted immediatly away to Dendermonde to perswade his *Highnesse* to returne againe unto the Army; whom he found very much dissatisfyed with the conduct of matters there: but, at last, he prevailed with him, to returne again to the Army, that all, by his absence, might not run to ruine: whereupon, his *Highnesse*, though had small hopes that things should goe much better, on the entreatyes of Count *Monterey* returned, and on the 27. in the evening, arrived at Gent, but seeing Generall *de Souches* as before, continued acting, what was prejudiciall to the common good, and his owne honour, he judged, that his presence might be more serviceable at the Siege of the Graef, he sent thither Collonell *Wee* with 3000. Foot, and the Earl of *Nassow* with 8. Regiments of Horse, leaving the rest of the Army encamped on the Dender, under the command of the Earl of *Waldeck*: thereabouts also lay the Imperialists and Spanish; and so departed himselfe in Person towards the Siege of the Graef: haveing before, together with Count *Monterey*, dispatched an Expreffe to the Emperiall Court, with adyce to the Spanish Embassadour

favour there, to acquaint his Majesty of the prejudicial-
 nesse of the conduct of the Generall de *Souches*, and to
 give a circumstantiall relation of what passed in the Siege
 of Oudenaerden: whereupon the Emperour shewed his
 displeasure in generall, and sent for the Earl of *Souches* to
 Weenen, to answer there for himselfe, the command
 of the Emperiall Army being in the mean time com-
 mitted to Generall *Sporck*, whose farther proceedings, as
 also of the Army of the States, wee shall follow an account
 of, as soon as wee have first took notice how things are
 carried on in the Siege of the Graef: in the mean time the
 Ministers of the State obtained audience with his Empe-
 riall Majesty, to whom they not onely discovered the
 mistakes, and seeming perversnesse of Generall de *Souches*,
 but were earnest, that some remedies might be applyed
 for prevention of the like for the future; most clearly de-
 monstrateing with what great cordiallnesse, and at what
 infinite chardges, the High and Mighty States, had
 secunded the good intentions of his Emperiall Majesty
 dureing the whole time of the Campagne, to the direct
 interest of the House of Austria, beyond what, by any
 Bond, or Covenant they were obliged to; which their
Hightnesses did not therefore acquaint them with, because
 they intended to desist acting so for the future, but to shew
 his Majesty only, what great reason they had to complain
 against those, who were the occasion of frustrateing the
 hoped for issue of so great preparation, being very fully
 inclined, to adhere and preserve those treatyes, which
 they had made with his Emperiall Majesty and his Allyes,
 and punctually to observe the same on their sides: to
 which his Majesty answered: That, as to Count de *Sou-
 ches*, he had done as much as could be done in that matter
 by summoning him to appear there, and that he would
 think on such means, which might be most futable for the
 preventing of such inconveniencies for the time to
 come: his Emperiall Majesty thanked also their *Hightnesses*,
 for their zeal, and vigilancy, wherewith they laid to
 heart the publick concerne, promiseing, that he would not

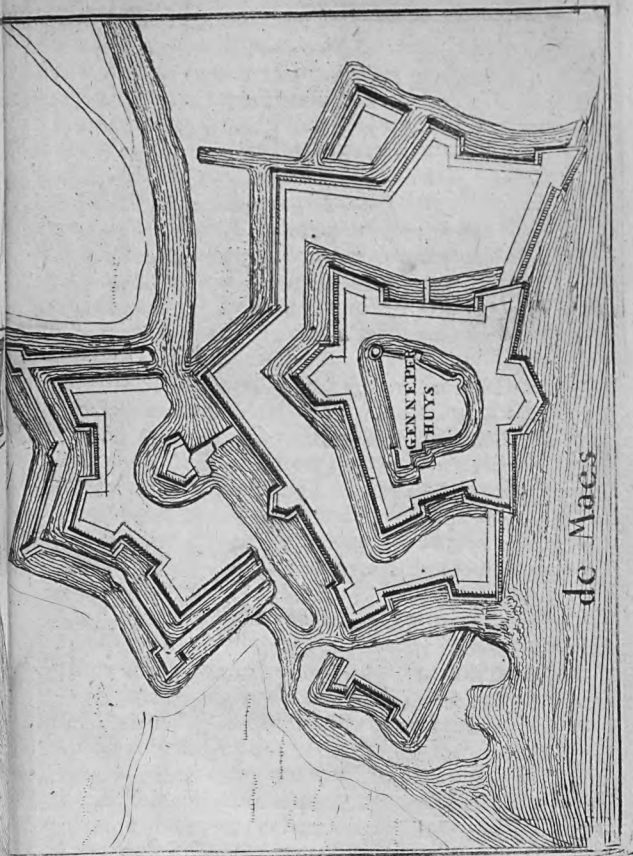
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omitt contributeing unto that end, whatsoever lay in his power.

The City of the Graef, wherein the French, on their quitting their Netherland conquests, had left all their Guns Ammunition, and Provisions, because at the time of their march the *Prince of Orange* was in the Field with the Army of the States, as also the Emperiall, and Spanish Forces, which wholly hindered their Convoying away, of their Train, and thereupon was all brought into this City, and the same strongly fortified by the French, who left it unto the keeping of the Marquis *de Chamilly*, as Governour, and Monsieurs *Beton*, and *St. Just*, as Commandours, with a Guarrison of 6. Battalions Infantry, and 6. Esquadrons Cavalrye, consisting of 71. Companyes of the Regiments *Normandye*, *Bourgogne*, *Languedoc*, *Vendosme*, and *Dampiere*, and 6. Companyes of Horse of *St. Lewis*, and 3. of *Carcador*, makeing in all 4000. Combatants, when the Towne was first besieged, wanting nothing, that might be any ways necessary for them, haveing already forseen this Siege: on the 7. 8. and 9 July, they gott all the Cattle round about, to the number of 600. Beasts into the City, the State haveing in the latter end of May, strictly prohibited, by Placaet, the carrying any Provisions to that Fortresse, since which time severall Regiments, from Gelderland, Brabant, Sticht, Friesland, and Over- Yssel where commanded thither: and on the last of June a free Leger was published there, and the Care of this Siege committed to the Lieut. Generall *Charls Rabenhaupt*.

On the 11. of July, his Excellency together with the Pensionary, departed for Nimwegen, by the way of Utrecht, where he arrived on the 13. and on the 14. environned the Towne towards the Nimwegens side, with severall Regiments of Horse, and immediatly fell upon the Ravelijn on the side of the Maes, where the French where still hard at work, the body of the Army soon followed, and on the 15. dito his Excellency sent Major *Boot*, with 3. Companyes a foot, to take possession of the Island



land *Moot*, and there entrench him selfe, but when they had been scarce an hour at work, 50. French Troopers came swimming over the Maes, intending to drive them hence, but were forced back again with great loss, whereupon returning with a greater number, Major *Boot* retreated with his men in small boats, having first hotly engaged the Enemy, of whom they carried away with them Prisoners 2. Majors, of *Bourgondy & Normandy*; *Villemauys*, & *Colory* Captains; *Abdie*, *Laron*, & *Iacatas* Lieutenants; *la Royere & Trincara*, du *Pampiere* Ensigns; & 33. Souldiers; besides 80. more, who were slain and wounded, amongst whom were 6. Officers, Collonell *Tendosse*, who was sorely wounded, being one of them: on our side where 30. men lost, of whom 3. were Officers, and 10. took Prisoners: The French, seeing their error in not raising the Maesdyk, endeavoured to doe it with 1000. men together, but were continually hindered in their work, especially on the 24. when the Army of the States took a post behind the said Dyke, whereupon, the next day, which was the first time they fired their canons from the city against them, which on the 27. were first answered out of the Army, but out of the city they fired so furiously, that we could 4415 a 4600 shott in a day, on the 29. they made a sally upon us with 450. foot & some horse, who again met with such opposition, that they were forced to retreat, and some of them were cutt off from the body of the Troops, who retreated into the Church of *Velp*, where our men beset them, & (they, shooting continually out of the holes in the Walls, & refusing to receive any quarter) sett the Church on fire, whereby some of them leaping downe head long, broke their arms and leggs, others were burnt, many killed, and 13. took Prisoners, amongst whom was one Major, one Captain, and 2. Lieutenants, and on the same day by mischance 30. Barrels of powder within the city in the Bolwork of the Castle, where blowne up, which very much damaged the said Bolwork, and Castle, and many houses, and killed 5. Persons.

In the Army wee were still buisy in makeing new Bateriaes, viz. one in the quarters of Collonell *Hondebek*, whence on the 25. the first gun was fired, at the same time was hanged in the Army a *Deserteur* beeing a Sergeant, on whits time the French beganne to shoot from the top of their Towers iron kookes, where with they did much mischief: on the 27. his Excellency arrived in the Army, and took his quarters at *Balgogen*, and the same day sent 3 Regiments over the Maes, where some Spanish Troopers mett them, and more daily arrived there, besides some Brandenburgers.

On the 3. of August, the Pensionary *Fagel* arrived in the Army, with the Lords *Romswinkel* and *Blaspjyl* & Generall *Spaan*, who, after some conferences had there, returned again, and on the 5. a citizen of *Thiel* was hanged, & another sett under the Gallows, who had served in the *Graaf* as Espyes, on the 7. the French endeavoured to raise the Dyke *Velp*, but being discovered, were drove back again with losse, so that now, the side of the city towards *Liege* was almost quite closed, yet on the 20. they very cunningly conveyed thence Wagons with Hostadges to Maeltricht; about the same time, 600. French Horse shewed themselvs nere the *Graaf*, as if they designed to have beat up some quarters there, but twas only intended to recieve the Hostidges, and to deliver over some monyes unto them for the payment of the Guarrrison; in the mean time, they did nothing but shout backwards and forwards, untill the 30. at which time their cavalry with 60. foot Sallying out of the Bos-gate surprised our men in the Trenches, and as good as ruined 2. Companyes, took 70. Prisoners, of whom 2. were Captains, so that of 120 but 19. were left, at the same time, they sallyed out at 2. places together on the other side of the Maes, but were beat back with great losse, whereupon, the next day, when our men were ready to Storm, the Revalyn on the Maes-dyke, they left it, and blew it up, without doing any hurt unto the Besiegers, whereupon the Regiments of *Nieulant* and *Hoorn*, marched also over the

the Maes also and our men worked hard on the deserted Ravelyn, and cast up a very sufficient battery there.

On the 6. December; the Prisonners, which were exchanged or ransomed 6. out of the Graaf, came again into the Army, and on the 9. and 10. all the other Regiments except one passed over the Maes to carry on the Siege the more earnestly; Collonell *Balenteyn* who came from the Bosch to view the Army, adventureing himselfe to naked before the Canons had his head shott off; between the 11. and 12. our men fell upon the French in their Trenches, which they yet had in their out works, in which encounter, besides severall that were killed, 7. were took Prisonners, on our side Captain *Verschoote* and one Lieutenant was killed, and some wounded, on the 14. 4. Soldiers were hanged in the Army, and 2. had their nose and ears cutt off; about this time they beganne to slay horses in the city, for the sustenance of the Army.

On the 28. the French fell out with 80 Horle, each a Man behind him, into our Trenches nere the Quarters of Collonell *Nieuland*, but were drove back again with some losse, in lieu whereof they took two Prisonners along with them; On the 29. Collonell *Wagenheym*, had his turne to keep the Watch in the Approches of the Commandour *Hondebek*, who makeing preparation about noon to attacque the Enemy, was shott dead with a Canon-bullet; and, at 5 of the clock in the evening, Collonell *Tamminga* was commanded to storm with his Regiment the Enemyes Works, being secunded by the Regiments of *Wagenheym*, and *Hondebek*, whilst our Men on the other side were passed the Maes in a Line, to chardge the Enemy with both Canon and Musketts, to favour the Attacque so much the more, and thereupon stormed very furiously, and 3 severall times was the Post gained, and lost again, but at last wee drove the Battalion of *Bourgundy*, as farre as the Stone Bear, notwithstanding severall of our Men flew into the air by 3 Mines, which were blowne up, but were again beaten of by the Battalion of *Norrandye*, who pursued our Men even into their
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owne Approaches: our Men might likely have kept that Post if they had been secunded as they should have been; The French had 70 common Souldiers, and 9 Officers killed and wounded together, and the next day a cessation was agreed on for 2 hours, to bury the dead.

On the first of October the Regiment of Collonell *Beaumont*, made another Attacque on the same place, but, after a fierce encounter, where again beat off, with the losse of 50 or 60 Men: the Enemy lost 2 Officers, and some common Souldiers, and at evening was again, agreed for an hour, on a cessation of Arms, for to bury their dead: in the mean time all things where continually brought to them, that where needfull in such a Siege, but the want of more Men hindred the carrying of it on, as was requisite, 'till on the 9. dito his Highnesse the Prince of *Orange*, and the Stadthoulder of *Frießland*, with other Officers, to the number of 17 persons in all, arrived there, who where followed with 60 Companies of Horse and severall foot, whereupon his Highnesse, gave farther orders, about what was need full, and enlarged the circumvallation, and at a great councill of warre, concluded to assail the Town by force, whereupon, on the 13 they made a very fierce assault out of the *Holsteyns* Quarters, begunne with 200 men who where again secunded with 200 more, and afterwards with whole Regiments, so that they of *Vendosme* where forced to give ground, but they being again succoured with the Troops of *Dampiere* and *Languedock* stood againe, and so the fight grew very fierce on both sides, and one mine was blowne up, whereby the French themselvs had much losse; and another, which did execution amonge the Netherlanders, so that in fine, the Assailants lost 200 men on the place, 11 were took Prisonners, and of the French above 80 killed; the same day in the Evening wee stormed again 3 places together near the *Basgate* over against the Princely Bolwerck 2 Battalions passing the Grafts with their storming Bridges, put themselvs in Battailaray on the Glacis, 4 in a file; the French, being but few in number at that place, retreated:

ted : so that 2 of our Captains being followed by 48 Souldiers, leapt over the Palissadaes into the low way in the City, but they presently sent against them 8 Troopers out of each Company, and the Battailion of *Normandy* : who haveing recieved 2 chardges fell in upon our men full butt so, that, after a very fierce engagement, the stormers were forced to retreat, leaving at least 500 men both dead, wounded and took Prisonners; many of whom where drowned in the Counterscharps-mote : the French lost between 3 and 400 men at the 2 other places they fought also very furiously, and on the 14 early in the morning wee attacqued the *Briegpoort* the Regiment of *Languedock* defended that place, but lost a great number of common Souldiers, and Officers : whereupon the French desired a cessation of Arms, but 't was not granted them.

15 Septemb. the French, after some resistance made, left their works at the *Brug-port*, where the Besiegers posted themselves and the same day attacqued the works on the *Ravesteyns-Dike*, which they took in; and with one passed the mote of the Counterscharp, where they mett with a sharp encounter with 45 Troopers who had the watch there, of whom all, save 15, were killed, no small number of our men also where lost: on the 16 the Besiegers advanced with their Approaches through the places the Enemy had left, as far as the *Ravesteyns-Dike*, and stormed that Hornwerck very violently, the Storm lasted from 4 to 8 of the clock, in which encounter the Regiments of *Clooster* and *Lustau*, him selfe and many other Officers were killed, and not a few of the French, soon after the engagement was renewed, the Besiegers gaining and loseing, again their Post on the *Geacis* severall times, with the losse of many men on both sides; that night the French left but 100 men in the Counterscharp, with orders to quit the same, in case they should be attacqued : on the 17 the Besiegers continued going forward with their Approaches along the hidden way : so that the Guarrrison, being, since the arrivall of his Highnesse, tired out by continuall storme upon storme, about 2 and 3 of the clock, in the night

night sent an Expresse to Maseyck, to make known in what-extremity the Towne was.

On the 20. wee endeavoured to make a lodge on the French works, towards the *Ravesteyns-dike*, but were beat off by the French with 30 Granadiers; but on the 22 the Besiegers advanced, as farre as the stone Bear, intending, the next day to fill up the mote of the Hornwork with Fagotts; but were again beat of thence, and most of their Fagotts satt on fire; On the 24. in the morning returned those that were sent out on the 17. with Letters to the Governour of the Graef, as 't is reported, containing Orders from the King to surrender the Towne.

On the 25. at eight of the clock in the morning, a certain Mine was blowne up, in which the French had hid many Granadoes, whereby above 20 of their Souldiers were wounded: and a great Breach made in the hidden way: Whereupon, at 9 of the clock, the Governour desired to parley; and immediatly Hostadges were sent on each side, and the next morning, they came to an agreement, whereupon the Besiegers marched over the Hornworks on the Holsteyn side into the Citye, and took possession of 2 Portes and 3 Bolworks; and the agreement was made on these following Articles:

I. *That the French should carry out with them 24 Pieces of Ordinance.*

II. *A generall Pardon for all Desertors.*

III. *All in Office should not be obliged to give any account to his Highnesse, of their Governing whilst under the French.*

IV. *The whole Guarrison shall march out with their full Arms and Baggage.*

V. *All Merchants-strangers shall have 6 Weeks time to depart whether they please.*

VI. *The Hostadges must see to have the accord fullfilled, which was made with the French.*

VII. *His Highnesse shall send the Canons to Maestricht, or Dunkerck.*

VIII. *That all Brasse-boats shall be sent also to the same places.*

IX. *The*

IX. *The Guarrifon shall be convoyed to Charleroy.*

Whereupon, on the 28. being Sunday, the Guarrifon marched out with colours Flying, and Drums beating, strong 1800 fighting Men. The French durement the Siege, had about 2000 Men both slain and wounded, amongst whom were 30 Officers: The Governour and other Officers Saluted his *Highnesse* very respectfully as they passed by.

*An exact Register of what was found in
the City Graaf.*

2 Brasse Guns carrying 48 pound-bullet; 1. of 40 pound; 4 of 33 pound; one of 30 pound; 89 of 24 pound; one of 20 pound; 5 of 16 pound; 70 of 12 pound; 10 of 10 pound; 13 of 8 pound; 59 of 6 pound; 4 of $5\frac{1}{2}$ pound; 11 of 5 pound; 5 of 4 pound; 18 of 3 pound; 13 of $2\frac{1}{2}$ pound; 20 of 2 pound; 12 of $1\frac{1}{2}$ pound; 6 of 1 pound; one of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound; makeing in all 345 Brasse Guns: Besides the Brasse Guns with the Kings Arms on them, of which the French were to have the halfe; the List whereof is as follows: 4 carrying 33 pound-bullet; 25 of 24 pound; one of 16 pound, 10 of 8 pound; 3 of 6 pound; one of 3 pound. The States Commissioners found also in the Magazine and other places this following Ammunition: 75000 pound Gunpowder; some more in the Bosch-Bolwork, but a little moist; 460000 pound leaden Bullets; 320000 pound Lead, 10000 pound Salpeter; 70 Barrels with nails; 8 Petars; 40000 Hand-granadoes filled; 40 Barrels of Granadoes to rowl downe the Walls; 40 filled Bombens of 200 pound; 40 ditto of 100 pound; 25 of 50 pound; 50 rowling Bombens; 25 Fire-glasses; 150 Fire-balls; 150 Water-Fire-balls; 100 Fire-basketts; 25000 Garlands; 60 Fire-barrels; 200 long Fire-bullets. In the Bulwork Nevers (so called by the French) on the Maas-side, was a Magazine fell in, and therein was found 200 rowling Bombens, 10000 Hand-granadoes unfilled: In the City was also found 25 Hatches, and Chopping-knives; 20000 Pieces of manuell Instruments of all sorts, besides a great quantity of the same in the Magazine; and 6000 Bullets of 24 pound; 400 ditto of 12 pound; Ladles, Spunges and Rammers, of each 200; 400 Pikes,

400 Pikes, good and bad; 2000 Musketts, good and bad together; some Cordage in the Magazine by the Nunnery; 400 Sacks of Oats; 4 Load of Hay; 8000 Sacks to fill with Earth; 1000 Pair of Sheets; 150 Shirts, 100 Pair of Shoes, 30 Coats, 15 great and small Kettels, 50 pewter Trenchers, and some Dishes, 70 Sacks of Salt, 8000 Malder of Corne, 100 Blanketts, 700 Paljassen, 8 Bed-matts, 60 Pillows, a quantity of Corne grounded, 2 Morterpieces, many Iron Guns, and some Arms.

The French being marched out, his Highnesse entered the City in Person, and there kept a Solemne Thanksgiveing for the reducement of that place, which was of so great importance for the security of the State; whereupon Orders were presently given for the repair of the Fortifications, that were beat downe, and levelling the Works which the Besieges had cast up against it; and the clearing of the Streets; After which his Highnesse, leaving a considerable Guarrison there, under the command of my Lord *Wede*, who had commanded there, before the coming of the French, departed thence on the 31. towards the Army of the Confoederates, in Company with the *Earl of Waldeck*, to give what farther Orders were needfull in this Campagne; the Troops of his Highnesse being nere Venloo, and the Emperialists in the Land of Liege, and the Spanish at Mechelen; and, haveing given what Orders were needfull about the Land-forces, which he left under the direction of the *Earl of Waldeck*, returned again the 2. November from Meerhout to Soesdijk, and thence to 's Gravenhague, where he arrived on the 9. two days before being Wednesday the 7. Novemb. a solemne Day of Thanksgiveing and rejoyceing was kept, throughout the whole district of the States Dominions. For the regaining of the City Grave, and all other the various good successes of this Campagne in generall, with all demonstrations of Joy in Bonfires, and ringing of the Bells, firing of the Guns, and what else was conduceable thereto: which Joy was now renewed in the Hague on the arrivall of his Highnesse there, who

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was recieved and congratulated by all the Societies of the Generallity, forraigne Ministers, and other Persons of any Quality : after which his Highnesse, made his reporte at the Assemby of the High and Mighty States of what was acted in the late Campagne, and was thereupon solemny thanked by my Lord *Vierfen*, President of the Assembly, for his good conduct, Prudence, and unwearyed labour and pains, which he had been pleased to use for the Service of the Countrey. The Emperiall Troops under Genarall *de Souches*, laying at this time at *Bernighem*, in the Land of *Liege*, were ready to march up higher, Generall *Sporck*, on the 30. November, haveing took over the command of the same from the Earl of *Souches* immediatly conferred with his Highnesse, how they should be farther employed, and so 't was resolved, that some Troops both of that Army of the States, and Spanish Forces, should be sent away to *Trier*, to besiege that place before the Winter, to which end the Prince Elector had made preparations of all sorts, and raised some men himself also ; which was no sooner knowne, but immediatly a considerable succour was sent thitherwards ; Marshall *de Craqui* himselfe also marched towards *Mentz* with severall Troops out of *Turennes* Army ; that on all occasions he might be ready to secund and assist that City with all possible might : whereupon the intended designe, to the great discontent of the Prince Elector, was broke off again ; and new resolutions were took to secure some places in the Bishoprick of *Liege*, on occasion especially of what happened at *Dienant* on the 18. October, where, by some French craft, the Townsmen were made beleeve, that instead of the Emperiall Garrison which the Earl of *Souches* had left there in the beginning of the sommer, the Spanyards should now take possession of the Castle : to secure which a great number of Townsmen were placed in the Castle, who being stronger than the Emperiall Guarrison, might master them and beat them out and take in 6 or 700 French in their room ; did occasion General *Sporck* to march that way ; who being

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broke up from *Beerigen* marched towards *Hoye* where was but a weak Guarrison, and that, only in the Castle, but the Commandour of the Castle refusing to deliver up the Castle without orders from the States of *Liege*, Generall *Sporck* leaving only a slight Guarrison in the City, for the securing of the *Passé*, marched directly for *Dinant*, where severall deputyes were sent to him, but effected nothing: whereupon those of the Towne, being resolved, to defend themselves against the Emperialists, called in severall of the Country People to their assistance: but Generall *Sporck* coming on the 19 of November before it, cast up severall Batteryes before it, where he planted 20 pices of Ordnance, which were brought from *Namen* and *Charlamont*: the Towne at first seemed well resolved to defend themselves, to that end, they sent away all the Women and Children, but, despairing of any supplies, they soon yeelded, and on the 22 the Towne surrendered, on conditions, and the Castle followed soon after, the French Souldiers were permitted to march out with their Baggage, but those of *Liege*, especially the Governour were carried away, as Prisoners of warre: whereupon the Emperiall Generall, leaving, a sufficient Guarrison in *Dinant*, marched downe againe with the body of the Army to *Hoye*, where he before had only a free passe over the *Maes*, but now on the 25 Nov. summoned the Castle, where the *Earl of Merode*, bareing command, stood upon his defence; But the Emperialists on the 28. Nov. beganne to fire against it, and on the 1. December mastered it and it being surrendered on mercy; and the Guarrison, in their marching, out were plundered: and Generall *de Souches*, haveing laid Guarrisons in the Castles of *Cloquien*, *Egremont*, and others thereabouts, to keep the Countrey there under Contribution, On the 6. of December marched with the grosse of the Army over the *Black Water* of *Chinai*, and so forwards through the Kingdom of *Aken* to *Bon*, there to hold the Emperiall Generallity, at *Liege*, *Aix la Chapelle*, *Spa*, *Verviers*, and other places he accorded for a large Contribution, that they might be free from Quartering any Souldiers.

Thus

Thus ended the expedition of the Emperiall Troops; The Spanish Forces were now also divided in their Winter-quarters through Gelder, Limburgh, Henegouwen, Brabant, Flaenders, and Luxenburgh; and the *Earl of Waldeck* being with drawne with the body of the States Army, Major Generall *Pariaux* was commanded, with some Troops only, towards the Province of Cologne, in order to forward the expedition against Trier, which Designe being laid aside, he quartered his Men in that Province, and was very instant with the Bishop of *Cologne*, to release the Hostadges of Deventer and Swoll whom the Bishop of *Straetsborow* had carryed with him to Maestricht, but according to the Articles of Peace made with that Bishop, were to be set free; in which matter, seeing he could effect nothing, he marched downe lower with his Army towards Orsoy, and chose his Winter-quarters there, that so, by military execution, he might gett in the promised Ransom Mony and other errears of the Province of Liege: and thus, on all sides, this Years Campaigne was ended; which wee shall so leave and step over to the Sea-expedition.

Wee have already seen the States Fleet in Tourbay, and Admirall *de Ruyter* with the greatest part of them, and most of the Land-militia taking his course thence towards the West, leaving there the Admirall *Tromp* and *Earl of Hornes* with full 2000 Land-Souldiers; whilst he, keeping the same course with a fair Wind, on the 19. July arrived within sight of Martenique, whereupon immediately convocqued a Councell of Warre on board his Ship, to conclude on what orders should be observed in landing there.

On the 20. July being calm weather, the Fleet arrived before the Bay of Martenique, called Cuylsack, where they discovered 3 or 4 French Ships, and approaching neerer unto the Land, discovered some forces on the Shoar, marching with white Colours, amongst whom one of our small Ships, sailing close by the Shoar, fired, whereupon the French retreated, setting fire themselves,

on severall Houses, which they judged stood in their way: In the afternoon the Signe was given to Land, the Militia being divided into 3 Esquadrons under the command of Collonell *Uytenhove*, each Esquadron having 20 Men to throw Granadoes: all of, whom on the giving of the signe embarqued themselvs in the Boats and Sloops, and, full of couradge and resolution, rowed to Shoar, notwithstanding the French fired very violently upon them from their Ships, which lay in their Bay, and as they approached to the Shoar, out of the Woods with Musquetts, and more espically from the top of a certaine height, which the French had cast up, to prevent their Landing, which our Men, forceing in upon them, soon mastered, the Enemy retreating to the height of their Fort, whilst Admirall *de Ruyter* sent 1500 Seamen more on shoar, and then the engagement grew very sharp on both sides, but our men had a great disadvantage; the Enemy firing against us, from behind their Ships, and a Battery which they had cast up, and made very strong with Pallissadoes, flankng our men who stood quite naked before them, and our Canons could not doe any execution amongst them: so haveing fought untill the Even courageously enough, though with little successe, they then recieved orders to march off again, it being very evident, that the Enemy was informed of our comeing, and so were fully on their watch, whereby there was noe probability of our so soon mastering their Fort, it being very dangerous, by reason of the usuall Harrricanes at that time of the Year, to make a long delay there, In the said Attacque these following were wounded and slain:

A List of the wounded and slain on the Island *Martenique*.

The Earl of Styrum wounded in his arm.

Collonell Uytenhoven wounded.

Lieut. Coll. Steeland wounded, whereof afterwards he dyed.

Major River wounded in his arm.

The

The Ingeneur Paau killed.

Lieut. Kampen killed.

Kapt. Vry killed.

Kapt. Van Lin sorely wounded, and since dead.

Kap Abel, Baron, wounded.

Kapt. Hotiacq, alias Tafilie, killed.

Kapt. Zilo wounded.

Lieut. Vermuyden wounded.

Lieut. Louys Michtel wounded.

Groenhoff the Ensigne wounded, and afterwards dyed of his wound.

Sergeant Major Rivet wounded.

Talifer killed. Firi killed.

Vander Stell's Lieutenant wounded, and Sergeant killed.

Wyenhorst wounded.

Slosser his Ensigne and Sergeant, wounded.

Kaptain Chereaux wounded, his Ensigne and Sergeant killed.

La Fever wounded, his Ensigne and Sergeant killed.

Peter van Steeland his Lieutenant killed.

De Verras wounded.

Vice Admirall Everts, his Ensigne wounded.

Herris wounded.

Affident Ruys wounded.

The Lieutenvant of Commandour Taalman wounded.

Two Sea-Officers wounded.

159 Men killed.

380 Men wounded.

On the 21. the Admirall called the great Councill of Warre on board; and for severall reasons, Viz. the Enemy being so well on their guard, all the Country People in Arms, most of the Chief-Officers wounded, want of Water on the Fleet, scarcity of Match, and other necessaryes; they resolved to adventure no farther there, nor on any other Island; but to sett their course directly for St. Domingo, there to refresh themselves and fetch water, and, the next day, they came within sight thereof, and on 23. to the 26. they fetcht water, and refreshed them-

selvs with the best, that the Country could afford them; Afterwhich, haveing given orders about their Rendevous and other occurrences: Capt. *Midland* was commanded with 4 Ships to cruice after the Victualling-Ships, which were expected out of Holland, and the rest of the Fleet sett sail, and on the 28. arrived before Mevis, where, the Ships of the State, and the English haveing saluted one another, the Governour of the Island came on board our Admirall who again went with him on Shoar, and was there nobly treated: whereupon the next day the Fleet departed thence homewards, who comeing nere the Bermudes Islands, Admirall *de Ruyter* sent Capt. *Thomas Tobias* and the Earl *Ian van Hornes* before him, to make report of what had passed: who on the 8. September arrived, and in the latter end of the same Month the whole Fleet arrived safe, except the 4 Ships who remained about *Martenico*, cruiceing after the Victualling-ships 6 weeks, and there mett with an Hurricaen, that lasted 14 hours, but at last, in the end of October, arrived safe at home also.

The Lievtenant Admirall *Tromp* with his Esquadron, in which were left but 2000 Land Souldiers, under the command of my Lord the *Earl of Hornes*, wee left within sight of Bell Isle, consulting at a Councell of Warre about Landing; The sequel whereof, and what farther passed on the Island Normantiers, may be seen in every circumstance thereof by the Letters, which the Lievt. Admiral *Tromp*, and the *Earl of Hornes* wrote unto the State concerning the same; The Copyes whereof are as followeth.

A Letter from my Lord the Lieutenant Admirall Tromp.

Highb and Mighty Lords,

ON the 17 past I advised your Highnesses, with a letter, sent wit Captain *Van der Voorde*, in what posture our Fleet was, and I doubt not, but you have recieved the same, and understood the Contents thereof. On the 18. ditto, at break of day, the Wind

Wind N. W. and by West, wee sett sail from Tourbav, and that evening, by shifting backwards and forwards, wee gott as far as Goutstaert, on the 19. and 20. ditto was the wind Westerly, in the Evening wee made Heyflant, five Leagues from us lying S. E. and by East; and wee then sett our course S. S. West: the next day in the morning, being the 21. it beganne to blow a fresh gale out of the North East, so that wee steered S. E. and by South into the Bay of France, and thereupon caused all the Chief-Officers, and Captains of the Fleet to come on board our Ship before noon, to recieve the needfull orders for a generall landing; On the 22. wee sent a Fregatt towards the River of Nantes, to look for a certain English Vessel (which was sent thither to discover in what posture the Enemy was) and to bring her to us, which Frigatt returned towards the Evening with the said Ship, and a French Pilot of *St. Lazere*; On the 23. the wind blew still Easterly, but was sometimes quite still; so that wee advanced that Evening no farther than Bell Isle, or the Island Boulyn, where wee came to an Anchor with the Lands Fleet, on the East of the said Island, in 10 fatham Water: On the 24. in the afternoon wee sett sail again, the Wind N. N. East, and came to an Anchor again, within a League, Eastward of the Castle in 13 fatham Water: On the 25. the Wind was in the same corner, but blew harder: His Excellency the *Earl of Hornes* sent his Trompetter to the said Island, who in the afternoon returned again; On the 26. in the morning it blew still hard out of the N. East, in the afternoon N. West, when my selfe, and his Excellency the *Earl of Hornes*, sailed with my Sloop along the corner of the Island, to discover, which might be the most convenient place for landing, and, on our returne on board again, gave Orders to our Sea- and Land-Officers, that, early in the morning, (Wind and Weather permitting) they should land, at that place, which wee had found most convenient; accordingly, on the 27. at break of day wee gave the Signe for their landing: whereupon all the Galiotes, Boats, Sloops, and other small Vessels full of armed Men and Ammunition made towards the Shoar, in order to land there, under the favour of the Ships Cannons, which were ordered for their defence: And, coming to Land, they found some resistance from a Battery and some Entrenchments, which the Enemy had made: but the Frigatts flanking them, they were forced to leave it, and at about ten of the clock our Men gott such footing on the Island, that they putt

themselves in order, and beganne to march : wee in the meantime
 with other of the Landships sailed towards the Castle, which,
 by reason of the Rocks and Clefs, wee durst not goe neerer to
 than in $6\frac{1}{2}$ fathom Water, whereupon wee dischardged upon the
 Enemy, and they fired again on us : but seeing wee could doe
 little good there, wee putt out into the Sea again, and came to an
 Anckor in $7\frac{1}{2}$ fathom Water, whence wee saw severall Troops
 marching out of the Castle against our Men : but, as farre as wee
 could discerne, (seeing some on Horseback going up to them)
 when the news came that our Men were in full posture, they
 returned from whence they came : towards the Evening his Ex-
 cellency was advanced with the Army a full mile beyond the
 place where they had landed : on the 28. wee thought good,
 that the Admirall *Banckaert* and *Van Nes* should sail towards the
 West of the Castle, where our Army now lay, on the 29. at noon
 came aboard from the Castle rowing towards us, with a white Flag
 and a Trumpetter, who brought a Letter from the Governour
 called de *Logerie*, whereby he desired, that, considering the said
 Castle was slenderey stored with provisions, they might have,
 liberty to send out 2 or 3 Barks to catch *Serdin*, both for the fleet
 and Castle : but, that being a thing beyond our orders, wee
 on the 30 sent the Trumpetter back again to the Castle, and de-
 sired to be excused, as having no such orders, and desired, that
 our Prisoners which they had, might be released, as the Earl of
Horns had already released severall of theirs both men, Women
 and Children; which the said Gouvernour failed not in, but sent
 unto us, with the Trumpetter, 17 Seamen and Souldiers, who at
 first had adventured to farre from of the body of the Army, to
 plunder, and were took by the Enemy and carryed in to the
 Castle; the which being contrary to orders, wee examined
 the same very strictly, and finding 2 of the Souldiers to have
 been the Ringleaders in that action, they were, by a councill of
 warre, condemned to the Halter, and on the 1. of July, the exe-
 cution followed : in the mean time his Excellency broke up with
 all the men, and came on board the Fleet againe : And for sever-
 all important reasons it was resolved, that wee should sail then-
 ce, and steer our course towards Noirmantiers; and, if possible,
 to annoy the Enemy there, and so wee sent twoo frigats, and 8
 Fireships with orders to sail between Heys and the main land,
 above the Rijff of Colone, within sight of the Island St. Martin,
 and

and there to behave themselves as good Souldiers, and seamen: on the 2 ditto wee satt sail again, the wind being N. W. and by West, steering E. S. East; in the evening came into our Fleet again those whom on the 18 past, wee had sent as Convoy to S. Sebastian with a Fly-boat laden with Masts, and Ropes; the same Captain brought letters to us from the Governour: The next day was the wind still N. W. and by West, the greatest part of the night wee drove backwards, and forwards: and at sunne-rising, wee made Croisigh, close to the mouth of the River Nantes, N. East from us, about 3 leagues of, the wind turned more northerly: an hour afterwards wee made the Island Heys, Star-board of us and Normantiers a head of us to the luward, whether wee directed our course, and about noon came to an Ancker in $7\frac{1}{2}$ fathom Water: the same afternoon, wee caused all the Generalls and Officers of the Fleet, and Land Officers also to come on board of us; who unanimously advised, that wee should land the next morning, whereupon I went in my Sloops toward the shoar, to see which might be the convenientest place for landing, and coming on board againe gave what orders were needfull to that purpose, and, for the better security, I sent one of his Excell. Captains, with one of mine towards the shoar, to take full inspection thereof: on the 4. the wind being N. East, a Fresh gale and fair weather, wee gave the signe to land, the Enemy did oppose us, and, with great difficulty, all our men at last gott on dry land; for they had mistook the right landing place, and the tide was almost spent, so that they were forced to wade over the Rocks and Clefts, knee-deep, and sometimes, as deep as their middle, but yet about seaven of the clock the last of our men gott on land, who marched directly to the next mill, where wee soon saw the Princes Flagge sett up, and in the afternoon 2. of the Seamens Vanes from the Castle, wee heard also some shooting. On the fifth, seeing wee were perfect master of the Island (where his Excellency found severall brasse. and iron guns both in the Castle and other Batteryes, which he sent on board the Fleet) I ordered that all the Boats and Vessells they landed with, should come into the Fleet again, and, on the 9, I commanded 2 Frigatts with 2. other Vessels, to cruice for 4. days and night between the Islands Heys, and Boulijn, that, if possible, wee might master the same; and, with one could all the Captains and chief Officers of the Fleet, that they should provide victualls

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3 days

3 days , for all our men on Land ; and upon the signe given by us , on break of day , to land with their Sloops and Boats , and joyn themselves with the Army : accordingly on the 7 early in the morning , I went with our Sloops and small vessels to the shoar , and at the Evening returned again therewith into the Fleet having before my departure (at the request of his Excellency) given order to all Officers in my Ship , that they should strictly warne all the seamen in our Esquadron , not to fetch any cattle or any thing else from the Land on pain of death : On the 8. the wind being easterly , and good weather , the 2 Frigats , and 8 Fireships which wee , on the 1. instant , had sent out , returned in the afternoon to the Fleet , and acquainted us , that they had been before the Island S. Martin and had chased a French Frigatt of 14 guns against the shoar , which was there blowne up by its owne powder partly , and the rest of it burnt ; and on the 2 a Zeelandt privateer informed us of 7 Turkish Pirates cruiceing nere Heyfant ; and on the 4 wee mett with an English Vessel who told us that the Inhabitants of the said Isle could not beleieve , that wee had been before the Island Boulijn , and therefore the fore mentioned Frigatt was sent out to discover us : the sam eday we sent one Frigatt , with 9 other Ships , Both Flyboats and Galliottes , with empty Casks to S. Andree to fetch water , and , on each of the French Bregatyns wee put 30 men , who were ordred with 2 other Ships to cruce a long the Coast of Bretanny , as far as Brest for the space of 12 days , and to take and destroy all French Ships and Fishers as much as they possibly could ; and on the 9. wee sent the like number with 2 Fireships , to act in like manner nere the Island S. Marten , as farre before as the River of Bourdeaux : on the 10 Capt. Dekker and *Megang* , who were sent out on the 6. returned us an account , that they had been before the Island Heys , and found it , in such a posture , that (considering that small number of men they had on board) they found themselves to weak , to adventure on land , only they fired some of their guns against the houses , and afterwards , meeting an English vessel which came from S. Marten , they were told that , on the arrival of our Ships there , they were mightily alarmed , and that a great number of men were thereupon transported into the said Island from the main continent , and that they were by guesse 10000 men strong , (but most of them countrymen) and must procure their owne provisions , and that there were also severall Canons planted along the shoar , of 12 and 18 pound Bullets ; and reported

ted, also that a Turck of 36 guns, was making ready and victual-
 ling in Faelmouth; on the 11 July twas still weather and wee
 ordred the Commandours; and chief Officers of our Fleet to
 send on shoar for the Souldiers provisions for 5 days, on the 12.
 and 13. twas again good weather, and nothing of any importance
 passed, on the 14. returned the two Ships and the Breganti-
 nes, which wee had sent to the coasts of Britanny, bringing a small
 French Ship along with them, which sailed 6 weeks agoe, in
 Compagnie with 25. other merchant Ships, from Marseillies, un-
 der a convoy of 18 French men of warre, who had brought them
 as farre as the Straits of Gibraltar, & then returned againe within
 the said straits; the said Ship was bound for Nantes, and laden
 with Spanish Soap, Galls, Corrents, Rys, Oyl and Yellow dyers
 wood, mounted with 10 pieces of ordnance, and manned with
 30 men, 17 of whom, on the coming of our Ships Fled to the
 shoar, with the letters, and bills of ladeing, whereof his Excel-
 lency the Earl of *Hornes* was immediatly advised, whom
 wee desired, to send in to the Fleet the men belonging to the 2
 Frigats which were in the Army, the Steerman of the said prize
 haveing informed us, that the aforesaid Merchant-men were
 most of them in the Bay of France, so that I commanded the
 Captains of the Frigatts to make ready, and on the 15 I sent 2
 Galeys and 2doble Schallops again towards the Brittain-shoar:
 On the 16. wee again commanded all Captains, and chief Officers
 of the Fleet, to send Provisions on Shoar for 3 days more, on
 the 17, 18 and 19 was the wind westerly, and nothing conside-
 rable passed: on the 20. came severall Ships into the Fleet, whom
 on the 9. wee had sent out to cruice before the River of
 Bourdeaux; who informed us, that they had been by 12 English
 and 2 Hamborow Ships, who told them, that the Kings Ships
 were retreated under Rochefort, where they lay before 5
 Booms and that Fireships were made ready at Rochell: In the
 evening I againe ordered the Officers of the Fleet to send provi-
 sions on shoar for 3 days longer, and, on the 21, wee gave noti-
 ce to them all, that they should slay all their Cattel, which they
 had on board, to spare the more water.

On the 22. in the afternoon, came the 2 dobble Schallops and
 2 Galleys which wee had sent out, on the 17. one of the Galleys
 haveing lost his Mast, they brought advice that they had took and
 destroyed 3 Barks, and saw 4 or 5 smale Vessels rideing before
 Boulyn, which they presumed had Ammunition in, I caused
 another

another Mast to be given to the Bregantyn, and sent Captain *Barent Hides* thither with 3 dubble Schaloups and Bregantyns to take or destroy those Ships if possible: on the 23. early in the morning wee recieved a letter out of the Army, whereupon wee immediately commanded all the Officers, to send their Sloops, and Boats and other small Vessells on land, to fetch away the seamen, and land Militia, and bring them on board, and accordingly in the fore and afternoon returned into the Fleet, and towards the Evening, followed his Excellency with the rest of the Army, and 4 or 5 Hostidges and some Prisoners, whom on the 24 in the morning, for want of room, I divided on board my owne, and other Ships of the Honourable colledge of Admiralty of Amsterdam: in this last enterprife wee had about 135 both slain, and wounded, amongst others, Lieutenant Collonell *Heyden*, and Major *Schoonhoven* Major to the Earls Regiment, besides other Officers wounded: and wee with the advice of the Lieut. Admirals judged it adviseable (seeing the Fleet would soon come to want water, and that the Ships wee had sent to S. Andries, were not returned) to send 2 Frigats with 4 or 5 Galiots, and other small Vessells with empty Barrels on Shoar, and that they should take the French Prince along with them, who on the 14. was come in to the Fleet, and see to bargain for his ransom as advantagiously as they could: wee also concluded, to send Captain *Hallart* with letters to Zeeland, to gett thence, as soon as possibly could be obtained, fresh Victualls for the Zeeland Ships, which might last to the middel of October: Wee are at present on another designe with the Fleet, which wee cannot yet give any exact account of; as being not come to a finall resolution; and so shall referre me to his Excell. the Earl of *Hornes* letter, and high and Mighty Lords, shall pray unto God almighty, that he will, more & more bleffe your Highnesses laudable Government and designes against your Enemyes, and remain &c.

was signed

C. TROMP.

*From on board the Ship Hollandia under sail
before Noirmantiers. The 26 July 1674.*

The Earl of *Hornes* also was not wanting to give the States an account of all things that had passed under his direction according to the following letter.

High

High and Mighty Lords,

SInce the last time, I had the honour of writeing unto your Highnesses at our departure from Torbay, wee used all possible endeavours to gett into the Bay of Biska and comeing neere Heyflant, wee ranne along the Shoar as neer as wee dared; The Enemy, on our arrivall, fired all along the Shoar, and from place to place gave Signes to one another of our approach, wee were informed by the Prisonners, whom wee had took in severall small Barks, that a great part of the Nobility of Brittanny were at Brest, and thereabouts, which city they fortified very strong, and furnished with store of Guns, the like they did on their Ships, which were ranged along the Shoar, to hinder our entrance into the Haven.

All the Chief Officers of the Fleet were unanimously of that judgement, that (considering how the wind then blew, and the danger of the Coast also) 'twas best for us to wait, between Bell Isle, and the Cardinalls, for those Ships which wee had sent away, partly on some designe, and which were scattered from us; and then, being joyned together, to sail with all our force to the River of Loire.

On the 23. Ianuary wee arrived before Bell Isle, and took that Evening 2 Barks laden with Wine and Salt, and the next morning wee spoke with an English Master, laden with Corne, who came out of the Haven of the Fort of Bell Isle, who assured us, that he had seen 8000 Armed on the Island, amongst whom were 600 Horse, all of the Gentry of the Land: which was partly confirmed by a Pilot of St. Lazara, whom wee took, who, about 3 days before, had been on the Island of Bell Isle, but said he had only heard so, not knowing the certainty thereof: Hereupon wee resolved to land in this Island, and to that purpose wee went with my Lord Admirall Tromp, to view the Shoar, and found a very convenient place thereto.

I sent, in the mean time, a Trompetter to the Inhabitants, with Orders, that they should deputer some Persons from among them, to come on board of our Fleet, to know our designe upon pain of being plundered: The Trompetter was carried to the Governor of the Fort, who haveing read his Orders, returned them
unto

unto him, and told him, the Inhabitants should obey no such order; and if wee would attacque the Island, they would defend the same.

Hereupon wee landed the next morning very commodiously, and found much lesse resistance than wee expected; notwithstanding the Enemy had made 2 Entrenchments there one above the other, which were filled with Men, besides the difficulty of klimming up the Hill: as farre as I can judge, I believe not, that there were 3000 armed Men in the Island, so that the Englishman was mistaken.

In the Evening, when wee had traversed part of the Island, wee encamped about a Musquett-shott from the Castle, in a Valley, where wee found drinking Water, which was very scarce in that Island.

On the 28. wee encamped at Saison, where wee drove most part of the Cattel together, which was very plentiful on the Island, and sent them on board the Fleet: and, after wee had been there two days, wee discovered those Ships, which wee had missed; and then wee resolved to embarque again without undertaking any thing against the Fort, because 'twould consume very much of our time, which wee could employ to better advantage to your Highnesses; Wee carryed 3 Pieces of Ordnance with us, which wee had took from the Enemy, and setting our course towards the River of Nantes, on the 3. of Iuly in the morning wee came to an Anchor in the Bay of Bourgeneuf over against Normantiers.

The tide being gone that day, wee resolved to land the next day on the Island Normantiers, which wee accordingly did: the Enemy had cast up some Batteryes and Entrenchments on the Shoar, in the which they had placed their Musketters: and, there being not much Water there, wee were feign to Land with Sloops, Boats and Pincks, and, neverthelesse, the half of our Men were forced to march through the Water, as high as their middell, so that many Bandelleers were wett.

After the Enemy had fired severall chardges upon us, out of their Trenches, and from behind the Walls of a Villadge, nere under which wee lay; wee approaching nere unto them, they fled, and retreated to Poicton: At the same time they deserted the
Castle

Castle of Normantiers also : Whence , and from along the Shoar, wee took 17 Canons, 8 brasse , and 9 of iron , besides 19 Ships, which for want of Water could not gett out : In landing wee had , killed an wounded 135 Men , besides severall Officers , namely the Lievtenant Colli , and Major of my Regiment, one Captain, one Lieutenant, and 2 Ensignes.

The Prisonners that wee took tould us, there were 5000 Men on the main continent ready to embarque for the Island, and that 500 were already gott into the Island , which made me hasten our march as much as wee possibly could , to encounter with them on their passing over : and left Captain Brakel with 3 Companyes Seamen, and 70 Musketteers, in the Castle , and Captain Hardenbroek with 3 Companys of Seamen under the Admirall Tromp in the Abbye ; and , comeing towards the passadge in the Evening , I saw they were all retreated again to the main Land : Where wee saw a great number of Men , both Horse and Foot. The want of fresh Water forced me to encamp a league distant from that place, and left my Lord Somerdijk with 400 Men to guard that Post.

On the 5. of Iuly in the morning , came within sight thereabouts 2 Bregantyns, made after the manner of Gallies, which those of Rochell had sent out, to observe our Fleet, each mounted with 3 Canons , and 35 Seamen , all well armed : who not knowing , that wee were landed , approached nere the Shoar, where my Lord Van Somerdijck had placed 60 Musketteers behind a little Hill , and, whilst he amused them makeing as if he was a Frenchment, hey came so nere, that, be falling suddainly in upon them, they yeilded.

On the Island are , as nere as wee can gueesse , 2000 Houses, and lyes about 50 Rod distant from the main continent : so that wee lay within Musketts. shott of the Enemy , who was encamped over against us, on the other side of the Water. At low Water, the Land, that lyes between Bouin and Beauvoir, which is the continent of Poicton , and this Island ranne so drye , that with as many men in a rank as could be desired wee could goe over from one to the other dry shod , which passadge was but an hours walk , and that passadge is dry two hours before, and two hours after low Water.

The

The Enemy reported, that they had orders from their King, to come over with all their Force, both Horse and Foot, to force us from the said Post, in the mean time they satt all their Salt-pans on fire themselvs, between Boin, and Beauvoir, whereby it appeared, they were more afraid of our going over to them, than that they intended to attacque us.

After wee had lain there three Weeks (the service of your Highnesses obligeing me to so long a stay there) wee reimbarqued, haveing first blowne up part of the Castle, and cast downe their Works along the Shoar, emptyed their Houses, and consumed their Cattle, which was very numerous there, and besides that, took Hostadges along with us, for the payment of the Contribution, lain upon them for 14000 Rijxdalles, which treatment their opposition was the cause of.

From some of our Prisonners wee had intelligence, that the Duke of Chaulnes lay between Croisil and St. Lazare, about 6 Hours going hence, with 4000 Horse, being all Gentry, and the Duke of Rets with about 1200 of the Gentry, and 5000 Inhabitants, about one Hour from this place.

The Duke of Neuville lay over against us, within sight of us, with 2000 Gentry, and 8000 other Inhabitants, spreading themselvs as far as Bouin and Beauvoir, which two last might easily in a short time joyne forces.

The Duke of Gadaigne commanded at Rochel, Oleron, in the Isle of Rhee, in which places they had brought most of their Forces, suspecting the designe might be that way.

And, according to the unanimous report of severall Prisonners, which was also confirmed by the English and Hamborow Ships, comeing from thence, who told us that on the Island of Rhee alone, was 10000 armed Men, of which 1000 Horse, and about 5000 of the Inhabitants reaked among them, that within 6 Weeks the Foot-Regiments of Gadaine, Neuville, Louvigny, and one Battaljon of Marines, besides some other Comparyes were arrived in that Island: as also the Regiments of Horse of Courselle, and Bellegaurde, the first of whom commanded, under Gadaigne, the secund commanded the Horse, and Louvay commanded on the Forts.

From Oleron wee have no other news, but that they are filled

filled with Souldiers also, and that, about 3 weeks agoe, there arrived a new Battallion of Sea-Souldiers.

The Governour of S. Sebastiaen told me, that he had narrowly searcht what forces the Enemy had along their Seacoasts, and found that they of Rochel, Bourdeaux and Bayonne, had above 8000 Foot and 600 Horse in arms.

That the Marshalls of Grammont and Obret, with the Earls de la Serre and Louvigny, had the command along the Coast, between Bourdeaux and Bayonne.

The Prisonners, and others, that came thence, informed us that they were in a very miserable condition along the Coasts all being there destroyed by the Horse and Foot-forces, as had, as if an Enemys Army had been there, so that the Houses alone were left standing.

My Lord Admirall Tromp had advised you the particulars about the burning of a French Frigatt, which two of our Men of Warre had drove on Shoar, as also the taking of a good prize, so that I need not repeat the same: wee are just now, setting sail again, to see to effect what I am further commissioned to.

Wherewith,

High and Mighty Lords, &c.

Signed

W. A. Earl of Hornes.

On board the Hollandia, under
sail, the 27. July, 1674.

Verily, a matter of no small importance, that the landing of 4000 Men, should keep 10000 in alarme, who else might be used otherwise to greater advantage to the Enemy, and thereby a dread cast upon all the Inhabitants round about, not knowing, what Designes the Fleet might farther have, who now were sett sail againe, and, on the last ditto, arrived at S. Sebastiaen, where the Zee-land, and Frielland Ships gave over their Land Forces unto the other Ships; and so departed thence homewards, whilst my Lord Tromp, the Earl of Hornes and William Bastiaense, and other Officers, went there on Shoar, and conferred with Don Bernardo de Salives, who, to that end, was arrived there: after which, the Earl of Hornes went by land to Madrid in Company with Don Bernardo de Sa-

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lines.

Ires; and Admirall *Tromp*, with the Fleet, set sail for *Cadix*, there to meet his Excellency on his returne, who had severall conferences, with the Queen, and the Council of Spain, and, after he had been nobly treated by them, departed for *Cadix*, where coming on the 1. Septemb. he found the Fleet, hich was arrived there on the 27 August: and after they had revictualled themselvs, on the 7. September they satt sail towards the Straits, passing on the 17 *Allicantia*, on the 24. they arrived before *Barcelone*, where the Chief Commandours were treated by the Prince *de Montefarchio*, Generall of the Spanish Gallies, and afterwards orders came from the Duke of *St. Germain* Generall of the Spanish Army in Catalonia, that the dutch Militia should sail to *Roses*, and there be disembarked; whereupon 6 Ships were sent thither with 11 or 1200 men, under the Conduct of the Commandour *Stech*, with orders to stay there untill such time that the said Troops should be reimbarqued; and the rest of the Fleet, under Admirall *Tromp*, and the Earl of *Hornes* returned homewards with the rest of the militia, and, on the 28 October, arrived at *Cadix*, where, at the same time, came news, that the Silver Fleet was arrived at *St. Lascar*; so that the Admirall *Tromp*, leaving my Lord *de Haen* with severall men of warre, for the better security of the *Smirna*, and Spanish Convoy, and the Silver-fleet, which was now arrived; departed thence on the 4 November homewards. and, on the 4 December, arrived safe in *Texel* with 18 sail; and thereupon made his report of what passed in this expedition.

The 6. Ships wich were left before *Roses*, landed their Foot-souldiers, though unwilling, whom the Duke of *St. Germain* seeing, Admired at their number, being in expectation of more Troops: so that finding but little assistance thereby; he could make noe advantage, of the retreat of the French, on the bare reportes of their approaching auxiliary forces, but divided his Army into the winter quarters, and departed himselfe into *Barcelona*, leaving orders with the Commandour *Stech*, to Ship his

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Men again, and accordingly, the second day after their landing, they went on board again, and immediately weighed Anchor and returned home again, under the command of the Rear Admirall *Allenwonde*, and on the 10 November arrived at *Cadix*; where he found my Lord *de Haen*, left there by Admirall *Tromp*; he would not give him leave to Visiual himselfe, but forced him the next day, thence, without conveying any Marchant-men, which accordingly was done, and soon after they were gone to sea a terrible Storm met with them; in which *Berckhout* being seperated from the rest, lost his Helm and floated a long-time in the sea, without any hopes of being saved, untill at last he mett with the Lord *Jans van Lier* who haled him into the *Carolina* to be repaired, but, at last, all of them arrived at home in safety: and so with the year finished the Campagne also, and were laid up in their Winter-quarters.

In the midst of all these noises of warre, the Sweed sounded the Trumpett of Peace: the Swedish Mediatour, my Lord *Ebrecheyn* was returned from Cologne to the Hague and, on the 5. of July, delivered over his first Memoriall unto the High, and mighty Lords, in which he testified his great joy for the restauration of this State, and his great grief for the breaking of the treaty at Cologne and proffered his owne person, and the unwearied constancy of his King, to use all their endeavours for the effecting of a peace between the dissenting parties.

Which Memoriall was seconded on the 12. by another wherein they declared their farther inclinations, and good affections, with an ample apologie against what he said that some of them laid the blame of the Treaty's being broke of, on the Mediatours; accusing them of partiality in their deportment; but shewed, that there were severall other evident reasons thereof; and in particular; his Majestyes sincere affection, to this State appeared herein, that he had again sent the Earl *Tot* to the Court of France, and the Baron *Spar* to England, and himselfe to their Highnesses, that, despising all difficultyes, they might faith-

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fully presse forward the Peace, so farre advanced already, to which all parties declared their inclinations: demonstrating at large the advantadges of peace, and the mischievousnesse of the warre; whereby also even those that laboured to keep themselves neutrall, were so oppressed and so hostilly treated, by forced passadges through their Dominions, quartering of Souldiers, and unlawfull exactions, as if, for that very cause, they ought to be oppressed and plundered: which was most notorious in the Empire, where the innocent places, which must be acknowledged are not concerned in this warre, are surprised, without any respect unto the Westphalian treaty, which above all things ought most sacredly to be maintained; so that his Majesty of Sweden is something solicitous and troubled for it, for as much as he is, on many accounts, obliged, to prevent, as much as in him lyes, that the said peace be not wholly violated, nor their security infringed: and therefore he most earnestly employs the assistance of their *Hightnesses*, to prevent whatsoever may hinder the same, hoping that the *Emperour* and King of *France* will then be brought to a reconciliation, if the grounds of Jealousye be removed by each withdrawing his forces out of the Empire, which France had declared him selfe willing to doe; and then twill be no great difficulty to content *Spain* who hath declared, that he seeketh no new conquests, but that he takes up Arms only on his needfull defence out of love to peace, which will easily be obtained, if 1. there be but an agreement made for a cessation of Arms, and 2. that a securer place be proposed for the Treaty, and 3. that, before any place be pitched on, some conditions may be proposed, whereby a peace may be wrought out.

Besides all which Memorials, he, on the 20. dito delivered a third, desiring, that, according to that good friendship and obligation of Treatyes, that was between his Majesty of Sweden and this State, he might be made privy to, and have the Copies of the Treatyes made, according to publick rumours, between their *Hightnesses* and

and the Dukes of *Brunswijck* and *Lnnenburgh*, as also with the Crowne of *Denmark*, and the Elector of *Brandenburgh*; and shewed farther, how the new contracted Alliances were prejudiciall to the Peace.

To all which Memorials their Highnesses on the 25. July answered, That they heartily thanked his Majesty, for all the endeavours towards a Peace which he had used, and that 't would be a thing very acceptable unto them, if they would please to continue the same; that they beleev'd his Majesty of Sweden might, by what had pass'd, easily see their cordiall desires, to keep themselves in Peace, and to be freed of this Warre, and that both they, and all their Allyes persisted in their zealous desires of finishing this Warre by a good, honourable, and secure Peace: that they could not see how any Negotiation that way could be carry'd on without resolveing on a sett place thereto; it being, in their judgement, impossible, before that, to declare on what Conditions the Peace might be restored: That their Highnesses therefore thought the only means to attain a good Peace was, that, first of all, all that are concerned in the Warre should come to an agreement about a place to treat in; which they and their Allyes were ready to doe: That, with respect to their Confoederacyes, their Highnesses declared that they were only for mutuall defence, and assistance against those that had already fallen upon them, or might hereafter doe it, haveing no tendancy to any other injurie or prejudice, and the maintaining of the Westphalian Peace being expersly stipulated, and resolved on: They declared also, that they were very willing to give them the Copyes of the said Treatyes, as soon as they should be perfected: desireing also, that his Royall Majesty of *Sweden* would please to give unto their Highnesses the Copy of the Treatyes made between him and the King of *France*, Duke of *Hanover*, and Duke of *Nieuburg* and other Princes, that all the least occasions of suspicion might be removed.

On the 9. August. the said Embassadour of Sweden

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by another Memoriall thanked their Highnesses, for their attestations of their steadfast inclinations to the peace, and that in their last answer they were pleased to shew their desire of haveing a place designed for a treaty, and their Deputyes had particularly declared that any place might be chosen, which was convenient to their adversaries, and any ways commodious for the other parties; whence the Embassadour believes the sincerity of their Zeal for peace, but yet could desire, that some præliminary difficulties might be taken out of the way, and that the other conditions needfull towards a reconciliation might, as far as could be, in some measure be adjousted: desiring firstly, that they would nominate what place they judged most convenient for all parties, and secondly that the Plenipotentiaries of the State, and of their Allies might have their needfull instructions before hand; thirdly that the præliminary difficulties might be qualified; fourthly, that those obstacles which could not be quite removed might, at least, be proposed in such manner, as might promise a probability of ending them with some facility: and fifthly, that all arguments for justifying or disallowing of the warre might be laid aside, as little conducing to the promotion of the peace.

And in another Memoriall on the 28. Decemb. occasioned by the engagement at *Senef* and the preparations which thereupon were made on both sides, he farther insisted on the nomination and concluding on some one place, whether, without any delay, the Embassadours from all sides might be sent with all needfull instructions; and that the præliminary difficulties of releasing the Prince of *Furstenbergh*, and granting free letters of conduct to the Ministers of *Lorrain* might be evened, and made off; which is proposed on very equall Terms: for if the Duke of *Lorrain* be restored into his lands, which he may easily obtaine, it will not be esteemed worthy to delay the entering upon a friendly treaty, by the not releasing of the said Prince.

To all which Memorials the Embassadour not being answered

swered, according to his mind, timely enough, complained in another of the 9. Oct. that he saw all of them so zealous in prosecuting of the warre, & few that according to his wishes earnestly pursued after peace, so that considering the mischiefs of warre, and the advantadges of peace it seemed very strange, that, whereas so great and faithfull a King to this State left nothing unattempted which might conduce to the making them partakers of so great a benefitt, this his service, for a long time had seemed to be rejected, whereas he could not imagine, that they should entertaine any thoughts of the unfaithfullnesse of the said peaceable King; or that they had any objection against his owne Person, whereas their Highnesses might be fully satisfied of the sincerity of both: and therefore the perversnesse of such persons was not to be borne with, who, either through inadvertency, or malice, as much as in them lay, were not shamed to carp at, and blame the cordiall proceedings of his royal Majesty, who, considering the uncertain conjuncture of affairs, had sent some Troops to Germany for the defence of their Provinces, priviledges, and the preserving of the Westphalian peace, by which means they take occasion to make the Crowne of Sweden suspected, as if those forces were designed against this State, contrary to which his Majesty is ready, to give and receive a mutuall and full security to the contrary, and to make a neerer allyance, if such a friendly proposall, might be acceptable unto them, desiring, that a conference might be held to that end, and his memoriall be answered without any delay, in consideration, that the present ballance of the warre, and the approaching Winter-season required, that a generall treaty be entered on without any farther delay.

And the same Embassadour, on the 22. December in a sharper stile, declared unto the State by another Memoriall, that the Zeal of the Mediation might have brought the Treaty at Cologne, to a better issue, if it had not been prevented by some, who, on a suddain without any necessity thereto, engaged themselves in the warre, and

presently made themselves parties in the same by sending of Succours, not for the defence of the Empire, according to the generall resolutions made, and their proportions concluded on, but from particular motives, and with whole Armyes of their owne; since which time the peace hath been but coolly profecuted, that, under pretence of defending the Empire, the Neighbour provinces, especially, the Princes, and other members of the Empire, which were restored by the peace of Onabridge and Munster, will be so oppressed, with the burthens, and desolations of the warre, as if they all must needs be envolved in a new destructive warre, to the endangering the shakeing of the whole Empire without any reverence had to the Westphalian peace; whereby his Royall Majesty of Sweeden, as a principall Member of the Empire, and Guardian of the peace thereof, was necessitated to be at the chardge and pains of sending some Troops into Germany, to preserve those his Provinces, rights, and interests in the Empire, which by the said peace were graunted unto him, from violence and invasion: whereupon the said Embassadour judgeth it very needfull, to entreat their Highnesses, that they would be pleased to consider, the present State of Christendome, the misery of the Romish Empire, and the fear of those, who are so much concerned in the conservation of the Westphalian peace, amongst whom his Majesty of Sweeden is one, and that they would endeavour to stop the fire's spreading farther, among so many Princes, and so prevent the generall ruine, to which end there is noe better means, than a speedy treaty for the restauration of a peace, and thereto chiefly it is required, that their Highnesses, who according to the liberall protestation of the most Christian King, may have peace if they please but to interpose their Authority to effect the same among their Confoederates, that they will specify and nominate a sett place which may be proper for the Treaty; and remove such known impediments, without the taking away of which there is little hopes of coming

coming to a treaty, that so the whole Christian World be not wallowed in their owne blood.

To which Memoriall their Hignesses on the 17. November answered; that they had hoped the arguments, and sincere declarations they had formerly made, would have sufficiently convinced them, and all the world of their real inclinations to a peace, and that 'twould therefore have been needlesse to animate them thereto: Yet they thanked his Royall Majesty of Sweden nevertheless for the zeal he shewed in this affair, and his Excellency the Embassadour also, which he seeming in his memoriall to make some doubt of, as if the arms of this State and their Confoederates should be made use of for the prejudice of the german Princes: they doe therefore again protest, that the cause of this present warre can by no means be ascribed unto them; haveing proffered the King of France before he took up Arms against them all possible satisfaction, entreating all their Confoederates and the King of Sweden also, that they would intercede for them, whereas the King of France on the contrary, laboured amongst all Kings and Princes that were in allyance with this State, as many of them as he could not dispose to a sideing with himselfe, to stand still as neutrall therein: whence the world may judge, to whom the following Calamities may be imputed; and when the unconceivable successes of the French Arms threatned the ruine of this State, their Highnesses used all endeavours to procure a peace, sufficiently beseeching it of him: and also shewed themselfs every way enclined thereto, as sought after by the mediation of his Majesty of Sweden, but could obtain nothing else from the King of France than such conditions which were not to be accepted of, which inconveniencies their former allyes beheld without giveing them any assistance; *Spain* being the first, who, without any engagement, secunded them with his militia, & *Brandenburgh* who by agreement took their Party, which France so highly resented, that he thereupon treated the Spanish Netherlands in a very hostile manner, and forced

the Duke of *Brandenbourg*, for his owne security, to lay downe his Arms; by which means the State being destitute of all help againe, were constrained, to enter into a neerer Alliance with the *Emperour*, *Spain*, and the *Duke of Lorrain*, so that the retarding of the Peace pretended to arise from this Confœderacy cannot be ascribed to them, but to those that constrained them thereto: and therefore they remained obliged, before God, and the World, to what they had promised their Confœderates in their greatest straits, the aim of all being only an established Peace, and the maintaining of the Westphalian Peace, without designing the prejudice of any one whomsoever: so that their Highnesses are troubled, that his Royall Majesty of Sweden should any ways suspect them in that Point; and that he should prepare himselfe to preserve the same by force of Arms; and that their Highnesses could not concieve what should be the reason, that they should shew themselvs more averse from a Peace, since the contracted Alliance with the Elector of *Brandenbourg*, and the Princes of *Brunswick* and *Lunenbnrgh*, than before, they haveing noe other designe than what they had all along: so that they much wondered at the suspectfull expressions of the said Embassadour, seeing the Princes Electors had adventured themselvs into the publick danger, without respect to any advantage as to their owne particular, only to follow the Emperour their chief Sovereigne, according to the decrees of the Empire; the which is impossible to be done, without someways burthening the Members of the Empire; yet their main endeavour hath been, to ease the Empire, and to transferre the seat of the warre into the Enemys country: and their Highnesses cannot beleieve, that his Majesty of Sweden should hold that to be a breach of the Westphalian Treaty, that the Emperour and Princes of the Empire doe labour for their owne security, to turne the French Arms from their owne bottome, where as France without consent of the Emperour or *Spain* hath marched through their lands, with great Armyes, mastered severall of their Towns and places, demolishing, ruining, and fortifying again some of them, at his owne pleasure; which they judged the King of Sweden, as Guaranter of the peace made at Munster and Aix la Chapelle, ought highly to resent, and that their Highnesses acknowledge unto God the praise for their restauration thus farre, being not conscious to themselvs of being backward in any thing that might conduce to a generall peace, and were in no wise the cause of the breaking off

off the Treaty : if France be minded to restore to the Duke of *Lorraine* his land again , he would then surely graunt his Ministers admission to the treaty being that , which cannot in equity be denyed any one ; and as to the releasment of Prince *William* of *Furstenburgh* , whose apprehension their Highnesses had no hand in , nor knowledge of , it seems strange to them , that they should be putt upon the intercession for one , who hath publickly vaunted , glorying therein , that he had been labouring 15 years long to bring the State into that distresse they now were in , and so hath been the chief Author of the shedding so much innocent blood ; and one , whom all Christian Princes ought to look upon , as a disturber of the Common rest ; and therefore 't will be very unacceptable to those that are true Lovers of peace that the whole treaty should be impeded for such an unpeaccable and turbulent Persons sake ; and as to the nominateing a place to treat in , they had rather the King of France , or his Royal Majesty of Sweeden would have propounded it , yet to avoid offence in this point , either Franckfort , Hamborow or Aix le Chapelle they shall becontented with , and promise to contribute what ever else lay in their power.

On the 19. November , the said Embassadour delivered another Memoriall , pressing still the promotion of the Peace , from the dreadfullnesse of the Warre adding thereto that the being of Germany , and the interested in the Westphalian Peace required , such a peaceable disposition ; much bewailing it , that those , whose fortunes depended thereon , should so much oppose it , and , without any consideration of their peril and misery , passing over other Provinces with their Armyes , cast oyl upon this raging fire , and so made the endeavours which other Provinces , and Chief-Members of the Empire , used for the obtaining a Peace , ridiculous , and by that means broke the Bond of the Romish Empire : at the same time he congratulated with their Highnesses for the Mediation proffered by the King of England to the putting an issue unto this present Warre.

And in a Memoriall of the 26. he testified his joy at the nomination of a Place to treat in ; assuring them , that he would use all his endeavours to make the same acceptable to his most Christian Majesty recommending farther unto their Highnesses , their serious endeavours to the adjousting of all praeliminary Points , that so all impediments , might be remooved , without which , although the place should be agreed on , there was noe hope of a meeting.

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On the 27. ditto, he again declared, that whereas for some time forwards the Common cry hath been that the Swedish Troops are prepareing, to march into the Elector of *Brandenburgs* land, he, as being particularly commiffionated to the negotiation for a peace had yet no certainty of that affaïre, more them what he had recieved from credible hands; but however that was, his Royall Majesty of Sweden, would doubtlesse, in due time acquaint the State, either by letter or his Ambassadour, what are the true reasons, and cause thereof: and in the mean time, he wondered, that some thereupon should judge it needfull, to munster their forces immediatly, and send succours that way, the intrest of that Prince Electour being different from the interest of this State, and had only reference to the peace of Germany: and therefore tended to the speedyer issuing of this warre, and that they ought not to have any hard thoughts of their old Friend, and Ally; and that twould be a very unjust action, that such a Mediatour, who is ready to give account of his conduct should be suspiciously dealt with; and therefore desired that they would not come to a to precipitant resolution, but rather thinke of some other way than force of Arms; assuring them, that his Master takes not up those Arms too prejudice this State thereby, or to take away any thing from *Brandenburgh*, or any other Prince, but only to promote the restauration of peace, and establish a mutuall friendship.

To which Memorials, their Highnesses, on the 19. November answered they were glad, that he the said Lord Ambassadour had such expectation, and good confidence of making one of those nominated places for the Treaty of peace acceptable to the King of France, and concerning the præliminary points, their Highnesses were troubled, that those nicetyes should retard a matter of so great consequence, especially with respect to the passports for the Ministers of the Duke of *Lorraine*, and that for the reasons above mentioned, and as to the releasment of Prince *William*, though he was such a person, as before mentioned, yet 't was a thing wholly indifferent to them what his Emperiall Majesty should thinck good to determine concerning him, either in the course of justice or in a way mercy; judging still, that such a matter ought not to retard so great at work and therefore wished, it might be remooved; farther, they could not forbear acquainting my Lord the Ambassadour, that they were from severall hands informed, his Majesty of Sweeden was very much displeased

fed with the Prince Elector of *Brandenburgh*, for entering into a nearer alliance with his State and their Confederates, and, from this discontent of his, reports did rise, as if the King of Sweden had designed the undertaking of some action against his Electorall Highnesses countrey & subjects; where as that Prince Elector, for the maintaining of the Westphalian peace, is obliged so to doe, and in the last treaty between him and France he by agreement, reserved the liberty of so doing: yet if so be his Majesty of Sweden, should think he had any just ground to be offended, such matters ought not to be decided by force of Arms, but by friendly composition. to which end they proffered the mediation of themselves and Allies, to whom twould be a very irksome thing, if, by the Sweds needlesse taking up of Arms, they should be forced to doe the same for the *Brandenburghs* defence, according to the treaty made with him, and by this means the Mediatour for peace would be the occasion of inviteing the Emperiall, French, Swedish, and *Brandenburghs* Armyes together with their allies into Germany to the utter dissolution of the Westphalian peace; their Highnesses farther testifying, that nothing would be more acceptable to them, than to enter with the said Lord Embasadour into a conference to compose all things without warre.

On the 4. Decemb. the Embasadour thanked their *Highnesses*, for their declaration about the Place of Treaty, and other preliminarye Points, but yet stood more upon them than before, and to the justification of *Brandenburgh* he made no farther answer than, that if *Brandenburgh* had not passed with his Army through Germany, all things would now, without doubt, have been quiet and in peace, and the imaginary approaching calamities would have been prevented, which nevertheless, they hoped would be made off in friendship, if his Majesty might but have the libertye to concerne himselfe in looking after the Peace & tranquillity of the Empire, exhorting their Highnesses to have a more favourable opinion of the Swedish expedition, & not to judge of it, as rash, or without necessity; and, seeing their Highnesses doe proffer to have conference held about it, he is ready also to hear what shall be propounded, as, in their judgement, most service able in this matter.

And on the 12. the said Embasadour in another Memoriall acquainted them, that he was advised by his Colleague at Paris, that France hopes they will excuse him, if, for severall weighty reasons, he cannot either name, or accept of any place nominated within the Empire; but out of love to a peace, he had chosen the

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City of *Breda*, whether he was ready to send his Embassadors, as soon as satisfaction should be given in the case of *Furstemburg*, and the Monyes seized on in Cologne, on which 2 things the Embassadour pressed very hard.

To which Memorall their Highnesses on the 13. Decemb. answered, they were sorry to see the hindring difficulties encrease, the naming of *Breda* being a new hinderance, which their Highnesses and Confederates for severall reasons could by no means accept off; whereas Hamborow was a place convenient for any of them.

Before this answer of the States was sent by the said Embassadour to France, he recieved the Declaration of the King about the election of *Breda*, and on the 19. Decemb. delivered a Copy thereof unto their Highnesses, insisting to have it accepted: After deliberation whereon 'twas thought good to persist in the resolution made by their Highnesses on the 13. instant upon the same subject.

On the 3. January 1675. the aforesaid Swedish Embassadour, repeated the proffer of their Highnesses in their Answer of the 23. Novemb. to hold a Conference about the differences of *Smalen* and *Brandenburg*, pressing them to it, lest by farther delays the breach might be made wider, and break out into Action.

On the 12. in another Memorall he gave notice that he had recieved advice from the Court of France; by an expresse, that he was willing to wave the non acceptance of the City of *Breda*, but also declared, that, for many weighty reasons, he could not accept of any place in the Empire, but out of love to Peace, he should be content with what place their Highnesses should make choice off, supposing it to be within the Jurisdiction of this Commonwealth; to which the Embassadour added his owne arguments being very instant with them for the nomination of some other Place. Which Memorall their Highnesses delivered into the hands of the Lords Commissioners for forreigne affairs, and resolved to desire the advice of his Highness and the judgement of their Confederates about that matter.

On the 21. the Swedish Embassadour persisted on the subject of promoting the Peace, and composing the difference with *Brandenburg*, desiring that a convenient place for the Treaty might be nominated; and a Conference appointed to labour heartily and with vigour, the removall of the differences between the Crowne of *Sweden* and Prince Elector of *Brandenburg*, which were separate from the interest of this State, that the fire of Warre might not, by longer delays, break out into a greater flame: with one he delivered over unto the States an ample Mem-

five from his Royall Majesty of *Sweden*, dated the 5. Decemb. 1674. containing all that the aforesaid Embassadour had from time to time in severall Memorials, propounded unto the most satisfying also his Majestyes love and affection to this State, desiring the continuance of the same, and farther confirmation of their mutuall friendship; but that his Majesty much wondered that they should take up Arms against him in the quarrel of *Brandenburg*, that difference not at all concerning this State, and being of such a nature that it might be ended by composition.

In reference to the matter of the Mediation, the Embassadour on the 13. delivered over a Declaration of the King, wherein he declared, as before, that the Place of Treaty he had left unto the choice of their *Highnesses*, supposing it only, to be under their Jurisdiction, but yet not in *Frisland* or *Gröeningen*, as being to farre remote; and now he farther declared his resolution as to the other præliminarye Points, firstly, that, as to what concerned the Passports, he would graunt them unto the Ministers of all the principall Partyes, and their Allyes, excludeing none, and 2. as to the releasment of Prince *William of Furstenburgh*, he was content that he should be delivered into the hands of some Neutrall Prince, with whom he should be obliged to remaine untill the Peace: And his Majestye, by virtue of his Ecclesiasticall Character, doth consent that he be sent to Rome to remain with his Holinesse untill the same time; But on the contrary 3. the Mony arrested at Cologne, should be restored, and 4. as to the matter of a Cessation of Arms, his Majesty would give Instructions to his Ministers about that Point, to treat about it at the generall Assembly, supposing that the negotiation continue not longer, than the beginning of the next Campaigne.

To which Declaration their *Highnesses* on the last of January replied, that, concerning the Place of Treaty they referred to their Declaration on the 23. and 25. of this Month; that they were very glad to see the difficulty about the Passports removed, hoping that the detention of Prince *William* would cause noe farther hinderance, and that some expedient would be found to surmount that difficultye also, which would be a thing very acceptable unto them: and that their Highnesses would give their Ministers Instructions, relating both to the Treaty in generall, & to all particular means which might any ways conduce thereto.

Such great care took *Sweden* now for the Peace of the *Empire*, who never spoke a word of the *Westphalian* Peace; when *France* had took away from the Duke of *Brandenburg* all such Lands which

which were in his possession between the Rhijne and the Moselle, he kicked the Bishop of *Trier* out all his Dominions, and continued him to his Fort at *Coblentz*; when he surprized the Electors *Palatine* Towns, and severall other Members and parts of the Empire, having no other reason to it, but his owne good pleasure, trampling under foot the *Westphalian* Peace; who also had nothing to say about the Guaranty of the League made at *Westphalia*, when France so hostily treated the Spanish neutral Places; But now, when *Brandenburgh* marched with his Army, to defend the Empire, and establish the Peace of Germany, and to force the Enemy out of the Empire, without any particular agreement for his owne private advantadge, or without any ways injuring any of the Members of the Empire; therefore must *Sweden* transport his Troops a Year before into *Pomerania*, and raise new Forces in the Province of *Bremen*, who now in one body march, and encamp themselves, being a very considerable Army, in the said Prince Electors Lands, besetting his Posts and Passes in the *Ucker-Markt* nere unto *Berlyn*, and march through *Greysn* into the back part of *Pomerania*, where by the mastering of one City *Colbergh*, he can make himselfe Master of the whole Countrey, and all this, to make *Brandenburgh* depart the Empire with his forces: after the like manner, the Emperour, and all the faithfull Members of the Empire might be accused of the same breach of Peace, and therefore be forced to lay downe their Arms, leaving the whole Empire as a Prey unto their Enemies, or else engaged into a greater Warre for the defence of the *Westphalian* Treaty: And whilst *Sweden* thus takes up Arms against one of the Confederates, he retains still the Quality of Mediator, in which work wee hope for a better successe, than what hitherto wee have seen any likelyhood off: Unless the proffered Mediation of *England* should work it out for us, The principall contesting Parties having already accepted thereof, to which end his Majesty of *Great Brittain* hath nominated *Sr. William Temple*, his Embassadour residing in the *Hague*, to bare the Character of a Mediatour, from whose peaceable disposition wee hope for a good Issue, he having already so far brought the business of the Place to treat in, that, in all probability, the City *Amsterdam* shall have the happinesse of relieving this honourable Assembly within her Walls. The God of all Peace graunt that a Peace may be there wrought out, and so our expectations may be crowned with a blessed.

